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The Sunday Oregonian.

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OREGON'S ADULLAMITES

Representative Malcontents Gather Themselves Together.

FEDERATION OF ALL THE "ISMS"

Patching Up Rotten and Discarded Planks of Many Political Platforms to Build a New Ship of State

And everyone that was in distress and every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented gathered themselves unto him and he became a captain over them and there were with him about four hundred men —I Samuel xxii, 2.

SALEM Or, Sept 14.—A convention to form an amalgamated party, which is to include prohibitionists, grangers free traders, greenbackers single tax theorists American party men, Knights of Labor union labor men and woman suffragists, and to build a platform with selected planks from all of these parties upon which all could be united for the campaign in Oregon met at Grange hall in Salem this morning at 11 o clock.

Dr J F Hendrix called the meeting to order and was at once elected permanent chairman, J M Payne was chosen secretary and R Stepard assistant secretary T Davenport, A Y Smith and R P Codd wel were appointed a committee on credentials.

A committee on plan of organization was chosen consisting of one from each county It comprised the biggest part of the list of delegates.

A committee of ten on declaration of principles was then elected one member by each organization present, and the remainder by the whole convention The committee thus constituted consisted of G M Miller prohibitionist W C Edwards Knight of Labor, H. E Hayes, master of state grange Dr J F Hendrix, union labor party, J. H. Koork, woman suffragist J H Beatty union carpenters and J. P Robertson, L Butler Ashley White and W O Warren Messrs. Robertson, Butler and White are prohibitionists and Warren is a granger

The committee on order of business was then named, and the convention adjourned until 2 30 P M

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It Took a Long While to Patch up a Platform.

It took much longer to decide upon the plan of organization and declaration of principles than the convention had supposed and it was 4 15 before the convention was again called to order In the meantime the committee of ten in the back room of the hall were arguing about making speeches upon their respective hobbies. It was very hard to reconcile so many conflicting ideas, and Messrs. Miller and Edwards, who appeared to be the leading spirits in the work had their hands full all the time in injecting cooling remarks calculated to keep under control the fires of hot dispute that were often seen dangerously near the surface When the convention reassembled, the committee on declaration of principles had got no further than the third plank, and kept at work while the main body elected John Jory temporary chairman.

RED HOT SPEECHES

The convention called upon Tim Davenport for a speech and proceeded to have what one delegate called a little side show.

Davenport said this ought to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people but it was a government of knaves for knaves and by knaves [Loud applause] He believed in protection, but he wanted protection of the family before sheep and not sheep before the family. He openly declared for free trade, and asserted that the taxing of the many to protect the few could never prevail in these United States Politics he said was a great American industry, and should always be considered as such

(From the back room at this moment came the loud tones of a labor reformer who was urging the adoption of his plank to reduce a day's labor to eight hours because it would furnish work to the unemployed)

Mr Davenport continued saying that although the grangers were here in great number the grange was not a reform institution and that a great majority of the grangers were republicans and democrats first and grangers afterward He thought it would be a great mistake to drop the name of "prohibition" from the party at the present time, and was opposed to any coalition that would do so

G W Dimmick was then called for and entertained the convention for half an hour He also thought the party was not going to gain anything by dropping the name of "prohibition" He had fought hard to win recognition for this party in Marion, and now that it was considered a political power here he did believe it was a good thing to do to throw away everything they had gained and begin anew He had no use for either of the old parties, and said there was but one real question between the republicans and the democrats and that was who should sell the postage stamps in this country. He believed there could be no reform so long as the saloon power governed the nation "So long as the saloon power and Joe Simon govern Portland and Portland governs the state can there be any reform in Oregon?" [Loud shouts of "no," "no"] He was also in favor of tariff reform, even to the extent of free trade Taxes upon everything used by the people was a burden that should be lifted from their backs

"In relation to finances," said the speaker, "I am in favor of the government issuing the circulating medium"

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

He was proceeding to elaborate on this line when the committee on platform came in and announced its readiness to report It was then just 5 o clock

The committee on order of business first reported. The first order was prayer by Professor M. V Rork, who asked for the divine blessing upon the convention and its deliberations.

The committee on credentials reported the following as entitled to seats: J. L. Knox East Albany, prohibitionist, A Y Smith Orleans precinct, prohibitionist W D Hurst, Aurora prohibitionist A. J Zumwalt Irving prohibitionist, N Pierce Milton Umatilla county, prohibitionist, George Watt Polk county, prohibitionist A W Lucas, Polk county, prohibitionist, J R Shepard, Polk county, prohibitionist, J W Berry, Salem prohibitionist, J W Bauch, Buelsville, prohibitionist, W T Rigdon, Salem, prohibitionist A. J. Fanno Washington, prohibitionist, Lewis Deany, Washington, prohibitionist, Geo A. Landis, Newberg, granger and Knights of Labor John P Robertson Salem prohibitionist, J H [illegible] Oregon City prohibitionist, S L [illegible], Yaquina prohibitionist, G W Dimmick, Woodburn, prohibitionist; Leslie Butler, The Dalles, prohibitionist C A Cooper, The Dalles, prohibitionist; G F. Bonney, Woodburn Knights of Labor, M Fuller, Harrisburg Knights of Labor, R. P. Caldwell Junction prohibitionist J F Hendrix Harrisburg Knights of Labor, Dora B [illegible], Albany Knights of Labor, Wm. Harris, Brooks prohibitionist W O. Warren, Umatilla granger, W C Edwards Lane, granger J H. Rork Coos woman suffragist J W May Clakamas union labor J W Hyatt May Clakamas prohibition and woman suffrage G R. H Miller, Clackamas union labor T B Hankins Clakamas union labor B H Ervin Linn prohibitionist John Ryan Linn prohibitionist, J M Payne Marion, knight of Labor; W J Dingle [illegible], prohibitionist, Dr D M. Brown, Lane, prohibitionist B T Ramp Lane prohibitionist, J W Bond, Lane, granger R Pettyjohn Yamhill, prohibitionist M W Gumm Yamhill prohibitionist Charles Moran, Clackamas union labor George W McInster Knight of Labor, N. R Gaylord, Salem prohibitionist V G Hoag Sublimity prohibition E S Stevens, Polk, prohibition F J Denny Scio, prohibition, Mrs Dr Owens Adair Astoria prohibition and woman suffrage Alex Thompson Silverton prohibition, M V Rork Salem, prohibition W P Murphy North Salem prohibition M Davenport, Silverton, prohibition Ashley White, Salem prohibition W S Vanderburg Coos county Knights of Labor and prohibition, S Z Smith Clatsop woman suffrage and prohibition C W Brown Portland prohibition G M Miller Portland prohibition Mrs I Butler, Wasco, prohibition and woman suffrage

WITHOUT A NAME

The committee on platform then submitted its report which was read through out and then taken up by sections and acted upon

The first snag struck was in the name of the coalition party which the committee had styled the progressive union This was objected to by half a dozen delegates at once and the names of "union prohibition" "progressive reform" "prohibition reform," etc were offered, but none seemed to suit.

One member thought it would be better to leave space for the name blank until the remainder of the platform had been acted upon

Browne of Portland thought the convention ought to christen the baby the first thing

Others thought best to have the baby born before christening, and this idea prevailed space being left blank for the present

W C Edwards representative of the union labor movement made a long speech upon the greenback plank urging that more money should be issued by the government, at least to the extent of $40 per capita

John P Robertson one of the oldest Oregon greenbackers, said it would be impossible to issue such amount and it would be far better to leave the amount to be issued to the needs of commerce

The convention then took a recess till 7 30

EVENING SESSION

After a Long Debate the Name "Union Party" Is Adopted.

In the evening when the fifth plank, which includes an indorsement of woman suffrage, was taken up there was a hot debate in which several members including Mrs. Owens-Adair participated. Robertson and Mrs. Dr Adair wanted the plank made stronger, and have added to the qualifications of voters the words "Without regard to sex."

Professor Rork said it made him mad to hear about giving women a right to vote It was only a little while ago we were talking about giving the negro a right to vote God gave women the right to vote when he made her a helpmeet to man and what men have been doing all these years has been to keep them from exercising that God given right. [Loud applause]

. Upon again reading the section it was agreed by all that it did recognize the right of women to vote, and was thereupon adopted

The other sections of the platform were adopted and the convention then turned its attention to "naming the baby" The first motion was to call it the "progressive reform" party. An amendment was offered that it be called the "union prohibition" party An amendment to the amendment substituted simply the word "progressive"

Tom Davenport predicted that the new party would be a bitter failure if it dropped the name "prohibition"

The Knights of Labor and the union laborers didn't like this and an hour and a half was spent in talking about it and saying things that didn't soothe the harmony to slumber by any means

Mrs Owens Adair finally offered as a substitute for all preceding names the "union" party, which met with favor, and that name was adopted unanimously

THE PLATFORM.

A Political Crazy Quilt That Is Expected to Cover All the Kickers.

The platform as a whole was then adopted, and read as follows

Preamble—The alarming development and aggressiveness of giant trusts monopolies and the liquor traffic growing out of class legislation and the fact that these evils work in unison for the pauperization and degradation of the producing mass, and for the creation of an aristocracy of wealth, and to this end have gained control of the dominant political parties cause us to declare the time has now come for a united opposition to these united evils. We therefore as representatives of such united opposition in the state of Oregon have organized the union party and calling upon all who believe in "the greatest good to the greatest number" to join and assist we declare to the world that our aims are as follows

To have all class legislation in the interest of capitalist and for the detriment of the producing classes repealed and equal protection provided for capital and labor, and to have all classes of business trades or callings that are detrimental to the public welfare forbidden by law; and to this end we declare that the government,

First—Should prohibit the manufacture sale supply exportation and importation of and interstate commerce in all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage

Second—Should establish a national monetary system by which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue direct to the people, without the intervention of banks that all moneys issued, whether gold silver or paper shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private

Third—That all chartered corporations created by law for the transportation of passengers, products or intelligence should be regulated by national and state law, so as to prevent unjust exactions and discriminations against persons places or products and if resistance on the part of said corporations continues such as to defeat these efforts of the government steps should be taken for the government to take possession of the same

Fourth—Should establish a governmental land system that will restore to the public domain all unearned land grants, to be reserved for actual settlers that will limit the acquirement of the public land to 160 acres to each person entitled to its possession that corporations of whatever name or nature shall hold no more land than is necessary for them to efficiently conduct their business and that no alien shall be allowed to acquire any land in the United States.

Fifth—Should require of foreigners a residence of ten years and a definite test of knowledge of our institutions as conditions of citizenship, should provide for a secret system of voting and should, as far as practicable, provide that citizenship, character and intelligence, and these only, shall be the qualifications of a voter

Sixth—Should declare the modern trust and other combinations for maintaining artificial prices to be a conspiracy against the common welfare and that it be punished accordingly

Seventh—Should provide for arbitration that will prevent strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes, should protect employes from bodily injury should provide equal pay for equal work for both sexes and labor, agricultural, and co-operative associations should be fostered and encouraged by law and the wages of the laborer should be secured as far as possible by giving said person the first lien on the value he created

Eighth—The national or state government should not permit the issue of non taxable bonds.

IN CONCLUSION

The usual plan of organization was then adopted

Dr J F Hendrix of Harrisburg, was chosen chairman of the union state central committee, and G M. Miller secretary both being made members of the state executive committee H E Hayes, master of the state grange, C W Brown, of Portland and G R. H Miller, of Oregon City, were also chosen members of the executive committee

At 11 P M the convention adjourned sine die.

Elegant new dining-cars daily from Portland to Chicago and St Louis via Oregon Railway & Nav Co, Oregon Short Line, and Union Pacific Twenty one hours quicker to all points east than any other transcontinental line Pullman palace sleepers and free family sleeping cars on all through trains Union ticket office First and Oak streets

Atlantic Ocean Travel

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STATE AND TERRITORY

Disastrous Powder Explosion Near Vancouver, W. T

TWO MEN DEAD ONE DYING

Suicide of a Worthless Young Man In a Bagnio at Salem—Minstrels Assaulted at a Political Meeting

VANCOUVER, Wsh Sept 14—This morning a dreadful accident happened at the stone quarries just above Vancouver Some laborers were engaged in opening cans of powder with chisels there being about twelve of them when the powder ignited and a fearful explosion occurred, hurling one of the men Pat Delaney instantly into eternity Four more were fearfully burned and thrown a considerable distance The two most seriously injured were conveyed by boat to Vancouver and carried to the Sisters hospital one of them Pat Moran dying there shortly after The other Jim Murphy is not expected to live through the night

SUICIDE IN A BAGNIO.

A Worthless Young Man Shoots Himself and Will Die

SALEM Or Sept 14—A young man named Frank Bell shot himself this morning in a bagnio in this city and will die He came here from San Jose, California, last June where his relatives are said to be highly respected He brought with him a girl, Violet Aldrich who was a victim of his amours She has since lived in a house of ill fame, and he has been around this city and neighboring small towns most of the time loafing but sometimes painting houses He had been in Independence recently until about a week ago when he came here to be present during the state fair which commences Monday He spent his time around saloons gambling places and bagnios and ended his existence as above stated

He had been drinking heavily to-day and told a saloon chum James Fennell that he was going to kill Miss Aldrich and both went to the house where she is stopping, Fennell thinking he didn't mean it He also said he'd kill himself

After arriving there he pulled out a revolver, which Fennell tried to get away from him but he threatened to shoot Fennell unless he was left alone Finally he sat down on a bed placed the revolver to his right temple, and fired the ball entering a little below the temple glancing slightly upward and almost coming out at the left side near the edge of the forehead Doctors were called but could render no assistance He is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery He is about 22 years old

The above is the story learned from companions but some doubt exists as to the truth of matters and there is a suspicion that he was murdered by the ruined Aldrich girl A full investigation will be made

COLORED MINSTRELS ASSAULTED

They Were Disturbing a Democratic Meeting, and Were Severely Handled

CHEHALIS Sept 14—Lew Johnson's colored minstrels arrived here at 5 o clock on the same train with Semple and Griffitts, democratic candidates for governor and congressman The latter went to the opera house to hold a political meeting The minstrels donned their uniforms and marched down the street playing Without knowing that a political meeting was being held in the opera house according to their statement they stopped in front to play a tune. Suddenly men rushed down stairs from the opera house, and without warning attacked the minstrels, threw them right and left, and demolished a horn or two The marshal arrested the persons who committed the assault.

The democrats give as an excuse that the minstrels were sent to disturb the meeting by the republicans

BURGLARY AT SALEM.

The Thieves Captured and the Stolen Goods Recovered

SALEM Or Sept. 14—This morning at 5 o clock the dry goods store of T Holverson was broken into by burglars and rifled of about $100 worth of silk ties shirts underwear etc The robbery was discovered when the clerk opened the store, and before 10 o clock in the forenoon Marshal Ross had one of the burglars in the city jail and found an undershirt taken from the store on his back He was drunk when arrested and wouldn't talk

Marshal Ross spotted the other burglar, and scoured the city and surrounding country without success until nearly dusk when he captured his man near the Southern Pacific depot He succeeded in drawing this fellow out nicely and recovered all the plunder which they had hid in a clump of brush under the river bank

The first fellow caught gives the name of George Barrington and the other Jack Barney, both strangers who came to the city yesterday and had a new revolver which they sold here Barney, who is a young fellow of 19 or 20 had in his pocket a card of the Columbia hotel The Dalles They first broke in Strang's hardware store but took nothing The hour of the robbery is known from the noise made by a dog in the neighborhood. Entrance was effected by cutting a panel from the door with a large pocket knife

Marshal Ross is the subject of great praise for his splendid work in capturing the gang which probably puts a quietus on that kind of work for fair week

JOHN B. ALLEN ILL.

It Is Thought He Can Resume Speaking by Monday

COLFAX W T, Sept 14—The republicans were active yesterday in making preparations to receive Hon John B Allen who appeared before a crowded and enthusiastic audience After the speaking Mr Allen became suddenly ill, and was conveyed to the residence of Postmaster Morse His illness is not considered serious, and it is hoped that he will be able by Monday to resume his journey His appointment at Palouse City will be filled by Judge Turner

Hon T H Brents and Hon E B Hyde will speak at the following places Pullman September 18 Colfax 19 Palouse City 20

Hon C S Voorhees makes his first speech in the canvass at Pomeroy Monday evening He will be on the stump continuously until election day making his last speech at Colfax on the evening of the 30th

FROM WALLA WALLA.

A Long Chase After a Maniac—A Fatal Accident.

WALLA WALLA Sept 14—Edward Pilcher a maniac who was brought here yesterday from Dixie was caught only after a hard chase of over thirty miles He was clad only in an undershirt and overalls Hatless barefooted and with long hair, he presented an awful spectacle When caught he was so violently insane that he had to be tied down to the bottom of the wagon when he was hauled to town His aspect was so forbidding when he was released from the shackles that it excited the fear and pity of all who saw him His disease seems to be hereditary He was taken to the asylum this afternoon

The remains of Josie Good will to morrow be taken to Oregon City for burial

By the bursting of a bin at the Northern Pacific elevator this morning Robert McCally a prominent citizen was buried up to his neck in grain. Had it occurred an instant sooner probably his death would have ensued for he had just risen from looking beneath the bin, examining its strength when it gave way

An earnest effort is now being made by the Board of Trade and citizens to make up the $25 000 deficit on the subsidy promised Hunt for the building of his road to this city

Friday evening John Hayes well known here, was hauling rails down Dry creek in the mountains when the lock of the wagon fell off throwing the wagon against the horses They ran away throwing him off, with the result of instantly killing him

The county school superintendent reports a great increase of school children over last year A new room is being sought for by the city superintendent, on account of the increase in the city.

Large quantities of brick have been ordered from here by Ellensburgh builders

Negotiations are in progress between the *East Oregonian* Company of Pendleton and the *Journal* relative to the purchase of the *Journal* by the former

An order was received to day per Pacific express from Salt Lake for a car load of grapes This is direct competition with California

FROM TACOMA.

Transfer of Street Railway Franchises The Tournament

TACOMA W T Sept 14—At the meeting of the city council to night the franchise granted to Henry Villard and associates to construct street railways in Tacoma was transferred to the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company the latter assuming all the obligations of the former

A license was granted to Henry Gropper for a saloon in Germania hall in the residence portion of the city on the casting vote of the mayor

Two more teams for the firemen's tournament arrived to-day—one from Nanaimo and the other from Victoria The Walla Walla Corvallis Astoria and East Portland teams are expected to-morrow Twenty eight teams in all will be present

Dr Waughop superintendent of the insane asylum at Steilacoom was in town to-day and stated that Annie Dickinson the woman found dead in Eugene Clarke's room last Sunday morning had been an inmate of the asylum and had there attempted to commit suicide This is supposed by Clarke's friends to bear out the theory of suicide

The ruins of the Denver house are still on fire, more than three weeks after the conflagration

The fire has been smouldering ever since and firemen have been playing on it, but to-night it gives a strong blaze There was a large quantity of oil, paints paper hangings, etc., stored in the building and they are supposed to have retained the fire ever since

There was a small blaze in the alley between C and D streets to-day at the corner of Eleventh where a little printing office was partially gutted The loss was small

Nine more vagrants were brought in from the Puyallup hop fields by a posse of deputy sheriffs to day and were taken to the county jail to serve out a sentence of sixty days each.

AN INCREASED GRAIN RATE.

Much Indignation Expressed Against the O. R. & N.

WALLA WALLA Sept 14—The excitement caused by the announcement of an increased grain rate to the Sound via Portland still continues and is the chief topic of conversation among farmers grain men and citizens generally and is a fruitful source of emphatic denunciation of the O R. & N and all belonging thereto The advantage that was taken of the farmers who have hauled their grain to that company's warehouse is an indication they say, of what the company would do unrestrained by competition and the interstate commerce law Farmers openly declare that they will haul their grain away from the O. R & N when ever at all practicable and deliver it to the Hunt system which will deliver it at Tacoma at the same rate the O R & N charges to take it to Portland This move is making friends very fast for the Hunt and Northern Pacific

FROM ALBANY.

Two Serious Accidents—Another Paper Mill To Be Started.

ALBANY Or September 14—This morning John A Crawford proprietor of the Magnolia Flouring Mills and owner of the Santiam Canal and City Water Works, fell from the flume leading to the mills striking at a distance of fourteen feet upon the wet and slippery rocks below He was alone, and being unable to get help had lain upon the rocks where he fell half an hour before he was found by employes about the mill He was picked up and carried to his residence, and medical attendance summoned His physician thinks he may recover

B A Witzell of Tangent was kicked by an unruly cow last night and had a leg broken

Frank O'Neill of California has purchased the Lebanon flouring mills of Benjamin Cleaver and will convert them into a paper mill. He paid $14 000 for the property.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

Valentine Scrip Filed on a Part of the Water Front.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept 14—William Payne has filed Valentine Scrip on eighty acres embracing the water front from Calhoun street a half mile to the westward, lying in front of the donation claim of L. B. Hastings. This is a result of the recent decision of the land office and has excited much interest among shore line realty holders.

The ship Guardian, for Tal Tal, Chili with 870,000 feet of lumber from Hadlock, the schooner Puritan for Melbourne with 733 000 feet of lumber from Hadlock, and the ship Invincible for Melbourne with 1 187 000 feet of lumber from Blakely sailed to-day.

EXCITEMENT IN MONTANA

Cree Indians Said to Have Been Brought Across the Line and Registered.

HELENA, Mont Sept 14—A dispatch from Glasgow says that twenty half breed Cree Indians have been brought over the line and that an attempt will be made to have them registered as voters. Great excitement prevails and trouble is feared A few registry offices will remain open until to-morrow night but the majority close to-night The political activity of the past few days leads to the belief that the registration in the territory will exceed last year's vote, by about 15 per cent

MISSING MONEY

A Large Sum That Was Sent Through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

TACOMA W T Sept 14—Four packages of money sent by Probate Judge Beverly to the land office in Seattle, by Wells Fargo & Co's express, and containing $1128 68 in all are missing The judge holds the receipt of the agent here, but the money, though sent in the early part of July has not yet reached the Seattle land office An investigation is being made

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

A Washington Horse Dealer Loses a Large Sum of Money.

TACOMA Wsh, Sept 14—Word has been received from Sumner that S Bell, a horse dealer residing near there was chloroformed and robbed of $2200 on Wednesday No clue to the robbers has yet been found.

Victoria Notes

VICTORIA B C, Sept. 14—The British bark Ladu from Liverpool, arrived to day with a general cargo of merchandise consigned to Welch Rithet & Co On July 5 the British bark St Cuthbert was spoken off the Falkland Islands bound to Queenstown for orders On September 1 she spoke the San Francisco bark St Marnock in latitude 3o north, longitude 130 west, bound home from Newcastle Australia

Sailed—Bark Doris Broderson with salmon for London England

The Canada Western Hotel Company limited liability, with a capital of $250,000, was incorporated to day The company will at once construct a mammoth first-class hotel in this city.

A FLURRY OF SNOW,

Which Drives the Tourists Out of the Rocky Mountains.

A RAINSTORM IN THE DAKOTAS.

Abatement of the Great Gale on the Atlantic Coast—Much Anxiety Still Felt in Shipping Circles

DENVER Colo Sept 14—Specials from most of the mountain districts show that for this season of the year it has been snowing unusually hard all day and is still falling To night the storm is driving the Eastern tourist down to lower altitudes and all the incoming trains to night were loaded down, even to standing room with tourists bound for Eastern cities

THE FIRST SNOWSTORM

CHEYENNE Wyo Sept 14—The first snowstorm of the season to-day lasted about two hours but melted as it fell The weather now is warm and pleasant

SNOWING AT LARAMIE.

LARAMIE, Sept 14—Laramie is experiencing to day the first snow fall of the season The storm has lasted all forenoon, and seems to extend over a large portion of the Laramie plains.

AT LEADVILLE

LEADVILLE, Sept 14—The first snow of the season fell early this morning It was quite light and had all disappeared by 9 o clock except on the surrounding mountains which still remain white

RAINS IN DAKOTA

HURON S D Sept 14—It has been raining here since Thursday night over three inches of water having fallen Like reports come from all parts of South Dakota The result is believed to be great crops for next year this being the wettest September for fifteen years

THREE PERSONS DROWNED

VALLEY FALLS, Kan Sept. 14—The heaviest rain storm in years occurred here to day The roadbeds of the railroads have been badly damaged, The Delaware river is even with its banks and the water is rising Three people are reported to have been drowned in the river

THE EASTERN STORM IS OVER.

But There Is Still Much Alarm in Shipping Circles.

NEW YORK Sept 14—The storm at last has blown over The sun is shining but the feeling of uneasiness in shipping circles as to the safety of many vessels at sea still remains as keen as ever Several steamers and sailing vessels are overdue and, as telegraphic communication between here and a number of ports is still cut off It is impossible to learn anything for the present

Communication with Sandy Hook is all right again No less than a score of storm-delayed vessels are reported as passed up towards Quarantine All show evidence of having passed through the storm

Figured roughly, fully $1 200 000 of damage has been done by the wind and the sea. The number of vessels known to have been wrecked greatly exceeds the first expectations of shipping men and many more vessels are yet to be heard from

SHIPWRECKED CREWS RESCUED

FALL RIVER Mass Sept. 14—The steamer Saxon arrived from Philadelphia this morning She had on board the captain and seamen of the shipwrecked schooner William O Snow of Taunton which put into the Delaware breakwater during the storm but was sunk by a collision The crew were lashed in the rigging forty eight hours before being rescued.

NEW YORK Sept 14—A pilot boat this morning brought here the captain and crew eleven in all of the German bark Urna which sank in the recent storm

BOSTON Sept. 14—The bark Caterinaer from Pensacola, was abandoned, sinking on September 11 Captain Mortola and five of the crew were drowned The remaining seven were rescued and landed in Boston by the steamer Dana.

A CO OPERATIVE SCHEME.

An Important Move To Be Made by the Brotherhood of Baseball Players.

CHICAGO Sept. 14—Hints of various kinds touching an important move to be made by the brotherhood of Baseball Players have been published recently, and this afternoon the *Journal* says that the report that the Brotherhood intends to take the game out of the hands of the present owners of the league clubs appears to have some foundation

The probabilities are the *Journal* says that by the close of the present league season the plans of the Brotherhood will be well enough matured to warrant a public acknowledgment of their intentions Just at present they are not giving away any more particulars than they can help The plan is to run the game, as far as the league cities are concerned on a sort of co operative basis If it succeeds other associations may be similarly organized It is proposed to place the management of the whole affair in the hands of a general committee representing each league club Each club will have a stock capital of $[illegible]000 some of which will be taken by the players and the rest by the men who are to act as the officers and financial backers The players are to receive small but fair salaries and a percentage of the profits The receipts after all the expenses including the salaries and percentages are paid are to be put into a pool to be equally divided among the clubs Another new feature will be the putting up of big money prizes for the first and second places in the championship race There will be no Sunday games no liquor selling on the grounds and but little change in the price of admission

A MONUMENT TO GENERAL GRANT

Impressive Unveiling Ceremonies at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Sept 14—The statue of General Grant was unveiled to-day The ceremonies were impressive and thousands of visitors came in excursions from Missouri and Nebraska At 1 o'clock this afternoon troops from Fort Leavenworth, under the command of Gen A McD McCook, were on hand for the part they were to take in the ceremonies They consisted of five companies of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one battery of light artillery In the city the procession formed at the same hour and was composed of G A R. posts civic societies city officials, etc They marched to the depot and went by train to where they were joined by the troops and then marched to the site of the monument.

The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Gen Wesley Merritt U S A commanding the department of the Missouri

The statue is a bronze military figure, nine feet high, upon a polished granite pedestal of equal hight The left foot is slightly advanced and the left hand holds a paper to which points the right forefinger A slouch hat covers the head. The figure is draped in a long military coat and a cape is thrown back over the shoulders

Orations were delivered by Senator Ingalls and others

THE NEW MEXICO CONVENTION

Congress to Pass on the Constitution Before It Is Submitted to a Popular Vote.

DENVER Col Sept 14—The *Republican's* Santa Fe special says In the state constitutional convention to-day the discussion of the article submitted by the committee on the judicial department was continued The convention is pretty evenly divided on the chief question at issue which is whether the supreme judges shall be elected by the people, or appointed by the governor It now looks as though there would be a reconsideration of the clause relating to probate and county courts, and possibly a compromise whereby the supreme judges shall be first appointed and, afterwards, elected every two years

When the statehood movement took formal shape last winter, nine-tenths of the population favored it until the legislature adopted the plan of apportionment which by many was alleged to be unfair to those counties accustomed to sending democratic majorities On this account many democrats have been lukewarm on the subject, but the action of the committee to-day in reporting favorably an apportionment based on the last registration list is by the majority considered just The convention will indorse this apportionment and should its labors result in the formation of a strong liberal constitution it is more than probable that regardless of party lines, the people will support it At any rate, the adjustment of this question practically wipes out any home opposition to statehood that may have arisen since the meeting of the last legislature.

It is probable that after the constitution is framed it will be laid first before congress for its approval with the request that an enabling act be passed before the question of adopting it is submitted to the people. There are reasons, peculiarly local in character, why such a mode of procedure would not be unwise

TURF EVENTS

Races at Sacramento, Kansas City and Sheepshead Bay.

SACRAMENTO Sept 14—First race two-year old stake trotting, mile heats—Elect won best time 2 28½

Second race stallion stakes, 2 21 class, trotting, mile heats—Direct won best time 2 20.

Last race 2 30 class trotting—Margaret S won the first and third heats and Lord Byron the second and fourth The race was then postponed until Monday, best time 2 18

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

SHEEPSHEAD BAY Sept 14—The track was heavy to-day and the attendance very large

Seven furlongs—Prodigal won Raymond second, Oarsman third, time 1 32

Mile and an eighth—King Crab won, Bridgelight second Joe Lee third, time 2 00

Equinoctial stakes about three quarters of a mile—Reclare won Jersey Pat second Lord Dalmeny third, time, 1 13

Mile and a fourth—Come-to-taw won Cartoon second Ban Flag third time 2 12 3-5.

Two-mile heats, on turf, first heat—Tea Tray won Lotion second St Luke third, time, 3 47 Second heat—Tea Tray won, St Luke second Lotion third time, 3 54

KANSAS CITY RACES.

KANSAS CITY Sept. 14—The weather to day was clear and the track in good condition

2 28 class, trotting—Lady Wonder first Mendacity second Cora C third, others distanced and withdrawn best time 2 14½

Four year old stake—Tornado first Baywood second, George D third best time, 2 34½

2 30 class, pacing—Butcher Boy first, Addie second Delight third, John fourth, best time 2 30¼

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Letters of Invitation Sent the Government Senators and Others by Mayor Grant.

NEW YORK, Sept 14—Mayor Grant has sent to the governors of all the states and territories and the mayors of all the cities having first and second class postoffices, and all the senators and representatives an official invitation asking them to co-operate with the city authorities of New York to secure the international exposition of 1892 for this city and to have all the United States act together in making the exposition a success

To the governors the following invitation was sent *Dear Sir* I have the honor to request your aid and co-operation to secure the holding of the international exposition in 1892 in New York city and to make the exposition worthy of the United States and of the industrial progress of the world. Through you, the city of New York asks the state of —— its authorities, its commercial bodies its industries and its citizens to join with us in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus I have the honor to request that you act with us yourself or designate some one to represent the state of —— who will express to us your wishes. Truly yours,

HUGH J GRANT Mayor.

DECLARED A DRAW.

The Referee Says the Gaudaur-Teemer Race Must Be Rowed Again

PITTSBURG Sept, 14—John Pringle, referee in the Gaudaur Teemer boat race, decided this afternoon that yesterday's race was a draw and ordered the men to row over again next Monday on the Woods Run course in the Ohio river.

Gaudaur's backer positively refused to agree to this and the money was returned.

Teemer offered to increase the stake $500 and row again within ten days at Woods Run or on any course on a New York lake or river, but Gaudaur's backer still persisted in refusing

The referee, in giving his decision, stated that there was no foul, but that Hamm had violated the articles of the agreement in pulling in front of Teemer, and that he had no business on the course at all

RUTHLESSLY SLAUGHTERED.

Herds of Deer, Elk and Antelope Killed by Indians for their Hides.

CHEYENNE Wyo Sept 14.—The extensive forest fires in the Big Horn mountains have driven the game from the range Herds of antelope, elk and deer have stampeded to the plains and have for the most part drifted northward. The Shoshones and Arapahoes have followed and ruthlessly slaughtered the frightened animals, removing their hides and leaving their carcasses all over the prairie The scene of this gigantic butchery is within less than 150 miles from Cheyenne, almost due north Hundreds upon hundreds have been slain and the citizens have protested but without avail

Agent Bliss and Chief Washakie have sent out runners to recall the hunters.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES

A New Asteroid With a Peculiar Orbit—Changes in the Moon.

UTICA N. Y, Sept 14.—Professor C H F Peters, of the Litchfield observatory at Hamilton college, discovered an asteroid on August 25 The new planet ranks as No 287 in the asteroid group The first computations appeared to show the unprecedented fact in astronomy, that a portion of the new asteroid's orbit was within a portion of the orbit of Mars All the asteroids heretofore discovered have their orbits outside of that of Mars.

CHANGES IN THE CRATER OF THE MOON

BOSTON Sept 14—A cablegram from the European union of astronomers announces the discovery of changes in the crater of the moon known as Pliny, by Professor Thury of Geneva

A STRIKE SETTLED.

Pittsburg Window Glass Workers Granted a Five Per Cent. Increase.

PITTSBURG Sept 14.—The strike of window glass workers is practically settled The manufacturers have conceded the 5 per cent advance demanded by the employes The matter will be presented to the general meeting of manufacturers to-day. If the committee's action is ratified, a general resumption of work will take place next week The settlement affects sixty-one factories employing 5000 men and boys

The manufacturers have agreed and work will be resumed at once

First Trial of the Chicago

NEWPORT, R I, Sept 14—The United States cruiser Chicago had her first trial to day over a measured mile She was tested first at forty six revolutions and made a speed of eleven knots and then at sixty revolutions, making a speed of fourteen knots Then she blew out the stopcock in the engine room and in consequence her fastest speed was not tested The accident was repaired in a few hours.

WARNER IS IN DOUBT

He Can Have Tanner's Place He Wants It.

THE OVER-PAYMENT OF PENSIONS

A Personal Friend of the Deposed Commissioner Talks About His Prospects—General Alger's Views

WASHINGTON Sept. 14—Hon Wi Warner, of Missouri had a long talk with the secretary of the interior to-day Afterwards, in company with the secretary he called on the president

Secretary Noble said to-day that he had no desire either to suppress or make public the report of the commission investigating the affairs of the pension office It is understood the report was delivered to him to day

WARNER IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON Sept 14—The *Star* to night says The president tendered the pension commissionership to Major Warner this morning and the latter has taken the matter under consideration with the chances in favor of his declining it on the ground that he cannot afford to surrender his present business engagements

In a conversation with a reporter this afternoon Major Warner intimated that he had not yet reached a conclusion in the matter

The impression in Washington is that the matter will be settled by the president during the coming week

A DISPATCH TO MRS. WARNER

KANSAS CITY Sept 14—Whatever doubt existed in the minds of Major Warner's friends here that President Harrison had offered him the commissionership of pensions was dispelled this evening when Mrs Warner received from her husband a telegram that read as follows "I am still undecided.

OVER PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept 14—The examination of the June accounts of the Washington city pension agency by the pension division of the third auditor's office shows an over payment of $2100 on one voucher and a number of smaller over-payments have also been recently discovered in the accounts of other pension agencies These errors are said to have resulted from the effort to increase the work of the clerks beyond their capacity.

THE DEPOSED COMMISSIONER

A Personal Friend of Corporal Tanner's Talks About His Prospects.

WASHINGTON Sept. 14—A gentleman who is an intimate personal friend of Corporal Tanner and General Alger said, in speaking of what the commissioner was likely to engage in for a livelihood "When I was at the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Milwaukee last month I had a long talk with General Alger about the situation in which the commissioner was placed General Alger expressed very deep regret and concern He said that he had advised Mr Tanner to be as judicious as possible in his official capacity performing his duties as well as he could, and to stand firm and not resign General Alger added that he had assured Commissioner Tanner that if he would do as advised and refuse to accept any other appointment if removed he (Alger) would back Tanner in business and provide a better occupation than he could secure in the government service I am confident that Tanner has no definite idea as to what the future holds for him in the way of an official or business occupation

"There is general sympathy for Corporal Tanner in Washington, At the same time there is no inclination on the part of his friends of the Grand Army of the Republic or elsewhere, to be hasty and fly to extremes There is such a thing as the corporal's army of friends standing by him without becoming revolutionary The veterans are moderate, and are inclined to study every phase of the circumstances that confronted the president as well as the commissioner of pensions Most of the criticism is directed toward Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey. Where there have been expressions on the part of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic they have generally been directed toward these officials, who are charged by some with not having been as friendly toward the commissioner as they should have been."

Reduction in Freight Rates.

CHICAGO Sept. 14.—The action of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway in reducing freight rates between Chicago and St Paul on a 40 per cent. basis has claimed the individual attention of the representatives of the Western and Northwestern lines to day The Burlington & Northern evidently calculated that they would have to reduce rates in force at least one day before their competitors but the other roads see the matter in another light and all the rates will come down together. There seems to be no doubt that the Missouri river will also be pulled down, but the most serious result will probably be the reduction of the Iowa distance tariff

The Wyoming Convention.

CHEYENNE, Sept 14.—A resolution was introduced in the constitutional convention to-day establishing the office of state examiner whose duty shall be to examine the accounts of the state treasury supreme district court and county clerks and treasurers and such offices as the legislature may direct, also a resolution that no witness in a criminal case shall be imprisoned while the case is waiting trial for a longer time than is necessary to take the deposition A substitute bill was introduced, making the term of the governor four years, instead of two The convention will probably be in session two weeks longer

Pension and Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The following pensions have been granted Oregon—Patrick Grady, Earlman Hatch Washington—Increase Enoch H Hunting

A new postoffice has been established at Springer, Harney county, Or with Lewis B Springer as postmaster

Our Relations with Canada.

BOSTON Sept 14—The closing session of the United States senate committee bearing on our relations with Canada was held here to-day A number of representatives of cities of commercial importance were examined They favored either annexation or commercial union with Canada

Another "Tascott" Arrested

CHICAGO Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Buffalo reports the arrest of another Tascott He has been riding on a canal boat for months Word has been sent to Chicago to have an officer come and identify him He is said to bear a great resemblance to the simon pure Tascott

Great Damage to the Oyster Beds

NEW YORK, Sept 14—It is claimed by the wholesale oyster men that the oyster planters have sustained a loss of from $1 000 000 to $2 000,000 by reason of the late storm and that some of them have been forced out of business and into bankruptcy

New York Banks.

NEW YORK Sept 14—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $902 600 and a specie decrease of $2 141 600 The banks now hold $5 135 000 in excess of the 25 per cent rule

Engaged to Blaine's Daughter

AUGUSTA Me Sept 14—It is rumored that Walter J Damrosch the musical director is engaged to Margaret Blaine the secretary's daughter

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad the vestibuled sleeper and dining car line Office, No 121 First street, cor. Washington.

LVE PAGES.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VIII.—NO. 42. PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCENIC GLORIES.

Sunset at the Mouth [illegible]mbia River.

O[illegible] of Those Magnificent [illegible] Departing God of Day for [illegible]ch the State Is so Noted.

[illegible] spreads
[illegible] but the West
[illegible] of clouds—
* * *
[illegible] behind the green
[illegible] no more sinks
[illegible] thousand years—
* * *
[illegible]des are seen
[illegible] emerald sea
[illegible] dyes in the rich heavens—
—Carrington

[illegible] been written about the wonder[illegible] of Oregon. Glowing eulogies [illegible] bestowed on the magnificence of [illegible] views and vivid pen tributes [illegible]d to the marvelous beau[illegible] of landscape—of [illegible] river, plains, smiling [illegible] uplands and grand [illegible]. No words descriptive of the [illegible] Oregon have been over[illegible] has been exaggerated. In [illegible] rural diversity and [illegible] Oregon will be in no unfavor[illegible] with any section of the [illegible] continent. No other state [illegible] loftier snow peaks [illegible] of grander or more [illegible] mountain ranges, broader [illegible] beautiful rivers or more [illegible] forests or wider or [illegible]leys than does this favored [illegible].

[illegible] facts stand unchallenged. [illegible] feature connected with the [illegible]on which have apparently [illegible] by tourists and by all in [illegible] written descriptions of the [illegible] the state. Views caught [illegible] valley, and of the vast [illegible] and sagebrush plains [illegible] would be long remem[illegible] [illegible] tax the most facile and [illegible] adequately describe. But [illegible] the glories of a sunset at the mighty Columbia river at the [illegible] and tranquil day in July in [illegible] glorious golden radiance [illegible]parison with any spectacle that [illegible] the Pacific coast if indeed [illegible] on the whole continent. No [illegible] sky and water is lack[illegible] a picture absolutely perfect. A superb view cannot be [illegible] in crossing the Colum[illegible] forth its mighty wa[illegible] with the green floods [illegible]—from Baker's bay [illegible] and thence to Astoria [illegible] Tongue point.

[illegible] had the good fortune [illegible]. Shortly after 5 o'clock the [illegible] cast off her mooring lines [illegible] and, swinging around [illegible] southward and headed for [illegible] of the famous Sand island. [illegible] great god of day had wheeled [illegible] down toward the rim of the [illegible]on. It was quite late in the [illegible] fully two hours of daylight [illegible]ned. Several hundred passengers [illegible]oard the most of whom gathered [illegible] upper deck or promenaded rest[illegible] to and fro all eager to watch the [illegible] of old Sol taking his noc[illegible] into the western waves.

[illegible] imagine an absolutely [illegible] a few fleecy cirrus far, [illegible] their lower stratas [illegible] horizon. A [illegible] the purple foot[illegible] twilight,' beats [illegible]adiance on the rest [illegible] of waters! Above our [illegible] amber hued heavens [illegible] and there with broad slashes [illegible] with deep hues of purple [illegible] the gorgeous colors of the [illegible]. Over the expansive face [illegible] waters hung a soft rich haze that [illegible] the harmoniously blended touches [illegible] scarlet and subdued pink.

[illegible] the noble steamer reached the head [illegible] Sand island. Here came the proverbial [illegible] of war.

The tide was fast ebbing. This circum[illegible] combined with a shallow channel [illegible] made "rounding the [illegible] not so easy to accomplish [illegible] a skillful, experienced pilot, who [illegible] at the wheel, and a power [illegible] the gauntlet was success[illegible] bump or two, a slow, dragging [illegible] yielding sands, and the nautical [illegible] was passed.

[illegible] due westward a sight met the [illegible] not be easily or soon forgotten [illegible] have made the passage between As[illegible] Ilwaco will vividly remember the [illegible] the illimitable west and north [illegible] crescent-shaped island. There [illegible] broad and long expanse of tawny [illegible]. Great piles of chaotic driftwood are [illegible] over this island, that, after long [illegible] buffetings and tossings, have [illegible] up by the high tides. Looking [illegible] the sweep of the island, one is reminded [illegible] prostrate forest where trunks and [illegible] have been thrown up and left to [illegible]. Sand island has a history [illegible] be forgotten, for it is insepara[illegible] [illegible] with the record of many ma[illegible]asters in the past. It is now the [illegible] fishing season, and the waters [illegible] direction are thickly dotted with [illegible] craft. The reddish hulls of these [illegible] their white sails show in very [illegible]ntrast to the "watery plains." [illegible] of craft may be counted, scattered [illegible] there. Evening is approaching, [illegible] rough and swart fishermen are busy [illegible] their long stringy nets, tran[illegible] their pipes or singing cheer[illegible]. [illegible] of boats are seen moored all [illegible] the low shelving beach of Sand island, [illegible] up on the wet and gleaming sands. [illegible] here and there are observed the [illegible] pyramidal, triangular shaped frames [illegible]ted and erected by the geodetic survey service. Casting a glance over this island as the steamer rounds the abrupt eastern end, the view looking seaward is confusing and bewildering to the sense of vision. Huge and disordered heaps of driftwood are min[illegible] with shimmering sands, active and abandoned fishing boats, nets strung out to [illegible] or cast away to rot, rude huts and shan[illegible] where fishermen make their temporary abode during the short season, a dun, dull [illegible] of pinkish purplish haze, hanging over and enveloping the wild, dreary island [illegible] over all the sun flinging his mel[illegible] golden arrows of light, touching with magical potency and beauty earth, air, ocean and the sky.

Along the shining sands that are ceaselessly lapped by the briny lips of the ocean, [illegible] and skim countless flocks of ocean snipe—hurrying and scurrying like so many dodging wary fugitives. Overhead and along the main are endless numbers of sea birds beating with slow, weary wings the air screaming plaintively and darkening the atmosphere at times with their greyish shadows.

Once past Sand island, the steamer heads straight for the "Jetty work" and thence eastward to Tansy point. While crossing the broad expanse of water, a magnificent view is obtained. To the northward are seen the concave shores of Ilwaco beach, its yellow sands the chaotic piles of driftwood, the intervening tangled net work of fish [illegible], the tumbled appearance of the heavily [illegible] hills the blue colored forest belts [illegible] the cerulean heavens. Follow[illegible] with the eye the trend of shore, Cape [illegible] looms dimly on the sight. Fort [illegible] is seen with its neat white soldiers' [illegible] and pretty cottages where the [illegible] make their homes all nestling at the [illegible] foot of the rocky and timbered pen[illegible] promontory. Southward is seen the [illegible] abrupt cape frowning its silent scoff down on the ever heaving ever aggressive sea the beats and thunders evermore at its rock ribbed base. Far above the ocean line appears lofty and snow-white Pharos, that every night casts its warning beams far over the world of waters to warn the mariners of danger and flash its assuring and guiding light.

Steaming across the broad stretch of waters between the head of Sand island and the government work the spectacle is one not to be easily forgotten. Looking westward nothing but a wide unobstructed sweep of greenish grey sea stretches away beyond the feeble range of human ken. Low down on the horizon the black piratical looking hull of a bar tug is visible. Behind it is seen the dim outlines of a large ship that is being towed in. Several other large vessels are also seen standing far off in the 'pilot grounds' awaiting their turn to come. Back from the coal black smoke of the tug is a long trailing banner of smoke. The sun was nearing the waters rim of the horizon and shooting his beams almost parallel with the surface of the "heaving deep." Smitten by the broad flood of light the vast expanse of green grey waters became one great golden sea. Burnished copper gleaming with an almost insufferable brightness is the only adequate comparison. The long and unbroken chain of roaring breakers that mark the entrance to the mouth of the Columbia and denotes the existence of that great bugbear 'the bar,' that presents a now white aspect under ordinary circumstances, under the radiance of the dying day shone with a fiery light that was painful to the eye. From the black basalt cliffs of Cape Hancock away southward to the low glistening sands of Point Adams this wide restless waste of water tossed, rolled, gleamed, glinted and flamed like a sea of liquid fire.

Standing between the steamer and the sun—in the blazing pathway of gold—the somber, puffing little tug and the full rigged ship stood out in bold relief. Every mast, spar, sail and detail of the rigging could be traced with vivid distinctness through a strong marine glass notwithstanding the vessel stood at least five or six miles away. It was not a painted ship on a painted sea, but a golden ship on a golden sea.

Even the storm beaten and tempest bent forests that crowned the sides and summits of the high hills to the north and the timbered ranges southward seemed to catch the reflected glories of the sun and sea. The deep bluish purple foliage of the coniferous trees was changed, as if by enchantment and glowed with a mellow golden hue as if touched by the fiery torch of Phoebus. Touching at Tansy point for a few minutes the steamer turned her prow to the east and headed for Astoria. Scores of passengers were out on the deck and guards to admire the wonderful view. Marvelously beautiful and fascinating indeed was the spectacle. What master pen could fittingly describe its glories? What skillful pencil or brush could adequately limn its fleeting, changing beauties? Human invention fails and human skill is baffled. Overhead bent the opal hued heavens streaked here and there with scarlet and crimson dots of clouds shading delicately off into pale carnation, orange and pearlish grey. Around us in all directions danced and sparkled the sapphire sea. Far away to the north and south stretched the timber clad hills reflecting the beams of the great day god as he was nearing the waters of the Pacific just ready to take his sullen plunge. Through the ambient air flocks of aquatic birds—those roving vagabonds of the deep—lazily winged their way with an aimless effort or darted with surprising swiftness and energy to swoop up some morsel cast overboard screaming and fighting like angry demons for its possession.

Now the sun had gone down behind the western waves amidst a sea of fiery, rosy splendor. Over sea, land and air fell a change. Gold, orange and vermillion faded gradually away, and were succeeded by more somber tints. Over the forests deep recesses fell gorgeous purple shadows, while upon the masses of curling waves crept a blue haze blended with tints of pearl, and the faintest suggestions of emerald. Deeper and deeper grew the shadows, constantly changing and forming endless combination of colors.

Twenty minutes brisk steaming and Astoria is reached. Here a very brief stay is made. Ropes are cast off the gang plank is pulled in and with a shrill parting whistle the steamer heads for Portland. Twilight is rapidly settling over the world. Just ahead Tongue Point looms up mistily with its covering of small stunted storm-distorted trees. Away beyond that spreads the queenly Columbia fading away into the haze and nothingness of the distance.

One cannot resist the temptation of looking back to the West as the boat steams up the river. What a vision of splendor! Soft bending skies, still retaining some touches of Old Sol's departed rays, one vast and seemingly illimitable stretch of water that palely reflects many tints and hues, to the right and left the darkening forests, as night descends with noiseless tread. Almost straight behind the foaming wake of the steamer, Astoria sits enthroned on her more than "Seven Hills" slowly lapsing into indistinctness in the deepening twilight. Far far away to the right Cape Hancock is just visible, frowning down on the turbulent moaning sea. Ah! the lighthouse-keeper has just lighted the huge lamp, and from the summit of the extreme southern point of the rocky peninsula twinkles and flashes the bright star like flame.

Snow peaks mountains, valleys and plains may have their separate and collected fascinations, their charming and magnificent scenic effects, but a view of the Columbia river and the Pacific ocean at sunset will equal any view that the state can produce. All attempts at description are feeble and commonplace, and the true glories and beauties of the spectacle must be seen to be adequately appreciated.

J M BALTIMORE

A WORK OF GREAT VALUE.

A "Library of American Literature" in Ten Volumes.

To those who have contended that there is no American literature proper, and that in spite of our distinctiveness and individuality our art in general and our fiction in particular, are a mere continuation of English work upsetting thereby the somewhat elemental theory that has laid down all literatures to be symbols and evidences—the condensing and reflecting of a national spirit—there will be an additional and difficult argument to meet in the recent publication of a "Library of American Literature from the earliest settlement to the present time," compiled and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. This work, which has nothing of the promiscuous, all-embracing character of an encyclopaedia, and which stands equidistant from the common collection of gems in prose and verse has appeared most opportunely to fill a vacancy in our literature.

Its additional difference from any previous publication of the sort in this country, lies in the fact of its having an ultimate object beyond its utility as a book of reference and of popular enjoyment. In the bringing together in a small compass of the pith and essence—what has been most thoroughly representative—in our brain work for the last few centuries, it almost becomes a text book for the study of our intellectual development. It contains no comments notes or criticisms, the peculiar choice of its contents constitutes its philosophy, for while it omits nothing of intrinsic artistic value it also includes much of a political and historical bearing, lifting itself into a field broader than that of mere literary perfection.

The editors have divided the first half of their work into four epochs, 'the written product of each of which is charged with the temper and conditions of its times.'

The early colonial literature (1607-73). The later colonial literature (1676-1764). The revolutionary period (1765-87) and finally the literature of the republic (1788-1820).

The second half of the work is devoted to the representative geniuses of the last half century—the time that closed on Cooper, Irving and Bryant and opened with Poe, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Motley and Emerson.

The "Library of American Literature" is in ten volumes, nine of which are issued. The tenth will appear this month. The ten volumes will contain about 200 illustrations—two exceptionally fine engravings to each volume. The book is sold only by subscription. Ben I French is agent at Portland.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No 121 First street, corner Washington.

RABELAIS TO SULLIVAN.

A Letter Full of Warm-Hearted Advice and Political Points.

Showing That Boston Is the Place to Run From Rather Than a Mississippi Jail—Great Success Predicted.

IN THE TIMBER OUT WEST Sept 11

Gen John L Sullivan Champion's Rest United States. *My Dearest John*—Your rich red ripe letter, announcing your intention to run from Boston to congress is before me. I notice it has also appeared in several other unclean sheets aside from those on which you write me. You ask my advice? I take my pen in hand to say that I fear some of the venom fanged newspapers will give you advice you have not asked. In case they do John I request you to be calm. You can't afford to be less, and you haven't got money enough to be more. Don't mind the hell hounds, the slimy vampire or the nasty gnomes. Answer not these swine herd, these sensual, unclean [illegible] or caitiff. Ignore the gross, the indelicate and the unclean scent. Let them wallow in their mud lest they fling it [illegible] and cover you with obloquy and [illegible]. Treat them with contempt. Beer's too rich for their blood.

Yours is a manly noble letter a literary effort. Please let me, think the compiler. It beats John Sherman's when he bid for the presidency all hollow. It is [illegible] all over. You say that, after thinking the matter over you have decided to become a candidate for congress from Boston! Why didn't you think the matter under [illegible]? But the very fact that you elect Boston as the best spot for shying your castor into the political ring shows you have given the matter your usual profound thought—a thought of a deep ultra marine cast. Ah, but John was it a sober second thought or was it a first class drunk thought. Howbeit you've decided and I am glad you prefer to run for the Hub rather than from the Mississippi jail.

While it doesn't make much difference it heats the cockles of my heart red hot to know that you will run on the democratic ticket. Men not half as good and pure as you are have run on that ticket and got there. It is just as you say. Any man who doubts your popularity with the American people has only got to travel around with you to get rid of that notion. Of course he might get rid of something else but all you care about is that notion. Me too. So I say ticket be gol darned! You could be elected on a soup ticket.

You remark "Some may criticise my occupation in life" and then you arise and say "they don't know what they are talking about." Of course they don't. I know lots of fellows who talk dreadfully about you but I am sure not one of them could any more paste a fellow in the jaw the way you do than they could paste a sheet of lightning on a picket fence. There are others John—members of the church and of the Salvation Army—right in this city who make disrespectful remarks of you personally and yet I know they would be glad to take the hand of Sullivan if they could do so free of publicity and expense.

Your next utterance goes right home with the anxious rapidity of a man on third with two out. You say "My business is and always has been ever since I came before the public to encourage physical culture." Said like a true Bostonese! That's right John sure! Look how you encouraged Mr Kilrain. You never wear your hands in your pockets when there is any physical culture to be encouraged. Both of them have ever been ready in the cause when the time came within the purview of your reach as it were.

Your next are thoughts that breathe like a gale and words that burn big rotund holes in a political canvas.

"Young fellows don't care for what they read about a lot of small fighters and second rate champions but the sight of one man with a national reputation and everybody looking up to him fires them with ambition and encourages them in the taste of getting up their muscle, and many a young man is bigger and stronger because my example has set him to work. Then besides, with my matches and exhibitions I have entertained hundreds and thousands all over the country also I have furnished through the newspapers interesting reading to millions of people and they have got to feel grateful to those who entertain them."

True, John, true—a little wobbly but true as a whole paper of needles to the long lost pole.

Since you started out on your career of swing Jab, I've seen more young men fired with ambition and things than ever before. Sometimes a boot has been used, ofttimes a large swollen club, and anon that is occasionally anon, a good grip in the slack of the trousers has done the business, but ambition is a superior article for the work in hand. Only yesterday I saw a large full sized young man fired. He was the head clerk around a popular soda water tank, and was discovered knocking down some. The boss fired him with more fizz bang ambition than I thought a dealer in wet confectionery ever acquired. Then last Sunday out at the Gambrinus picnic there was a real nice ornamental young fellow who by following your example had got up his muscle so enormously, that compared with his arm, it looked like a full blown blood sausage glued to two links of the Frankfurt variety. When his Fadder besought him to eschew the picnic he thought he was bigger and stronger than the old man. He made the effort of his life. John it would have done your heart good to have seen it. When the old man got the major portion of the young man home he had to go back with a feeling of fatherly sympathy and a scoop to gather in the balance of his first born. Then look at another aspect of your example. A few years ago it required the services of at least two men to hold up a stage in good shape. Now a single man, whether married or not can hold one up crowded with drummers, and even two stages if he can get them close enough together. It was done down in the Klamath country last week.

Yes, John the people have got to feel grateful to those who entertain them and furnish them with interesting reading. If you will give me back the dollar, that I handed Parson Davies when you were here last entertaining us I will feel grateful as it is. While you seem to have a pretty good idea how your hammock swings in the hearts of the American people, you do not conceive the old esteem and swelled popularity with which you are held. If you could be admitted into any of the lowly or high-toned families to which I have *entree* and see the dear little ones gaze rapturously at your proportions and jaw *magnifique* in a deep oak frame hung right along side of "God bless our Home" in red worsted you would go right out again sit on the curb and cry big tears until the water works sent a man up to repair the main. I know you would.

I feel the deep earnestness of you comparing yourself with a Sunday school teacher. Not one of them dare take exception to it. The first that does I will send you his or her address and may be can get up another match if he or she don't funk?

You are dead right on patriotic pride when you yawp:

"There isn't a self respecting American, no matter what tom fool ideas he may have about boxing in general who does not feel a patriotic pride at the thought that a native born American a countryman of his, can lick any man on the face of the earth. It is human nature and this feeling of patriotism applies especially to Boston."

Correct. It applies to Boston like a porous plaster. No one will kick on that. Boston is the home the asylum for all styles of culture. It has fertilized and cultured the baked beans nourished and cultured the poesy fructified and cultured the brown bread, adopted and cultured the bifurcated eyeglass and it produced and cultured you. That isn't all. A Boston regiment went through the streets of Baltimore in '61, and you went through the pride of Baltimore in '89. Patriotic pride! Well I should carol. Bawston has got for to stand by you John or give up her claim to the belt as having more culture than any town this side of anywhere.

Now I come to the only weak point in your letter. There was not the slightest necessity for you to go and refer to your fitness for congress. The question is, is congress a fit place for you? Is that Mr Sweppi just with free niggers on the outside front you. No! Well then you drew the color line against Peter Jackson and yet this congress has a nigger inside. Can you commingle with him and debate for points? I trow not. Besides the congress for which you will pose may be of darker aspect selah! But you have the game in your own hands. If at the next election, the South fails to count out every nigger that runs and even one gets in you can resign and by working it right get old Dawes a place in the senate. Or if not that you can get the pull on Cleveland or Dave Hill (if elected) and go to the court of St James where you can have a good time with the Prince of Wales and Marquis of Queensberry.

You whack the truth on the jugular when you tersely remark

"A man is elected to congress to look out for the interests of those who sent him there. That will be my motto and living up to it will be my b[illegible] I know what is what [illegible] my friends and the citizens of Boston generally and I'll try to get it. In [illegible] travel about this country and [illegible] much experience [illegible] speaking as [illegible] people. I'll have to [illegible] congress or I'm king [illegible] what I say. A man who [illegible] in Madison square garden as I have done [illegible] presence felt in congress or anywhere else on earth."

John if you'll get a big banner painted and stretched across the heavens bearing this motto "I'll have no trouble about getting a hearing in congress or in making people pay attention to what I say," and sign it, you'll have a walk over. If you can get the national beer garden to pay attention you'll do a thing that few ever did. But it is only a new member rises to speak. It is the custom for all hands except the prohibitionists to go down and get one[illegible] The prohibitionists go into the cloak room—a bully good time for it—and stay out. Bus[illegible] The nondescript go out to see a man. The [illegible] They all wait until the speaker through or go over to the agricultural department. The board fill their vest pocket with carton of seeds and send some [illegible] to their constituents.

John Morrissey was nearly as large as yours but it didn't swing so well on the fallopal. You can give a crowd a breeze much easier than he could. John made but four speeches when he was in congress. One was when the army was trying to get control of the Indian bureau, without whipping the noble red man just as it is now. Your friend Dawes spoke in favor of an Indian board. When he sat down Morrissey arose and said "Ladies and gents I copper on the red." The army drew down. On another occasion there was a call of the house. Morrissey was drawn at Chamberlain's. When the sergeant at arms brought him before the bar of the house up-stairs Speaker Colfax asked him if he had anything to say why etc. He bowed his head and when Colfax got through saying something Morrissey remarked with feeling "Thank you I'm satisfied." The only other two speeches he made were yes and no when the yeas and nays were called. John was a member of the committee on revolutionary claims but the revolution was too much previous to his time to take up much of it. Tom Reed will put you on the committee on championship bet [illegible].

Now, if I were you and got up to look after the interests of my friends and reach for what they want and those jakes didn't pay attention I'd move for a suspension of the rules, lock the doors and dishevel the whole house. There's only a few that'll show any fight. Frank Lawler of Chicago would stand in with you. Bill Springer would talk but one good chuck would settle him. Bill Holman might object, it's chronic with him. Tom Reed of Maine would take it as a joke. Bill McAdoo would hold your coat and Ben Butterworth would time you. The rest would crawl John, crawl. You could then tell the speaker to put the bill or measure on its final passage. He would do so and say "Do I hear any objection?" As Bill Holman would arise to catch the speaker's eye, you swat him one on the gob and there you are.

Of course John you'll look out for me and if ever you come around this region I'll look out for you. Be good to yourself Cully. Yours, the champion's friend

RABELAIS

FORTHCOMING BIG CRUISERS.

New York Herald

The board of officers to whom Secretary Tracy referred all matters connected with the construction of the new cruisers have finally agreed upon the plans for the 7,500 and 5,300 ton vessels, and the whole force of the bureau of construction and repair is now at work upon the details. With the plans for these two ships agreed upon, the entire number of vessels authorized by congress will be well under way.

The board have decided to build the 7500 ton vessel after the plan of the English armored ships Warspite and Imperieuse with some slight modifications. The big ship will be about 316 feet long and about 62 feet beam. She will be built entirely of steel of domestic manufacture. The estimated horse power of the vessel will be about 10 000. She will be fitted with twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines, which will drive her through the water at seventeen knots per hour or better. Her bunker capacity will be at least 1200 tons of coal and with this supply the ship at a ten knot speed can steam 7000 miles.

The plan agreed upon for the 5300 ton vessel is somewhat similar to the Spanish war ship Reina Regente although the displacement will be greater. According to the board's design the ship will be 318 feet long with a beam of 50 feet. The act of congress authorizing the construction of this ship provides for a maximum speed of twenty knots per hour. To accomplish this the horse power will be 11 000 and she will be fitted with the same class of engines as the larger ship. The vessel will also be built of steel throughout. Her bunker supply is estimated at 1100 tons of coal and on this supply at a ten knot speed, she can steam 5,000 miles without coaling.

The proposals for the construction of these two vessels will not be ready for advertisement for at least four months.

The total cost of the 7500 ton vessel, exclusive of her armament, and excluding any premium that may be paid for increased speed is $3,500 000. For the 5300 ton ship the cost exclusive of armament is $1 800 000. In case the secretary of the navy shall be unable to contract at reasonable prices for the building of these vessels he is authorized by the law to build either or both of them at such navy yards as he may designate.

The entire batteries for these two vessels have not yet been agreed upon but two if not more, of the 12 and 10 inch guns will be mounted on the 7500-ton cruiser, and the main battery of the 5300-ton vessel will be 10 and 12 inch breech loading rifles. The secondary battery will be in keeping with the class of the vessels, and will have 3 4 and 6-pounder rapid firing guns which the Hotchkiss Company are now manufacturing for the government at their plant in Connecticut.

BOB INGERSOLL AS A GOD.

A Party of Arabs in Castle Garden Worship the Great Man's Picture.

New York Press.

Eight dirty looking Arabs arrived at Castle Garden on the steamer Suevia from Hamburg. The commissioners held them to await the decision of the collector as to whether they should be landed or not. On the left side of the Garden is a long wooden counter, formerly used as part of the restaurant run by ex Coroner Nugent. Above it is a picture of Colonel Robert G Ingersoll with an inscription advertising a brand of cigarettes. On the counter lay a beer bottle a loaf of bread and a piece of bologna sausage which had been left by some emigrant.

The dusky crowd of Arabs gathered round the picture and began to jabber in a peculiar way. At a signal from the oldest man in the party they threw themselves on the floor with their bared heads turned toward the picture of the great lawyer. It was seen, in short that they were adoring the picture. They believed the picture was that of a god and that the bread, bologna sausage and beer on the counter were offerings to him. Superintendent Simpson smiled grimly and managed to make them understand that there was a mistake somewhere. Two of the Arabs were women and as they were led into the hospital building they threw back many admiring glances at Colonel Ingersoll's classic but shiny head.

For scrofulous disorders, and mercurial diseases, the best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

LINCOLN'S STATESMANSHIP.

A Tribute to His Memory From an Ex-Confederate.

An Indication That Candid Men in the South at Last Begin to Understand the Great President.

Louisville *Courier Journal*. In closing a notice of Herndon's Life of Lincoln The *Nation* says

The value of the book is found in its presentation of the Lincoln of the time before the war. It is another task to show how such a man met the responsibilities of the national government in a great crisis how his powers were developed and the good that was in him became great how weaknesses still existed limiting his powers and interfering with the best co-operation with others how political methods and a politician's habits still clung to him and further him to reach the highest walk of statesmanship but how also his sagacious comprehension of the advance of public opinion and his faith in the people brought him to that opinion at the end on the embodiment of the cause he served and its martyr when he died for it.

The situation with which Lincoln found himself face to face after his election was overwhelming. There was no precedent to guide him no organized public opinion to support him. The people knew little of him, and the politicians North and South distrusted him. The country was not ready for war and yet war was inevitable. Among his nominal supporters the widest division prevailed, and the abolitionists proclaiming the constitution a covenant with hell were willing to see the erring sisters depart in peace because secession meant the ultimate freedom of the slave.

Lincoln was statesman enough to understand the value of the Union and the task he set for himself was to preserve the Union without impairing the constitution. To men like Wendell Phillips to Charles Sumner to the followers of the border ruffian John Brown, Lincoln was a timid, temporizing politician wanting conviction, a Western rail splitter not yet emancipated from the influences of his early surroundings. To this element of the republican party Wade and Fremont Stevens and Greeley were statesmen in the highest walks of statesmanship filled with conviction courage and inspired by superhuman wisdom.

But the verdict of this day is that in the "higher walks of statesmanship" at that time Lincoln had no companion. To save the Union it was necessary to unite in its defense the opponents of secession in the border states and the rabid abolitionists of the North. Failure to concentrate all elements and degrees of loyalty meant the destruction of the government. Here was a task that might well appall the greatest mind. Before it the men who made the constitution faltered, and, turning aside they left to coming generations the solution of the problem how to build a free government on lasting foundations without providing for the extinction of slavery.

To the conduct of public affairs Lincoln brought all the qualities of a great man's head and heart. One cannot read the public records of that period without feeling a new respect for the president, a new admiration for his singleness of purpose for his unselfish patriotism for his lucidity of thought and evenness of temper for the clearness with which he stated his position and for the earnestness and eloquence with which he appealed to the hearts and consciences of his countrymen for their support.

Lincoln saw more clearly than any man of his day that the end of that controversy meant in any event, the destruction of slavery. No man could see that the end meant also a more perfect Union. The fear that it did not the belief that all that our fathers had gained for liberty was in peril weighed heavily on him and gave to his utterances a solemnity most impressive. He was, an opponent of slavery ready to wait for the events to settle that great problem but educated in the school of Webster and of Clay he had learnt what they always taught that every other consideration was to be subordinate to the preservation of the Union.

Upon him had been laid this transcendent work. Called from depths of poverty from a life so narrow and barren that even now the wonder is that mental clearness and moral integrity could survive he found himself in the most critical period of our history at the head of a great people having for his guide not even the traditions of his fathers. Thrown back on himself having a singular sense of patriotic purpose and an unfaltering faith in the people which to the critic of to-day is irreconcilable with the highest statesmanship he set himself to his work.

The spirit with which Lincoln faced his angry countrymen is best seen in his parting address to his neighbors and friends collected at the railway station in Springfield to bid him a God speed on his journey to Washington.

Friends. No one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feeling at this hour nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed. Here all my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. To you dear friends I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. To-day I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I must fail but if the same omniscient mind and almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To him I commend you all. Permit me to ask that, with equal security and faith you will invoke his wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you for how long I know not. Friends one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell.

The Southern people did not know Lincoln save as the leader of a party whose exponents were John Brown and Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley of a party which proclaimed the Union a league with hell, and the constitution a covenant with Satan, and his appeals fell on ears deadened by denunciation which always came from his associates. But for this the assurances offered in his first inaugural might have changed the whole course of history.

In that address he repeated with emphasis these words "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists, I believe I have no right to do so and I have no inclination to do so." Further than this, he pledged himself to secure the return of fugitive slaves quoting the clause in the constitution requiring it, and adding: "It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves and the intention of the law giver is the law." Referring to secession and the difficulties which it would cause all intercourse he asked "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" And he closed this last appeal for peace and union with these memorable words

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will again swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

Are these the words of a man whose weaknesses are blunting his powers and interfering with the best co-operation with others?

We have not the space to follow Mr Lincoln in his efforts and persuasions, by which he sought to have the border states accept compensated emancipation, thus removing one cause of offense and in return for their devotion to the Union securing them unexpected recompense. It was not the methods or habits of the politicians which he used, but the wisdom of the statesman, who sought more aid to consolidate and strengthen those forces on which he relied for the perpetuation of the Union.

Among the leaders of the republican party the politicians and self styled statesmen he had no support, among the people he was supreme. Seward Chase Blair and Cameron were all weak when they should have been strong and blind when clearness of vision was essential. Seward's friends felt outraged at his defeat, but consoled themselves with the thought that this New York statesman would direct the course of the administration. But when Seward came to write a reply to England's demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell Lincoln's statesmanship was broader and more comprehensive than Seward's and the draft the secretary of state submitted to him the president rewrote, and avoided an unnecessary and disastrous conflict with England. We do not find in this dispatch any evidence of weakness but of sagacity, none of the politician's methods and habits but the supreme self restraint of the statesman. The whole tenor of his thoughts can be clearly traced in a letter written to Greeley in 1862.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery.

If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it—and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it—and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would do that.

To the man whose mission it was to destroy slavery, even if in so doing the Union too was destroyed these words of truth and soberness seem high treason to others they have upon them the stain of the demagogue but to the future historian, who considers the progress and decline of slavery in America these words—and they are the key to all of Lincoln's four years in Washington—bear the impress of the statesman whose patriotic purposes lifted him above the plane of the politician and beyond the comprehension of the mad agitators of his day who, when his work was done and his voice was silenced were quick to claim that they had abolished slavery while Lincoln was hesitating on the brink.

A CLASSMATE OF HOLMES.

A Companion of the Poet's Youthful Days Grows Reminiscent.

The Rev Samuel May D D, tells the following stories in the *Boston Globe* of his class mate, the distinguished poet Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Dr May is not quite yet an octogenarian but one would have to be reminded of the fact after he had once been in the venerable gentleman's presence. Notwithstanding his burden of years, they appeared to be no burden to him as he stepped into the house this afternoon from his hayfield where with the rest of the men he was doing his share with the fork and rake. He pointed out to the *Globe* correspondent the mounds of hay on his broad and sloping lawn which he said was the second crop this year. The venerable clergyman appeared to be rather pleased at the recollections brought to his mind by the mention of Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes's name.

"Let me see" he said "we were in college together when I first met him in 1825. Then he was but 17 years old very youthful in appearance and looked to be much younger then he really was. He was living at his own home in the building close by the college, which was recently removed. His father was Rev Dr Holmes, I remember very well. Dr Holmes took a very good rank in his class although he was not considered a very close student. Even in those days he was noted for his humor and witty conversation, as well as for his good-natured repartee."

He was a member of all the desirable clubs and began early to show his talent at rhyming. He wrote several poems at college and although Dr May is not sure, he thinks he had the poem on commencement day. He delivered one or two poems in public during his college days.

"After college" said Dr May "our paths diverged and I cannot tell more about him than what we all know. In 1838 which was nine years after our graduation our class began to hold regular annual meetings. We have kept up the custom faithfully ever since, and have never failed in meeting annually. For the last forty five years Dr. Holmes has written a poem purposely for our reunion, and has read every one of them himself. Any one who knows the doctor knows how clear and distinct he reads and how impressive is his manner and tone. Dr Holmes attended all the class reunions and he was the most absolutely punctual of any of the members.

"As much as we esteemed his poetry," he continued "we all of us liked his prose, and in his little speeches, conversations and occasional addresses, particularly when called upon to speak of the life of some one he was always happy. Nearly all his poems are published so that every one may see their merit. The respect and affection of the members of his class is unanimous and has been so from the beginning. We feel that in attending our meetings and in his writings he has done more than any one to keep the class together.

"Dr Holmes did not go into special athletics at college. We had no gymnasium then. After we left college that little brick building at the end of the Delta, an apology for a gymnasium was built."

Dr May, however, was not quite certain but they had parallel bars in college in his days but at any rate, he did not remember Dr Holmes in connection with them nor with football, which was then the great college sport as baseball is now.

There was a military company in the college, too, but Dr May thinks Dr Holmes must have been too slender to belong to that as he does not remember him. Dr Holmes was a very active member and one of the pleasantest members of some private clubs we had there on debating and social purposes. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. "There were no adventures he was engaged in so far as I know," said Dr May, "which subjected him to discipline. But there were quite a number in the class, however, of whom we could not say that. He was always distinguished by courtesy and gentlemanly behavior. He had a keen and instinctive idea of gentlemanly deportment and would resent anything that violated it. He had a great deal of charity for any shortcomings in others and was always generous. Our class numbered eighty two in all. These included everyone who entered from the beginning to the end, of course they all did graduate. Some left late in the course and others joined late in the course. Of this number there are now but eleven living, and two of us, one besides myself, Edwin Conant, of Worcester, are the only ones in Worcester county."

Dr May was not in college during the freshman year and does not of course, know any of the proceedings in class then. He believed, however there was a great class trouble then for which many were admonished. It was quite a serious disorder and was occasioned by an objection to some college discipline. Dr Holmes, however, was not involved in the trouble, but many students were sent away. The fact that Dr Holmes lived at home with his parents was a great protection and safeguard to him against getting into these scrapes. Besides that, he had that self respect which kept him from low associations.

Dr May said he would not be positive, but thought Dr Holmes never smoked. At any rate he never saw him hold a cigar in his mouth. He was, when at college, a jovial companion and a good liver but he knew at what point to stop and there never was any overdoing on his part.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr John T Morse, jr has written for the American statesmen series a biography of Benjamin Franklin which will appear immediately.

The London *Spectator* calls attention to "The Begum's Daughter," Mr. Bynner's serial novel now appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, as a "very powerful story."

The Saturday Review pronounces Miss Howard's new story, "The Open Door," unusual and generally interesting and the problem of the story as absorbing in its way as that of "The Lady and the Tiger."

A novel by Miss Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," will be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is entitled "Two Coronets," and deals with scenes and characters in Italy and New England.

The *Saturday Review* regards Dr Emerson's book on his father, "Emerson in Concord" as discreet notwithstanding its intimate character. Referring to the fact that Emerson was soon after his marriage elected hog reeve of the town the *Review* says that "if Montaigne had been hog-reeve instead of Emerson, we should have known half the pigs in Concord by sight."

THE WRECK OF THE ANCON

A Passenger Describes the Ill-Fated Steamer's Last Voyage.

Stranded on a Wild Alaskan Shore Alongside Dozen Indian Cabins and a Fish Canning Establishment.

Mr E S Walker, of Springfield Ill, who was making a trip to the Northwest territory was a passenger on the steamship Ancon which was wrecked in Naha bay the morning of Wednesday the 28th of August. He has kindly written for THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN the following interesting narrative.

The steamer Ancon left Tacoma Sunday August 11, 1889 at 4 o'clock A M on her regular trip to Alaska with about 1[illegible] passengers and thirty steerage passengers who with the officers and crew made an aggregate of about 200 persons. The Ancon was under the command of Captain David Wallace. Captain H[illegible] pilot in charge and Robert J H[illegible] engineer.

The vessel proceeded on her course making stops at Seattle and Port To[illegible] leaving the latter place at [illegible] day, August 12. At 9 o'clock [illegible] na[illegible] B C was reached [illegible] until 1 o'clock P M of Tuesday resumed her course and proceeded without stopping until Thursday noon when [illegible]gas Narrows was reached. The weather at the start was unpropitious, smoke from [illegible] for the first two days, and the [illegible] run obscured in a measure, the grand scenery passed in the journey.

After a brief stop at Tongas Narrows the run was next made to Loring o[illegible] known as Naha bay the place destined to be noted hereafter as the scene memorable in Alaskan history. The stop at this point was from 5 30 o'clock to 7 30 o'clock P M. Proceeding thence through the sinuous [illegible] Clarence strait Fort Wrangel was reached at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The stop was made until 12 o'clock M when the voyage was resumed and Juneau reached Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. In the evening the steamer crossed over to Douglas island and at 3 o'clock on Monday [illegible] proceeded on her course. At noon touched at Killisnoo and after three hours resumed her course and at 10 o'clock on Tuesday was moored at the dock at [illegible]. There a stop was made of twenty four [illegible] after which on Wednesday August [illegible] start was made for Glacier bay [illegible] o'clock A M on Thursday anchor was [illegible] at Muir Glacier. There six hours were spent after which the vessel [illegible] her return course through [illegible] making a stop at Bartlett [illegible] A M on Friday proceeded th[illegible] and harbor and Chilcat where [illegible] at 8 o'clock P M. On Sunday the voyage was resumed after a stop of four hours and her course made to [illegible]ward. Juneau was reached at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. On Monday morning August 26, at 3 o'clock, the steamer resumed her course and reached Wrang[illegible] 7 30 P M.

On Tuesday at 1 o'clock P M a stop of four hours was made at Yes bay after the run was made to Loring where at [illegible] o'clock P M the vessel was moored at dock to await the morning, the night being spent in taking on a large invoice of [illegible]. The steamer left the dock at Loring [illegible] o'clock A M and in swinging out of the harbor she was run upon a reef of rock on the starboard side, scarcely forty rods from the starting place. The tide which there some twenty feet was just [illegible]ing to go out and by 6 o'clock he[illegible] so far out of the water as to [illegible] that she was hopelessly w[illegible] o'clock she was high up on the [illegible] starboard and there was more th[illegible] eight feet of water on the port side [illegible] tling across the point of rocks [illegible] broke in the middle, and the water [illegible] into the gaping, open side of the vessel. At about 6 30 o'clock the passengers [illegible] quietly to leave in the small boats and [illegible] soon transferred to the shore with the hand baggage, all safe and without [illegible]. It was raining most of the morning [illegible] seeking shelter in the various cabins [illegible] houses and store and offices of the A[illegible] Packing and Fur Company near at hand [illegible] were soon brought to consider the [illegible] and probability of a week's detention [illegible] any means of rescue could be [illegible] any intelligence of the disaster [illegible] to the ports to the southward. At [illegible] o'clock the crew having brought [illegible] on shore soon prepared breakfast [illegible] which was spread in the boarding [illegible] the packing company. There was at no time any panic as most of the [illegible] were asleep at the time the steamer [illegible] on shore and as there was no [illegible] but few were awakened and [illegible] the disaster at the time. The ladies [illegible] most admirably under the trying circumstances and all cheerfully accepted the situation with exclamations of thankfulness to God for a safe deliverance from the perils of the morning so happily escaped, and awaited the coming week with how [illegible] equanimity. It was indeed a new experience to be stranded on a wild shore in [illegible] Alaska alongside a dozen Indian cabins and a fish cannery establishment four days by steamer from the nearest telegraph station and no means at hand of reaching it. This is the experience of the tourist in August, 1889 in the great American archipelago.

Upon the steamer's arrival at Seattle the passengers saved from the wreck drew up suitable resolutions of thanks setting forth their appreciation of the kindness shown them and the efforts made to promote their comfort and well being during their time of trouble. Special testimonials were given to Captain David Wallace of the ill-fated Ancon, Captain J C Hunter of the George W Elder, and to the management of the [illegible] Salmon Packing and Fur Company in whose charge they received shelter and protection. Copies of these resolutions were engrossed and posted in the Elder and given to the press for publication.

ONE OF THE NEW POETS.

Strange Career of William Ernest Henley Protege of Robert Louis Stevenson

Current Literature.

Mr William Ernest Henley whose verses have just been published by Scribner is a Scotchman, a literary protege of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the editor of the Scots *Observer*. He is one of the men who have had literary greatness thrust upon them and he has paid a fearful physical price for mental development. He began life as a laborer, unconscious of latent intellectual power, unversed in the primary elements of education and a man of dissipated habits. He met with a terrible accident both lower limbs being crushed beneath a boulder and while at the hospital for treatment met Robert Louis Stevenson, who was also a patient at the institution.

Then commenced the mental existence which has led him through the stage of newspaper correspondent art editor magazine contributor to the rank of [illegible]. His limbs are still completely paralyzed. He does all his work in an invalid chair out of which towers his massive blonde head on a magnificent pair of shoulders. His conversation is brilliant, and he counts his friends among the cleverest and most brilliant literary men of London.

Written for the Sunday Oregonian.

ALAS! HE DID NOT KNOW

A REPLY TO "DOLLY" IN LAST SUNDAY'S OREGONIAN.

No, "Dolly," I never cut that out,
And "stuck" it in my book,
But passed it by without a thought,
Or even a lingering look.
For I never knew you "thought of me"
When I was "out of sight,"
Much more to see me in your "dreams."
When you slept in peace at night.

I thought "'twas you made my 'life sweet,'"
And made my desert bloom,
For you were all my life to me,
Neath the "shining of that moon."
I dared not think that I was "king"
Of a heart so light and free.
My "courage" never let me know
That the "queen" I loved—loved me.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1889. —Harris.

CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Look at Turkish Official and Business Life in the City of the Sultan.

Turkish Newspapers and the Press Censorship—A Look at Constantinople's Bazaars—The Turks as Business Men.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, 1889.—[Special Correspondence.]—I write this letter in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. If Paris is France, Constantinople is Turkey. It is here that the Sultan lives. Here are the headquarters of the Turkish army and from the government offices here go out the wires of political appointment which control the lives and property of more than 3[illegible] 300,000 people. Constantinople is the center of Turkish business and it is the pivot around which the whole Mohammedan world revolves. Situated as it is partly in Asia and partly in Europe, it forms the connecting link of the two great civilizations, and its population is the most cosmopolitan on the face of the globe. The straits of the Bosphorus which connect the big Black sea with the little sea of Marmora wind in and out like a wide river between Europe and Asia. They are bordered by beautiful hills, which slope down in places almost precipitously to the water, and their natural scenery compares very favorably with the best bits along the Rhine and the Danube. At the beginning of these straits there is a lofty peninsula containing the area of two or three good sized farms, the greater part of the northern side of which is separated from the main body of Europe by a long inlet of water which winds around like a horn and which is known as the famous Golden Horn of Constantinople. The lower side of the peninsula is washed by the sea of Marmora and its upper edge blocks the waters of the Bosphorus. Standing upon its shores you can almost throw a stone into Asia, and by turning around you could with a revolver, shoot a bullet deep into the body of Europe. It is upon this peninsula that the greatest part of Constantinople is built. This part is known as Stamboul and it belongs almost exclusively to the Turks. Upon it stand the great bazaars above its thousands of Turkish houses rise the tall minarets of hundreds of mosques and the cries of its turbaned peddlers are mixed with the shrill tenor of the Muezzins who five times each day stand upon the balconies of these towers and sing out the hours of prayers. A bridge of boats about a mile long and as wide as Pennsylvania avenue in Washington connects this Turkish quarter of the city with the European shore and over this bridge there is constantly passing a throng of Turks and Christians of Jews and Greeks of brown-gowned men from Persia and broadcloth traders from Europe. An Italian writer in Constantinople says that 100 000 men go over this bridge every day and one new idea crosses it about every ten years.

This bridge leads to Pera which is the European quarter of Constantinople. The hills on the north side of the Golden Horn are as steep as those of San Francisco or of the bluff on which Kansas City is built. Pera has covered these hills and the palaces of the foreign legation, the kiosks of the Sultan and the homes of the swell Turkish officials stand high above Stamboul, and command extensive land and water views of Asia and Europe. Pera itself is more of a European town than a Turkish one. It has business buildings like those of Paris, its stores are filled with European goods tastefully shown behind plate glass windows, and a good street car line carries you from one part of it to the other. It has an under-ground cable railroad from the shores of the Golden Horn to the top of the bluff upon which the city is built, and the incline of this is as steep as that of the bluff at Kansas City. The road is well patronized and it ought to be a paying investment. Pera has European hotels with Swiss servants, French cooks and electric bells in which you can be as comfortable as in any hotel in New York. And the social dinners of its people would compare favorably with those of the other capitals of Europe. As a diplomatic post the city of the sultan is one of the most important capitals of Europe. The complications which are at any time liable to arise with Russia leads the English, the French and the German to keep immense establishments here and the expenses of the foreign ministers for entertaining runs into the tens of thousands of dollars a year. One of the legations uses at its state dinners gold and silver plate which is worth $100 000, and the sultan feasts the diplomats on gold plate and furnishes them Turkish coffee in gold cups. During the past four years the American minister has entertained very largely and Mr. Straus has, I doubt not, spent several times the amount of his salary in keeping up Uncle Sam's end of diplomatic entertainment. He is one of the most popular ministers America has ever sent to Turkey and his diplomatic career has been a great success.

The Turks themselves are very hospitable and many of the Turkish officials have a part of their houses furnished in European style. The better class of them are well educated and there are hundreds of Turks in the employ of the sultan who can speak French, English and German and who are as thoroughly posted on the leading subjects of the day as the most cultured men of the courts of Europe. I dined last night with Bahaaindes Bey, who is well known to everyone who has read Marion Crawford's novel "Paul Patoff." This man is intimately connected with the sultan and he is, I judge, not much over 30 years of age. He was educated in one of the great Mohammedan schools and his life has been spent almost altogether in Constantinople. Nevertheless he speaks English perfectly can talk French like a Parisian, and is one of the best posted men I have ever met on the history of the world. He seems to have every event in our national life at his tongue's end. He knows all of the American authors and can talk by the hour on English literature. He is as well up on public men as he is on public matters and is one of the most agreeable conversationists I have met. He is the best type of the advanced Turk of to-day and like many of his kind his life is more like that of a European than a Turk. All of the government officials of Turkey dress in European costume save that their black broadcloth coats are cut high at the neck and that their heads are always covered in the house and out with the red-fezzed black tasselled cap.

The Sultan has his great government departments like those we have at Washington. There is a department of state or foreign office, a war department a department of public works and department of education, of the interior and of justice. A large number of these departments are in the vast building known as the Sublime Porte which is located near the great palace of the Sultan in Stamboul, known as the Old Seraglio. I visited the Sublime Porte yesterday and met a number of the leading Turkish officials. I found that many of them spoke English and that all could converse in French. The secretary of state asked me to give his compliments to Mr Blaine when I returned to Washington and to tell him that he had a great admiration for his ability. Another cabinet minister, who has charge of the newspaper press of the empire and who is, to a large extent connected with the interior, told me that the government was now encouraging the newspaper, and that the day would come when each city in the Turkish empire would have its daily paper. There are a number of daily newspapers in Constantinople. Some in English, some in French and some in Turkish. The Persians have a paper. The Greeks have their organ and there are also newspapers for the Jews and the Armenians. A missionary press publishes a Bulgarian newspaper, but I understand that with all these papers the censorship of the press is very strict and that the greater part of the articles published are read over by the government officers before they are permitted to be printed. This is especially so with the Bulgarian newspapers as the Turks are much afraid of revolutions among the Bulgarians, and they cut out everything that relates to liberty or tends to the depreciation of the government of the sultan. In the Sublime Porte the leading foreign newspapers are taken, and I spent an hour in a large room in which a dozen clerks were busy translating articles which had been published in Europe and America upon Turkey. Everything that is written about the sultan is translated and presented to him, and while I was present I noted that two of the clerks were working on articles from New York newspapers.

The Turks are the governing class of Turkey and it is well for the country that they are so. They do not make very good business men and the most of the business of the Ottoman Empire is done by the Jews, the Armenians and the Greeks. The Turks are not commercially industrious. Their fortunes when made seldom pass through more than one generation. The sons live high off their father's wealth and if they should become bankrupt they look upon it as fate rather than as the result of their own extravagance. They are soldiers and agriculturists rather than business men and they prefer the government service to any other. The better classes of government officers are well paid. The grand vizier who is the sultan's right hand man receives $1500 a month and the other cabinet ministers get from $500 to $[illegible] a month. In addition to this they have what they can make by bribes and in all oriental countries this bribing or squeezing is legitimate. In China an officer receives a salary of $1000 a year and is expected to make $50 000 a year out of perquisites or blackmail. I doubt not it is much the same here. It is certainly so to a large extent in the collection of taxes. The sultan is supposed to receive one tenth of the crop of every farmer in Turkey. The districts are however sold out to collectors and the collectors sub-divide their districts and resell them at auction to others. The tax gatherers look at the crops and estimate just how much their share ought to be and the result is that instead of the farmer paying 10 per cent of his crop in taxes he has to pay about 30 per cent. Under such conditions it is no wonder that the great Turkish Empire is poorly farmed.

Judges in Turkey get about three hundred and twenty dollars a month. Assessors receive from one hundred and twenty five dollars to two hundred dollars per month and common soldiers are supposed to grow fat on their board and clothes and three cents a day. Turkey has a conscription system like that of Germany and all of the able bodied Mohammedan population receive a fair amount of military training. The Turks are magnificent soldiers and those I see here at Constantinople are as finely formed and as well built men as you will find anywhere. I am told that they will soon be able to put an army of eight hundred thousand trained men in the field and they have the best mounted cavalry that I have ever seen. Poorly as the men are paid they seem to be happy and they have in fighting a courage which other soldiers have not which comes from their implicit belief that they will go to heaven if they die while fighting for the sultan. It may be this reason that excludes non believers from the military service. The large number of Turks who are not Mohammedans can not enter the army if they would but they have nevertheless to pay an exemption tax amounting to $1.50 a year per male person, and this tax is levied on the baby boy a year old as well as on the old man of 75. When a poor Armenian Greek or Jew happens to have a family of six or eight boys his expenses are materially increased and the number of these foreigners in Turkey is so large that this species of tax income amounts to a great deal. Scattered about the hills of Constantinople are barracks which look like palaces and which are probably built with this tax.

The Turkish people are in fact taxed to death. The extent of the taxation and the poor methods of its collection grind the life out of the people and the empire is practically bankrupt. If it could be properly managed it might yet pay its debts and prosper but it is very doubtful whether it will do this under the present government and people. As it is its foreign loans amount to more than a million dollars and there are import and export duties on nearly everything. The foreign bondholders control the customs and dues, and though there is a big tariff on tobacco and the tobacco trade in itself is a monopoly the sultan never gets any of its receipts. He hands over the tribute from Egypt to the bondholders without looking at it, and he is so surrounded by his creditors that he can do nothing without consulting with them.

The business of Constantinople like that of all oriental cities is done in bazaars and the bazaars of this city are perhaps, the largest in the world. They are all under one roof, and this roof covers acres of narrow streets which wind in and out, cross and recross one another until in passing through them you lose yourself again and again, as though in the mazes of Rosamond's bower. The pavements of these bazaars are cobble stones. The streets are about five or six feet wide and no carriage or wheeled vehicle can drive into them. The stores are narrow cells, ranged along the sides of the streets, with wide ledges or divans in front of them and the merchants in turbans and gowns squat on rugs cross legged with their goods hung up above them and piled all around them. You can buy in these bazaars anything from a clove or a needle to a pair of diamond ear rings, and there are old gold watches by the bushel and ottar of roses by the gallon. Each bazaar street has its own line of merchandise upon it. The jewelers work side by side the shoe makers have a street of their own and the dealers in old arms and old clothes each have their own separate locality. There is a saddle bazaar where all kinds of gorgeous saddles are made and sold in cell after cell. There is a spice bazaar in which the perfumes of ground cinnamon greet your nostrils. There is a Persian bazaar where you can buy enough rich shawls to carpet a farm from every long bearded richly dressed Mohammedan within it and there is a bazaar where the finest of gold embroidered curtains and other rare articles in silk and silver are sold. There are bazaars of all kinds and the Turkish merchants and the traders that you find in them are of all classes and sexes and they come from all parts of the Mohammedan world. Here is a veiled lady in a balloon like silk gown from some pasha's harem a black faced eunuch with a whip in his hand stands beside her and watches her closely as she buys of a handsome Armenian. Near her stands the hamal or porter with his saddle on his back ready to carry away for her anything she may buy, though its weight be 600 pounds. There is a Circassian with a high African cap and his breast covered with cartridge boxes. He is a chief in his native village and he is making a trip to Constantinople. Here comes a Greek in red fez cap gold embroidered waist and skirts which stand out from his body like those of the girl who rides the trick horse in the circus and here comes an Abyssinian slave in turban and gown whose face is as black as the silk hat of that European merchant who walks behind him. Here are Persians from Bagdad kurds from Asia and bashi Bazouks from the interior. Here is a pretty Armenian lady and there flirting with an old Turk as she slips on a pair of new slippers is a dark-eyed, rosy cheeked beauty wearing the embroidered dress of Bulgaria. There a group of Syrians are drinking coffee together and here comes a lemonade peddler with a four gallon bottle on his back offering a drink which he claims is sweeter than honey. Commission merchants and brokers by the dozens hang round you urging you to accept their services in purchasing. Your eyes dance in trying to comprehend the colors of the rainbow which you see all around you and your ears are deafened with a dozen strange languages. You wander through street after street finding something new at every step and when you think you have come to the end your guide tells you that you are only at the beginning. I have gone again and again to these Constantinople bazaars and I find something new in every street every time I go.

FRANK G CARPENTER

After-Dinner Oratory

Literary World

In comparing the literary merits of Dickens and Thackeray an after-dinner orator in London said: "It's the wonderful insight into human nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray but on the other hand it's in the brilliant shafts of satire together with a keen sense of humor that Dickery gets the pull over Thackens. It's just this: Thickery is a humorist and Dackens is a satirist. But after all, it's absurd to institute any comparison between Dickery and Thickens."

Harry W Slocum who has won the tennis championship of America for the second time, is a son of General Slocum, of Brooklyn. Young Slocum is a graduate of Yale and a lawyer.

WOMAN AND HER RIGHTS.

Arguments of the Gentler Sex For and Against Their Enfranchisement

Views of a California Equal Suffrage Champion—About Women in Business—Sensible Advice to Girls—Rose Terry Cooke

At the meeting of the Nevada county W C T U convention recently held in Grass Valley Cal, Mrs Charles Mekeever presented a report on franchise in which appears the following:

Some think they have all the rights they want. I would like to ask what rights have we? or have we been in legal bondage so long that we think our wrongs are all right? It is high time for us to awake out of sleep.

Questions of equal rights are involved and they crowd upon the best thought of the age. Under a constitution which recognizes the fact that all men are born free and equal and that all are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness we are certainly not asking for more than we believe should be accorded to us by every principle of justice and righteousness.

But we are repeatedly asked: What do women want the ballot for? as though that was the end of all controversy. I answered the question by asking: What do men want the ballot for? They answer: To conserve the principles of a republican government of the people, for the people and by the people.

True, and in all of which the women of America are as vitally and as profoundly interested as are the men, and the denial of the right of franchise to women is a perversion of the principles of just government, a wrong and injustice to one half the people, for whom government was instituted.

This thought was forcibly presented by that brilliant, gifted and [illegible] man Charles Kingsley as follows: "One principal cause of the failure of so many magnificent schemes, social, political, religious, which have followed each other age after age has been this, that in almost every case they have ignored the rights and powers of one half the human race—viz., woman. I believe that politics will not go right, that society will not go right, that religion will not go right, that nothing human will ever go right except in so far as woman goes right and to make woman go right she must be put in her place and she must have her rights." And with still greater emphasis by Mr T W Higginson: "Woman must be enfranchised. It is a mere question of time. She must be either slave or an equal; there is no middle ground. Admit in the slightest degree her right to property or education and she must have the ballot to protect the one and to use the other. And there are no objections to this except such as would equally hold against the whole theory of republican government."

We claim the ballot as our right, mainly that we may by its use protect our homes and save one from the curse of the liquor traffic. Over against the American home stands the saloon. It is our greatest enemy, transforming our husbands and fathers into monsters of cruelty and inhumanity. Think of the crime, misery, want, hunger, ruined lives and wrecked homes we have—the result of this nefarious business—blight and curse and death follow in its train.

* * * * * * * * * * *

We ask for the ballot that we may have a weapon for its war, that we may push the battle to the gates. When this has been granted then will a more glorious day dawn for the daughters of America. We will no more be queens without a crown.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Mary K. Krout Tells What They Have Done and What They Can Do

Mary K. Krout in a communication to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* writes as follows about women in business: Women who for so many centuries were housekeepers instead of breadwinners have either found the old prescribed limit defining their duties too narrow or have been forced by circumstances to enter into competition with men as wage earners.

At first it was difficult to make them realize that in the world of toil there can be no favoritism. Weakness, incompetency, unreliability can not be excused and condoned because they happen to be feminine traits.

The public school system has been perfected since the close of the war and the thousands of teachers who have been employed in them have had the most exacting discipline. In the pursuance of their calling they have daily cultivated promptness, system and thoroughness. From this army as men formerly did many have gone into other professions and occupations taking with them the thorough business methods of the teacher. They ask no favor and expect none. They are at their posts early and late, quick, acute and ready in every emergency. In the cities the multitudes of women clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters and reporters are as much engrossed in business as their brothers. The pay is yet unequal but a change for the better must eventually come. The verdict is that business women to-day work as well as men, accomplish in many lines much more in the same length of time and their fidelity and honesty are as a rule unimpeachable.

Marriage is no longer the only object in a woman's life. There are for her the rewards of work well performed, the infinite satisfaction of personal and financial independence. So long as human nature is human nature there will be marrying and giving in marriage, but the fact that the woman may if she desire attain financial independence should make her hesitate to sacrifice it from any but the highest motive and prompt her to choose wisely and with deliberation.

When the public status of women twenty five years ago is borne in mind what they have accomplished seems incredible. There is not a town or city that has not thoroughly educated women physicians ministering to the needs of their own sex having that confidence of the public which can be measured by a comfortable bank account.

As teachers in the public schools they constitute the majority and have been elected superintendents and directors of schools in states where the law has been amended to make them eligible. Every newspaper of any note has one or more women upon its editorial or reportorial staff and in many instances they have succeeded in farming, fruit growing, and stock raising. Their achievements cannot be compared to the achievements of men for they represent only the liberty and opportunity of a quarter of a century contrasted on the other hand to the absolute power and the monopoly of all opportunity which have been the birthright of men since the creation.

The situation of to-day is only a premonition of that which shall be when Christianity, freedom and advanced civilization shall have their perfect work.

TALK TO GIRLS

The Sensible Advice Offered by Mary E Allen, M D

The *Free Press* of Detroit, Mich, prints the following sensible advice given by Mary E Allen, M D, to girls: You would not be surprised if I were to ask your brother what he intends to make of himself but if I were to put the query to you perhaps you might open your eyes in astonishment. You expect to go to school until you graduate and then become a young lady in society and have a nice time. Do you intend to go to parties and have beautiful costumes? Who will foot the bills? Oh papa of course! And in return you will embroider him handsome slippers on material for which he pays and have them soled at his expense at figures three times as much as you would pay for a pair ready made and then you will think yourself very dutiful. You will make banners to hang on every spare space and crazy quilts for yourself and friends at enormous expenditure of time and money. You will dust the parlor furniture and take care of your own room and fancy yourself industrious. You will help the dressmaker plan elaborate garniture for your new dresses and call it being economical. Perhaps you practice on the piano an hour daily, belong to a reading club and call yourself studious but what is to be your life work? If called upon to-day to earn your own living is there any one thing you can do so well that some one would pay you to do it? You don't expect to have to work for a living yet your brother does. He would feel ashamed to calculate on being supported all his life. Why should not your brother be supported as well as you? But what is the use of a girl's learning a business when the chances are she will get married and never have an opportunity of following the vocation which has cost her so much time and labor? To maintain her self-respect if nothing else.

Why should you lead an aimless life? The world needs workers, why not be one of them? If you have talent—and who has not—why not cultivate it so as to make it of avail to you? Why not be ambitious to do something and to do it well? The time you put upon it will not be lost for it will develop you, it will make you stronger, more worthy of living.

I knew this is [illegible] not seeming
It [illegible]
Some little good not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by

Learn a trade, a profession or business. Find your work and make a place for yourself in the world. Then if you are promoted to the dignity of wifehood and must lay aside your less important business you will not be less worthy, less the woman or less the mother. The very knowledge that you can support yourself will perhaps relieve you of much dreadful foreboding. Many a woman has found use for her skillful hands in the support of an invalid husband and helpless children. Then too, I think it will make you more careful in the choice of a husband. You will not be planning to marry for wealth or a home and can afford to wait until you can marry for love. You will think more of yourself thus demanding more of the man whom you honor with your heart and your hand and as your ultimate destiny will doubtless be to marry, no matter what other vocation you may choose, be sure and obtain a practical knowledge of all the duties of a woman in the home.

ROSE TERRY COOKE

What She Writes About the Real Rights of Women

Rose Terry Cooke in a contribution to the September number of the *North American Review* writes as follows as to her idea of the women and their real rights: "When men are ready to allow women their true and just rights, to remember the admonition of Holy Writ—'Husbands love your wives and be not bitter against them'—'Likewise ye husbands dwell with them according to knowledge giving honor unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel and as being heirs together of the grace of life that your prayers be not hindered' (significant latter clause) 'Husbands love your wives even as Christ also loved the church and gave himself for it'—'Fathers provoke not your children to wrath'—'Fathers provoke not your children to anger lest they be discouraged'—then the true right of women will be conceded. We hear much from pulpit or press to impress upon us the duties of wives and children, for it is men who preach and edit, but all duty is of its own nature reciprocal and the other side of these family obligations is just as stringent as that commonly preached and written about. Looking over the social, the conjugal, the parental status of the sexes in this age of progress it is sad to see that the true right of women are so frequently ignored and set aside. It is true we owe these [illegible] our restoration to [illegible] given privileges greatly to those friends [illegible] who forget their position and their womanhood, who leave their homes neglected and their homes forsaken to rant on platforms and usurp pulpits, the women who demand suffrage for themselves when as yet they are too weak in intellect to use so mighty a weapon, and try to reverse the creative ordinance that did not make the race all men. These idle and reckless demands react on the more capable and more faithful part of their own sex and give men who are apt to be deluded by glittering generalities the idea that all women are fools."

Jean Ingelow's Home.

But a few moments' ride from London is the Kensington home of Jean Ingelow whose poetry is so familiar to American readers, writes a correspondent of the Washington Post. The house is an old one of cream colored stone and other [illegible] whether it has two or three stories I [illegible]. The grounds around the house and even its winter boxes are a gardener's care. In summer the entire lawn is bordered and dotted with flowers, for the poet is a pronounced horticulturist. During the cold weather a spacious conservatory attached to the house shelters the flowers and in the hot house of palms and birds she is often found by her friends reading and writing. Flowers bloom in almost every room in the house on the center tables, mantels and in the bay windows. Jean Ingelow's home is that of a poet with books on every hand and always in reach wherever you may chance to sit down. The poet is now in middle life but her face shows not the slightest trace of years. Her manner is most friendly, her conversation charming, and she has a most musical voice. She enjoys a remarkably correct knowledge of American literature, the titles of the latest American books being spoken by her with wonderful fluency. Her character is eminently practical without a touch of sentimentality. All her literary writing is done in the forenoon; her pen is never put to paper by gaslight. She composes slowly and her verses are often kept by her for months at a time before they are allowed to go out for publication. She shuns society and the most severe part of the winter is spent in the south of France.

Advantage of Sewing

An elderly and contented looking gentleman—the center of a group of saucy no longer giddy young girls—was telling his auditors how he proposed marriage to the young woman who became his wife, says a writer in Detroit *Free Press*. She was sewing at the time he said, or he never could have plucked up sufficient courage to do it. If girls would sew more he thinks they would have more matrimonial chances. Sewing he thinks the best accomplishment that a woman can have. A woman engaged with a needle has a domestic homelike air that is irresistible to a man who loves her. It is a picture of what she would be in her own home and makes him long that it should be his also. How can a man propose to a girl who sits straight up in her chair staring hard at him with a pair of bright eyes? But when he is bending gracefully over bits of plain or fancy sewing apparently absorbed in counting the stitches and the arrows of her eyes are sheathed for a few minutes he plucks up courage enough to offer his heart and hand. The average young man is bashful in such affairs though bold enough at other times, and needs encouragement and opportunities. The moral to this is: girl, when the favorite young man drops in to make an evening visit get out your fancy work and look domestic and with every stitch of your needle you will bind his heart more firmly to your own.

Value of Newspapers.

Frances E Willard recently forcibly and pertinently advised women to read newspapers. She said: "Women are a set of passivities on that subject as a class and I am never more annoyed for my sect than when the newsboy goes trotting through at full speed if he finds the car contains chiefly women, never dreaming that they want a paper. I clutch his sleeve with a vim and buy one of every variety he has and ask him what he is thinking about to lose patronage in that way. Gossip is nothing but small news—the nickels pennies and dimes—while the newspaper deals in dollars and X's and V's, so it widens the mind more to read the newspaper than to gossip about the neighbors."

Notes

A girl's heroism and the value of emergency lectures were exemplified near New Bedford last week. Miss Lucy Hillman and her sister, the eldest still in her teens, rescued a child from drowning and through Miss Hillman's knowledge and skill, succeeded in resuscitating the baby and saving a precious life. The rescuer had received her lessons at the New Bedford High school.

Not only does Kansas admit women to the exercise of the suffrage, but to business life, in which field some, at least make a success. One of these is Miss Kate Hubbard an energetic young woman, who owns, edits and publishes the Glasco *Sun*. She also manages a job printing office, and is said to be laying the foundation of a fortune.

Pamabai has now eighteen pupils most of whom are Brahmans. Six live in the house with her, the others are day scholars. In writing to a friend of her work she says: "People are still much prejudiced against me but I hope this prejudice will die out in time."

Men do not look with favor upon the advent of women into a trade it being claimed that wages are lowered thereby. Now it is said that there are so many men dressmakers that the workingwomen are obliged to take less pay for their work.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Good Fellowship That Prevails on Board a Steamer.

Some Incidents of a Transatlantic Voyage—The Customary Mock Trial—Concerts and Dramatic Performances

No trip is so delightful as an ocean voyage to the individual who does not suffer from sea sickness. The rise and fall of the waves, the mad rush of the wind, the click and roar of machinery, the creak of timber and the foamy dash of spray all combine to give constant pleasure and unmingled delight. A big ship with its three distinct outward classifications of society is a world within itself and worth study, yet with its divisions so rigidly enforced it is common shelter for all kinds of humanity for that which stands between all and eternity is the same structure of steel and plank.

I had been upon the Continent, had drifted to London in my pleasure and sight seeing and here was forcibly reminded by an incident how small the great world is. The Strand in that city is a great popular thoroughfare not so aristocratic as the West End nor so select as Pall Mall but more human and ordinary. It is thronged from dawn to darkness and from thence on until succeeding daylight with busy humanity. It is a narrow street fringed on either side with shops, offices, [illegible] and theaters. The principal newspaper offices are located here. The *Telegraph*, *News*, *Illustrated Sporting* [illegible], the New York *Herald* and the [illegible] and a hundred other journals [illegible] this street. The cabs and busses make the noises of a modern pandemonium. I was seated on the top of a genuine plebeian cockney [illegible] drinking in the busy scene. In a moment my eye rested upon an American [illegible] of my own town. I stopped the bus, alighted and caught my friend who in a moment more would have vanished into the crowd. No man can appreciate the feeling that comes over the traveler when alone [illegible] from home he grasps the hand of a countryman whom he did not dream of meeting. We retired to a pub that [illegible] of four centuries of age and in a foaming glass of half and half drank to America and ourselves.

That was a well remembered day. We strolled arm in arm down the street and as strange as it may seem I met another gentleman whom I had entertained at my home upon more than one occasion. He was a true bohemian, half German half Jew [illegible]. He was successively a teacher, poet, dramatist, actor and translator, a mixture of good and evil qualities. I had been stopping at the Hotel Metropole the resort of the rich men and nobility and it had made an alarming call upon my rather slender purse. He suggested quarters in a private family. I took the bait to find a comfortable place and secured for 15 shillings or $4 a bed and sitting room and three very wholesome meals a day.

I don't propose in this hasty sketch to tell of [illegible] of London [illegible] delightful rides in Hyde park or of instructive days spent in the historic corners of the famous British museum but I am going to relate the incidents of a pleasant homeward voyage across the Atlantic.

We made up our minds to book on the Queen of the National line on account of genial company. The agent of the company assured us that the vessel was a safe and speedy one and that the table was equal to the best. We were taken in by his siren representations, but if the ship was slow and the table not of the very best quality the company was jolly, the captain of the jovial kind and the passengers sufficiently [illegible] to appreciate the charm of social intercourse.

England had scarcely faded from sight before an effort was made to break the ice. [illegible] perceived the universal [illegible] we had to live as one family for the time being and that it would be wisdom to accept the situation gracefully. A [illegible] was designed. It was forthcoming at once. A lady [illegible] was assisted below. A [illegible] was desired on deck. It was sought for a [illegible] barrel above. The gentlemen exchanged tobacco and began to swap yarns and jokes. The number of deck friends were gradually reduced until they were few. In twenty four hours such cordial relations had been established that we were enabled to form a society for pleasure, instruction and worship.

Among the ringleaders of the vile conspiracy were Colonel George W Williams, the historian of the negro race in America, Colonel A W Bryant, a gentleman from New [illegible] who did the drinking for the crowd, presided at the mock trial and laughed at all the jokes no matter how poor or stale they might be. It might have been charity on his part or it might have been dumbness or it might have been the large faculty of observing the humorous side of everything that I forgive him. I practiced on that man. There were a number of old 1776 jokes that I had not aired for many years. I got in my work on Bryant, and from the way the flesh shook on him in laughter at my rehearsals of antique wit I began to fancy that I was a pretty fair story teller.

Among the company was Miss Grey, a little musician who was returning from the musical conservatory at Leipsic where she had graduated. She directed the musical portion of our entertainments. There was happy-go-lucky Ernest, a young English civil engineer that thought he could play on the banjo and who was on his way to America to make speedy fame and fortune. There was a Scotchman, by name Neal, that talked Burns and weaving and would argue a given point until he dropped dead. There was a chap Deane by name that was on his way to pay America a visit but he swore that if he ever lived to reach dry land he would never return to the mother country. He saw no delight in the voyage. He was forced to pay tribute to Neptune too frequently. Great generals reserve their trophies but ones for the last charge, great playwrights send to the footlights their minor characters before putting on their heroes. And though neither a general nor a dramatic author I have reserved my principal character to be described last. He went by the name of Fred Fish. He was a comedian and though not perhaps enjoying national fame it was not because he did not merit it.

He could sing, dance, imitate any national [illegible], characterize any people, speak any brogue. He composed our character sketches, improvised costumes, cracked the neatest jokes, spinned the most outrageous yarns, had more adventures than any ten men on board. He played well and skillfully any game from lawn tennis to baseball and from seven up to poker. He had his wife along with him but he talked and ate for both. A remarkable thing about Fish was his appetite. The noble fellow saw the table deserted by the influence of the motion of the rough waves but clung bravely to his task, smilingly faced each course, came at the first tap of the bell and only left when the affrighted stewards carried him up on deck. Not content with this three times a day he came down for a little light lunch, and always got it. He, like most Americans had a strong constitutional objection to tips but when he found that his life depended on the readiness with which he gave up the coin he came to the scratch like a little man.

Among the passengers was a verdant chap who was more than ordinarily susceptible to female charms. He leaped into a mad vortex of love with the musically inclined Grey. In a rash and unguarded moment he confided his passion to Fish and the writer of this sketch. We secured the co-operation of one of the ladies and as the plot thickened we contrived to have the following note reach the soft youth:

"Sir. It does not become a modest woman to thus declare her secret but you are honorable, I know, and will not betray me. Since first my eyes beheld you my heart went out in nameless sympathy. If you do not utterly spurn me meet me to-night at the hour of ten at the vessel's stern. Wear your light coat. Your heart, if true will reveal me." Cruel as it may seem a number of ladies and gentlemen were given the cue. Fish and I were on deck. Biddle the lover approached and wanted to see me privately. Inwardly I trembled. Had I been a modern villian just caught in the toils, I should have exclaimed "Ha! Ha!" No well regulated modern villian that is off the stage can afford to make his debut in business without cultivating a well modulated Ha! Ha! But [illegible] boldly faced the issue. He merely wished to consult me. He exhibited the note in triumph, and in the wild flush of passion made immediate inquiry as to whether or not there was a pastor on board. I reasoned with him, implored calmness, suggested mildly that it might be a joke, trap or snare. He indignantly repudiated the idea, at which with mock anger I washed my hands of him and left him to his fate. Long ere the fateful hour approached, Biddle appeared in full light coat and paced the deck and the stern, all unconscious of the hundred eyes that furtively glanced in that direction. We fancy we heard him exclaim: "She promised to meet me at 10 o'clock. It is now 8 and she is not yet here." It may only have been the wind. The coy creature did not materialize. She was in *subibu* and for an hour poor Biddle was broken hearted. We took several bottles of Mumm's extra dry at his expense and this revived him. Next day he resolved to add to the general fund of merriment so he accused several parties of forgery, and insisted upon the organization of a competent court for the trial of the important cause.

The tribunal was duly organized, Colonel Bryant was chosen judge. This honored representative of the judiciary performed his duties with unique dignity. He had just returned from Spain having purchased 1000 jackasses. Some of the natural stubbornness of these animals had been infused into his nature and firmness has always been recognized as a valued trait in the judicial character. I had been sought out as counsel to represent Biddle's interests even I the arch conspirator. Biddle was not on trial, but I did my best to convict him. Fish the actor, was the Pooh Bah of the occasion. He was sheriff, juror, court clerk and tipstaff, and he performed his duties with the rare ability of an old hand. Colonel Williams was attorney for the defense. He rose to the dignity of the occasion, dug up all the epochs of prehistoric times. I had but one object in life, that was to work in some sort of verdict against my own client. I cannot now recall how it was done but he was convicted and thus I added one more victim to the number that I had caused to be hung during a long and glorious career at the bar.

The whole voyage was full of incidents like this. We had a seven-up tournament, a number of concerts and a few dramatic performances. Every evening at dusk the colonel called out the troops and ladies as well as gentlemen assembled on deck with brooms, umbrellas, canes and anything and marched and drilled as the awkward squad. High military qualifications and training added to the motion of the ship made the movements of the brigade most ridiculous to behold. The judge was speaking one day about the Spanish birds (mules) and Miss Grey innocently inquired into the habits of the species, the color of their wings, and told us how cruel she thought it was to put them in narrow cages. The explosion that followed the young lady's inquiry puzzled and offended her but later on an explanation rendered her bump of wisdom more prominent. Just outside New York harbor the sea became quite rough and caused confusion among dishes and plates. A bowl of soup was emptied in Miss Neal's lap and spoiled a lovely dress and her fun for the balance of the voyage.

I never want to travel on the Queen again. She is a slow tub with poor accommodations but the incidents of that homeward voyage will linger with me forever and I think I may honestly confess that never in so short a space of time in all my life had I so much genuine fun. I played the jester all the time but there is satisfaction even in enacting the role of fool, when you feel that merry, innocent antics are making others happy.

REGULUS

REMARKABLE STAKES.

Brown Put Two Bull Pups on the Seven-Spot and Called the Turn.

Kansas City Times

"Speaking of remarkable stakes" said a well known sporting man to a number of friends gathered around a table in a popular club room in this city a few evenings ago, "recalls to me an incident that happened at Omaha some three years ago. It occurred in Jack Morrison's club house. Tom Biddison was dealing at a faro table and a man known throughout the west as an all round sport and who was a passionate fancier of dogs was playing. Beside him on the floor sat two thoroughbred bull pups probably six months old. They were regular beauties and many a fancier had cast a covetous eye on the pair.

"This last deal had gone against Brown as I shall call him and when the last turn came he was over $400 loser. It was a cat hop, there being a pair of sevens and a deuce in the box. Brown's last chip was gone and he leaned his head on his hand, his elbow resting on the casekeeper while his gaze was riveted upon the two bull pups lying side by side at his feet. Suddenly an inspiration seemed to seize him, and stooping over he grasped one of the pups by the nape of the neck lifted him up and set him down on the layout on the seven spot, then his hand went down again and up came the other pup and it was placed beside its mate. Everybody in the room commenced to laugh but Brown's face wore a determined look and he said:

"'I gave $50 for those pups, and if you are game you will let me play them in for $50.'

"Jack Morrison was on the lookout's chair, and his face wore a comical look. Presently he said:

"'Well Brown, I've been wanting one of those pups ever since you bought them, and d—n me if I don't go you.'

"Excitement was at the highest pitch around the table. The play at the other tables had stopped entirely, and every one in the room crowded up to see the turn made. The two pups lay quietly over the seven spot, unconscious of being the cause of so much stir. Brown nodded to the dealer and the turn was made, the two sevens being on top. Morrison reached over, and taking one of the pups in his lap began to stroke it, while the crowd cheered.

"Brown said nothing. When the cards were shuffled and put in the box again Brown reached over and, grabbing the remaining pup by the neck set him down with a savage bang upon the deuce and taking a copper from the table placed it upon the pup's back and said:

"'Now d—n you, if you get split all hell can't save you!'

"It was several turns before the deuce showed but at last and Morrison paid the bet with the other pup. Brown kept moving the pups about upon the table, playing cases until he had won $7[illegible]. Then putting the pups at his feet he continued the game winning nearly every bet until at the end of the sixth deal he had won his $400 back and $570 additional. Whenever he won a bet he would stoop down and pat the dogs and say, 'Good boy! Good boys!'

"It was the most remarkable stake I ever saw played and there are at least twenty men in Omaha to-day who will testify to the truth of every word I have spoken."

MANUSCRIPT READING.

"What does it cost you a year to have your manuscripts read?" asked a Boston *Journal* writer of one of our largest publishers.

"Well," was the answer, "it is a very large sum—so large that if I named it the public would not credit it. Let me give you a single instance of what occurred recently. The manuscript of a novel by an author of whom we have a book on our list came in about two months ago. It was sent to one of our readers and the report made upon it was such that we considered it wise to send it out to a second reader. In a week it came back again with the result of the second reading. This critic coincided in a measure with the opinion of the first, yet neither report was decided enough in favor of the work to induce us to accept the novel for publication.

"From the reports we saw that there was something in the book—the difference in the opinions of the critics was upon a technical point, yet it largely affected the whole work. It was sent out again and then, taking the three reports before me I read the manuscript myself spending two evenings on it and finally declined it. That was a manuscript of 600 pages, and the expense of three readings by accepted critics whose time is valuable is considerable. And this is not an uncommon instance. I tell you the cost of manuscript reading in a publishing business of any size is a large item, and one never taken into account by those who are continually crying about the profits of publishers.

"We have five regular readers on our salary list and seven others who are at our bidding at any time when we are crowded. This year we have kept six steadily employed. Sit down and figure out what you would charge to read a single manuscript novel of 600 pages on a reasonable basis, multiply that by about 200 or 250 and you will get a fair idea of what it costs us to have our fiction read and, mind you, that is only fiction. I am not now speaking of works of history, theology, travel, essay, adventure and juvenile books which come to us by the hundreds during a year. To have our manuscripts read is one of the largest items in our accounts, and yet it is an item never thought of by the public."

THE PHO[illegible]APH

Edison's Marvelous Inv Eiffel Tower Divide Pub

The Phonograph Graphophone Letter W Will The the Pa

Written for Sunday O

PARIS, July 1889.—In multitude of objects exposition here two which most universal attention Eiffel tower and the phonograph

It may seem to compare dissimilar in are alike—in the attention they the wonder they excite. One a French engineer and the other uct of American genius. Both wonderful result the manner metal is moulded to human skill. One appeals to the eye to the ear.

The tower formed almost strips of iron woven into a nearly 1000 feet high dominates scene and forms the prominent of Paris as you approach it. It attracts every and calls sions of wonder from all tongues day the four elevators are throng itors eager to climb. At the where the first elevator is taken usually wait an hour in a order to form one of the squad carried to the top. And this day and day after day without It is the great of the exp in a scientific and pecuniary

But down in the great which looks on all from tower is the object scarcely less attention—the is made of metal also but small table occupying for each scarcely a foot of space. There its appearance to cause it to from the myriads of objects

There are eight of these little on separate tables in a portion of 9000 square feet occupied by exhibits. And around these been found necessary to con winding guards as at the Eiffel tower in order to regulate of the eager crowd. To each ments is attached a hearing into six branches and an oper ready to adjust them to the sons in the line as their turn there from morning till 11 o'clock the line is kept up almost with

It is very interesting to sit and watch this line as it passes of all classes and all nations thrown them together. They gazing at the machine with sions of curiosity. When a takes hold of the tube they a lady, a workman, a typical Turk in a turban, a dark-skinned in his robe and sash and a little

You can watch all these faces catch the actual sounds of coming from the little instrument form a curious study of facial You can see how slowly the der is formed upon all human Few of the crowd that hear clear notion of how the duced, but they hear human little machine of iron and in amazement. Many of of skepticism and peer table for the man who is playing

This thing is going on all only in Machinery hall but in Mr Edison's part of the U hibit, and in the room devoted ophone which attracts the In this part there is not crowd and the exhibitions are deliberately and in several guages. The Russian, the Ita man, the Frenchman and even can hear his own language marvellous instrument. It is dered at that it should hold the tention of the changing crowd for to most of them it is a thing.

It will not be a novelty long which education in it is go Hammer who has charge of Edison exhibit gave me some details of their work in making tion of the instrument known often from 15 000 to 20 000 listened to it in one day and exhibition closes the number have heard it will run up into

Thus, the Paris exhibition the phonograph and graph large scale for the benefit of ica who are now engaged in struments into practical com social use. Such education here, limited as it must be essary preliminary to common use of the machine persons while admitting interest as curiosities their practical utility but gent and capable gentlemen who of them in Paris have finished it will be easy to show the public America and Europe the value they offer in a business and social view.

The traveler to whom letter comes such a bore will soon this invention when he finds hotel he can do as I did through ness of Mr P L Waters, who the graphophone in the exh gave me a cylinder at a quiet I talked a letter of about to a friend at home all repeated accurately. Wrap piece of thin paper placed wooden box with a sliding top rubber band sunk in a little two-cent stamp upon it and the postoffice box. Thus whatever, I take it to my friend ocean at my leisure and hence he can simply take out put it on his graphophone and have had to say, which was as is contained in this letter.

When the public come to this can be done for all sorts of and social communications, it greater than that of our present paratus the object of Messrs Taintor in their labors graph and the phonograph will be accomplished. Certainly of Messrs Hammer and Waters efficient assistants at the Paris will do much to advance this

A DULL DRUGGIST

"The quickest drink I ever gentleman to a Boston *Herald* a New Jersey watering place. They practice prohibition painful extent so that a man chances when he is very dry myself were instructed to druggist whose reputation for ing was not unsullied and to with ipecac at the same time the left eye, whereupon we what we wanted. We went to cary.

"'What'll you have?' said he

"'Soda with ipecac,' said we, taneously depressed our left eye

"He obligingly went to the the shop returned with a decanter ing a delicious looking ruby poured three fingers of it filled the same with soda water the foaming draughts across the

"'Regards,' said Charley, as beverage to his lips.

"'Same to you,' said I and we noses in the fragrant froth. But unfamiliar fragrance. We set down.

"'What do you put in this?' druggist, who was methodically the counter.

"'Ipecac,' he replied with chalance.

"'Ipecac!' exclaimed Charley fied tone.

"'Ipecac. That's what you wasn't it?'

"I threw down a quarter, waiting for change or saying we bolted and made for the seashore, where Charley, who largest gulp of the infernal cally illustrated the physiological an emetic. The psychological adventure clings to me still. to all subterfuges in this business."

Do not be induced to take any
If you have decided to buy Hood's

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

MY FAIRIES.

Reclining one night where the gas light
shed
Its flickering beams on the page,
ing slumber's approaches I quietly rea
A book that not is the rage

When a pair of blue eyes and a sweet golde
Stood beside me in my and lisp
"Is ou doin to det up soon?" a baby voice
"Baby wants to sit up on ou lap"

"I want a pony and saddle and gun"
"Willie Jones got a pony last week,"
Shouted as he came to the bed on a run
"And we caught two big fish in the creek"

"Teacher says if I study I'll sure get the p
But I do want a pony to ride
Papa, can't I have him?" His mother
eyes
Now pleaded in the boy's side

"And I wants a cradle and new dolly too,"
I wants to be rocked
"I's doin to det a way up aru wif ou"
Baby's forms never seem to be locked

smiled as I kissed baby's soft golden hair,
And I promised to grant each request
my gratitude softly I breathe up in praye
To the God who had made me so blessed

And I mused on the loneliness once I had kn
And the treasures I now had in store
And I thought how I yet might be left all a
If death, loudly should knock at my door

And I started, my book had dropped down t
floor
Every one of my darlings had fled
I had fallen asleep, was a dream and no mo
That had come to my bachelor's head.

And now when I write in my bachelor's den
Pen and paper oft fade from my sight,
And the self same sweet faces come back t
then
That I saw in my dream on that night.

—E

THE STRANGE FOOTPRIN

A DETECTIVE STORY.

By Malcolm Bell,

AUTHOR OF "HIS FATAL SUCCESS," OF ROANOKE HALL," ETC.

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CHAPTER XII

THE STRANGE INITIALS.

The next morning Mr Padger fo awaiting him on his breakfast table a let which made it necessary for him to to London, as soon as possible on impo business, and he determined to travel by train, which left Westcliffe at 9 night.

He was very unwilling to leave the of the mysterious occurrence to which had become for the time the motive of his life but he concluded had probably extracted from the local the crime all the information that likely to obtain and he reflected would be able to successfully make inquiries in London which would be in a small seaside place like Westcliffe.

About 11 o'clock he made his way to and was so far favored by fortune to find Mary alone and unoccupied.

"Mary, my dear," he said, after preliminary endearments, "I've come good by."

"For—Mr Padger?" cried Mary pale.

"'Joshua,'" interrupted that gentleman sternly.

"For—Joshua?" hesitated Mary, a blush overcoming her pallor.

"You don't mean to say you're away?"

"Oh, I'm coming back again. Don't be afraid my dear," said Mr Padger feelingly. "Business calls and Padger but I shall be round again soon."

"Well I declare that is sudden, about Miss Gertrude?"

"Miss Gertrude?—oh yes," Padger awkwardly. "I han't forg Gertrude in a hurry. But I wan come for a little walk with me."

Mary at first declared that such was absolutely impossible next to see if she could manage it and declared that she would be ready in a

They had not gone far before Mr paused before a small pawnbroker one of the side streets. The win filled with the usual miscellaneous collection of plate and jewelry, near the center of which in the most con position was a velvet lined tray full of ding rings.

"There Mary my dear," said Mr gently squeezing the arm that lovingly in his, "I hope it wont be fore I'm measuring your dear little one of them."

"For Mr Padger—Joshua, how you cried Mary, in pretended indignation.

"Well I do hope so," protested Mr stoutly.

"Not till you've cleared Miss Gertr remarked Mary resolutely. "So it talking."

"All right my dear," he said with cheerfulness which contrasted fully with his real sensations. "I but in the meantime just to prevent forgetting me while I'm away—"

"For Joshua, how can you say it posed Mary reproachfully.

"Oh there's nothing like taking sions and just to prevent it I want step in here with me and choose a brooch or something of that sort you think of me when you put it on."

"Oh Joshua!" cried the delighted Mr Padger was hard to please many unsuccessful attempts to him an article that he did not and would not take, the proprietor old Jew having carefully taken the of Mr Padger and the girl with stairs to fetch something very leaving them alone in the shop the honesty of their appearance would doubtless have appreciated value had they recognized it.

Mary was not without the inqui proper to her sex and was idly rum in a box on a table in one corner all sorts of worthless odds and ends she gave an exclamation.

"Look here Joshua here's a to keep a watch. For bless misuse."

"What!" cried Mr Padger sudden ping her arm so tightly as to make out. "I beg your pardon Mary where?"

"Why this one here," said Mary rubbing her arm.

"Are you sure?" said Mr Pad citedly but in a carefully lowered

"Quite sure. I know it by the ters on its back. I've seen them of are A G C."

"A G C," repeated Mr Padger those were not her initials."

"I know it," said Mary, "that made me notice them."

"Let me have a look at it."

Further conversation was interr the return of a Jew but Mr his accustomed promptness had settled upon his plan of action looking at the Jew, who, he knew watching him closely, he turned the over two or three times in his hand his shoulders indifferently and laid on the counter. Then, to Mary's surprise, without making any further ence to it he turned his back upon devoted himself to the new tray of ornaments. He consulted her brooch she would like and then the most natural manner in the bargain with the Jew about the paid for the one she had chosen pectations were not disappointed watch had gone.

"By the way," he remarked in a different manner very different recent intense interest when he charged his debt and was leaving "I almost forgot to ask—What's of that watch I was looking at?"

"Oh yes nice day very nice day the man looking Mr Padger in

"I should like to have another That watch? Oh it's no use to ven tg?"

"I could have it cleaned careless fy, anyhow I should like look at"

"It's the use I tell you sale."

"Not for sale," said Mr Pad "didn't you say so before. Here paired I suppose?"

"That's it. Here to be repaired Do people in Westcliffe their watches to be mended by

CALIFORNIA EVENTS.

Morales Pleads Guilty, and is Sentenced for Life.

THE CAMPBELL-RIORDAN MATCH.

Substantiation of the Charges of Cruelty at the Veterans' Home—The Charges Against the Chinese Consul.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 14.—Sylvestro Morales, the noted bandit who for some months has terrorized Southern California, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery this afternoon and was sentenced by Judge Puterbaugh to Folsom state prison for life. He will be taken north on the next steamer.

Morales commenced operations in Ventura county, where he stole two horses in May last. He has stolen about twelve horses during his career, besides carrying off from the ranchers much stuff for which he had no use. He mingled with those of his own nationality freely, and was in a measure shielded by them, as he never left a farm house without a threat to kill the inmates if they disclosed his whereabouts.

He was accused of the murder of Henry Charles, a prominent ranchman in this county, and of two other persons. He also shot and seriously wounded George Bunch, said to have been a former accomplice, and whom he suspected of treachery.

In August he carried off from her parents at San Dieguito the girl Nymphia Brown, who has since accompanied him, and who was with him when Constable Wilson suddenly came up and captured the bandit September 0.

THE CAMPBELL-RIORDAN MATCH.

A Great Probability That It Will Never Come Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The match between Dave Campbell and Con. Riordan at the Golden Gate Athletic club is still unsettled, and the probability is that it will come to naught. Dave is not very favorably impressed with the manner in which the affairs of the Golden Gate club are conducted, and is not willing to take his chances of getting a fair deal at their hands, but he expresses his willingness to meet Riordan at the California Club, no matter what the purse offered may be.

Campbell left for Portland to-night.

THE CHARGES SUBSTANTIATED

Against the Management of the Soldiers' Home in California.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—The committee appointed by the Grand Army posts of Los Angeles to investigate the charges against the management of the Pacific coast branch of the National Soldiers' Home, situated at Santa Monica, made a report to-night, which largely substantiates the charges. The report was adopted by the posts, which voted to submit all the affidavits in the possession of the committee to the central board of directors, and to ask for the prompt removal of Governor Treichel, the quartermaster sergeant and the commissary sergeant.

THE CHINESE CONSUL GENERAL.

New Evidence of Fraudulent Practices on His Part.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—A few days ago Jim Kee, a Chinese claimant from Tacoma, called on Consul General Leong Hang Tsang to collect an indemnity claim of $1828, which, according to the published report of the governor of Washington, was made to the secretary of the treasury. When Jim asked Consul Tsang for his money, the latter said that there was nothing due him, and that the name of Jim Kee did not appear in the published report.

Jim sought Vice-Consul Bee for advice. Bee had a copy of the published report in his office and offered the same to Jim Kee. When Jim Kee took the pamphlet to his lawyers, it was discovered that the Chinese interpreter at the consulate, who officiates as Tsang's private secretary, had made some interesting foot notes on the margin of the book. The published claim of Mow Lung, of Tacoma, was $21,424. A marginal note written by the interpreter showed that Mow Lung had been paid $17,200. Sing Lee, of Tacoma, had a claim for $16,088, but was paid only $12,500. Knock Sue, of Tacoma, had a claim of $15,814, yet received in full payment only $606. These claims, according to the marginal notes of the interpreter, had all been settled.

SIR HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH,

Recently Appointed Governor of Cape Colony, Now in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., governor of Victoria, and recently appointed governor of Cape Colony, Africa, arrived here last night on the steamer City of Puebla, from Victoria, B. C. He is accompanied by his family and Hon. A. Yorke, equerry-in-waiting to the queen, and Hon. A. S. Cavendish. Hon. Mr. Yorke joined them in England and accompanied them here. They will remain in California about two weeks, and will then sail for Melbourne, where Sir Henry Loch will complete his term as governor of Victoria. The steamer will then convey the vice regal party to Cape Colony, Africa, where Sir Henry Loch will take his new office as governor and high commissioner, succeeding Sir Hercules Robinson.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The Next Annual Conference To Be Held in Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—At the conference of Charities and Corrections to-day A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin, read a paper on the employment of paupers in state institutions, and Dr. H. C. Wyman spoke on the correction of inmates of such institutions.

At the conclusion of the session Dr. Wyman reported that the committee on time and place for holding the annual conference in May, 1890, had selected Baltimore. The delegates spent the afternoon in Oakland. An open session was held this evening, at which miscellaneous business was transacted.

The delegates to the national conference of charities visited Oakland and Alameda to-day, and this evening went through Chinatown in this city under the escort of Captain Lees of the detective force. Many of the delegates expressed considerable surprise at the foul condition of the Chinese quarters. To-morrow morning the delegates will attend the services at San Quentin prison. Hon. Henry Failing, of Portland, is here attending the sessions of the conference.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

A Supreme Court Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—An opinion was rendered to-day in the supreme court, in the case of the People vs. Sylvester Fitzpatrick, who was convicted in Fresno county of receiving stolen property, among which were several head of cattle. At the trial the court ordered the jury to be conducted to a corral to view a certain steer, alleged to have been one of the cattle stolen. The court held that section 1119 of the penal code, under which the trial court seems to have rendered its decision, gave the jury the right to view the place where the crime was alleged to have been committed, but the court further held that the steer was not the place. The supreme court affirms the judgment and order of the lower court.

Seizure of Smuggled Opium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The steamer City of Puebla arrived in port last night, from Victoria, B. C., and during a search for contraband opium this morning Inspectors O'Leary and Greenan discovered ten five-tael boxes secreted in the fire room. The opium is valued at about $100. The inspectors are continuing the search.

On her trip down from the North the City of Puebla lost two of her propeller blades and will go on the dry dock of the Union Iron Works to-morrow to repair the damages.

A Little Schooner Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Henry Boursin and Albert Low, who arrived here on the Arctic Packing Company's fishing boat Will W. Case, report the wrecking, on July 17, at Cold bay, near the mouth of the Koduk river, of the little schooner Nellie Martin during a gale. Five men on board escaped, really exhausted, and with the loss of all of their goods.

A High Carnival of Crooks.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 14.—The gamblers and pickpockets are holding high carnival at the state fair. Yesterday it was decided in court that pool selling was not a bank or a percentage game, but was entirely lawful. H. D. Donovan was arrested last Wednesday for running a wheel of fortune game. Police Judge Buckley decided that a wheel of fortune was a banking game, and held Donovan to appear before the superior court. The case came up before Judge Armstrong on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge decided that a wheel of fortune was not a banking or a percentage game. Within an hour fifteen wheels of fortune were in full blast in town.

A Valuable Shipment of Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Napa Valley Wine Company sent to St. Louis to-day a special train of seventeen cars, via the Texas Pacific railroad, loaded entirely with Napa Valley wine, to demonstrate that California wine can be shipped to Eastern markets in large quantities at a profit.

The Proposed Stanford Monument.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 14.—President Moody, of the board of trade, to-day appointed a committee of sixty ladies and gentlemen, with Judge Spencer as chairman, to carry out the project of erecting a monument in honor of Senator Stanford. The first meeting has been called for Tuesday evening.

A Woman's Confession.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 14.—Mrs. May Gilmore, arrested for perjury in the trial of Walker for arson, has confessed, and named several others implicated with her in manufacturing testimony for the incendiary's defense.

The Sixth Victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Edward J. White, another of the men injured by the recent bursting of the boiler in the California sash, door and blind factory at Oakland, died to-day. He was the sixth victim.

Probably a Highwayman.

OROVILLE, Sept. 14.—John Mullingo has been arrested. It is thought he is one of the Quincy stage robbers.

PANIC-STRICKEN THOUSANDS.

Fire in an Exposition Building Causes a Wild Rush for the Exits.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Between 8000 and 10,000 people rushed pellmell out of the Exposition building to-night, and fell over each other down stairs from the gallery, many jumping through windows in their hurry to escape. A fire had started in one of the big booths near the center of the huge structure, and the glare of the flames and crash of plate glass caused a panic. Men, women and children joined in the mad rush for the exists, which were fortunately numerous enough to prevent a fatal crushing. Within five minutes the excited thousands of people were safe outside the structure, and a few minutes thereafter the flames were extinguished.

One-fourth of the interior of the exposition is in ruins. The damage to the building itself was slight, and the wet gallery escaped. The losses of the exhibitors will reach $1500.

No persons were reported to have been seriously injured, although many doubtless suffered numerous hurts, and others had decidedly disagreeable experiences. One young lady and her escort were compelled to descend from the roof.

The fire was caused by ignited carbon falling from one of the electric lights into a pile of ribbons.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The oldest living graduate of Williams College is the Rev. Herman Halsey, of East Aurora, N. Y. He is 96 years old and was graduated from Williams in 1811.

A newspaper vote on the best-known man in Boston is being taken. Benjamin F. Butler has a long lead, with Moses Pearson, the blind scissors-grinder, a good second. James Russell Lowell and John L. Sullivan are dark horses, one of whom may yet win.

Henry Irving cables to a friend in New York an emphatic denial of the reports that he has ever complained of unfair treatment by the American press. He says: "I feel almost ashamed to contradict it, feeling that there is little need of my doing so, but would not like a shadow of doubt in the minds of my friends."

Lord Lytton, whose literary reputation was made by the poem of "Lucile," resembles his father in personal appearance, having the same long face, sad-looking eyes, full, straight beard and prominent nose. His present position as minister to France is an enviable one, the government allowing him a palace and $60,000 salary.

William E. Storey, of Anastola, N. Y., is a man of 35, who has just got his reward for temperate living in his youth. When he was 15 he was promised $5000 by his uncle if he would let cards, drink and tobacco alone until he was of age. He became of age in 1875 and demanded the money, but it was not paid. The uncle died in 1885, and young Storey has now proved his claim to the $5000 and interest.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, is a handsome, stalwart man, who resembles no one so little as a literary man. He stands fully six feet high, is ruddy of face, broad-shouldered and long-limbed, and can walk forty miles at a stretch. When engaged on any delicate piece of writing he walks more than ever, for he holds, with Mill, that the best of mental spurs is a long walk, and that fatigue of the body clears the mind. Mr. Crawford lives during the greater part of the year in Italy.

It looks as though the young emperor of Germany were desirous of becoming a labor leader. At the time of the great strike of the German coal miners a few months ago he declared that he was on their side; and now he assures a member of the provincial council that the Prussian laws for the protection of laborers are deplorably insufficient and that there is urgent necessity for a reform that shall "protect the workers from the greed of capitalists." His majesty goes even further than Bismarck in this line.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

William McKendree Bangs (whose story, "Extenuating Circumstances," published recently in *Scribner's Magazine*, attracted a great deal of favorable comment) will have in the October *Scribner* another short story entitled "The Miniature," which is said to contain a very striking situation.

The publishers of *St. Nicholas* announce that that popular children's magazine is to be enlarged, beginning with the new volume which opens with November, 1889, and that a new and clearer type will be adopted. Four important serial stories by four well-known American authors will be given during the coming year.

During the coming volume the *Century* is to have an illustrated series of articles on the French salons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including pen portraits of many of the leaders and a detailed account of the organization and composition of several historical salons. A great number of interesting portraits will be given with the series.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton has written a new and characteristic story called "The Merry Chanter." It will begin in the November *Century* and run through four numbers. The story takes its name from a vessel which started from a Massachusetts port on a peculiar cruise. The owners, a young married couple, are on board, and the vessel is commanded and manned by four village captains of unusual experience. Mr. Dana Gibson will illustrate it. The November *Century* is also to contain a new story by Mark Twain.

Recognized by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The president has recognized Francisco Bruno, as consul of Italy for the states and territories of Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Indian territory, to reside at Denver.

On a Practice March.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Sept. 14.—Six companies of infantry under the command of Colonel Anderson, left here at 9 A. M. by The Dalles boat, en route to Cayuse station, on their practice march.

Spokane Falls Real Estate.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Sept. 14.—Real estate sales this week, as shown by the records, aggregate $338,037. For the preceding week, $308,362.

Named Sandbank.

"A banker has failed in Berlin. He was a financier named Sandbank. Sandbanks are notoriously unstable." Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills never fail to cure malaria, costiveness, sick headache and liver complaint. They are notoriously the most stable and popular of all remedies. "I know that your pills are hailed by sufferers as a blessing for malaria, etc.," writes J. A. H. Hesack, of San Antonio, Texas.

A DARK CONSPIRACY.

It Now Appears That Ives and Stayner Were Forgers.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL MILLIONS

A Diabolical Plot to Wreck the Estate of a Dead Financier—A Remarkable Expose by the New York "Sun."

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Evening Sun* in its last edition prints a sensational story of an attempt to rob the estate of the late Christopher Meyer of $7,000,000 by means of forgery, and charges Henry S. Ives with the crime. The *Sun's* headlines are as follows: "Ives as a Forger—Details of His Bold Scheme to Rob the Christopher Meyer Estate of a $7,000,000 Booty—Ives Traced the Dead Man's Initials, and Stayner Touched Them Up—Perjury but an Incident—The Master Thief Calmly Told Woodruff the Details He Was to Swear to."

The *Sun* says: "Henry S. Ives, who has been so often and so freely referred to in these columns as a master thief, also ranks high among forgers. The narrative will show that he, by forging of two initials, "C" and "M," was in a fair way to obtain at least $100,000 in cold cash, and open a till which contained something more than $7,000,000. Ives added to his previous crimes that of forgery in the latter part of last December. This fact is published to-day for the first time, and can be substantiated whenever it shall become necessary."

For several years back Meyer has had dealings with Stayner, which had resulted the worse for Meyer to the tune of about $100,000. Stayner was indebted for about that sum to Meyer, and after going into insolvency compromised the debt, leaving a balance of many thousands of dollars unpaid.

When Stayner and Ives became squeezed for funds, Stayner bethought himself of a novel and effective expedient for recapturing old Meyer's confidence, and making him a contributor to the scheme in which he had embarked with the thieving Napoleon. After drawing out the mineral range fund, of which Ives & Co. had made themselves the depositories, immediately after they had got control of the road, Stayner presented himself to Meyer in a high moral attitude. He declared to Meyer that he had come to perform what he considered his duty as a Christian and an honest man; that he was now happily in funds sufficient to discharge the last cent of his obligation; and that it was for that praiseworthy purpose that he had called.

Meyer from that time on gave implicit credence to all of Stayner's declarations, and was soon persuaded by him to give his aid to the syndicate formed by Ives, Stayner and Netter. He agreed to receive for them, when purchased and brought to New York, a total of 6000 shares of C. H. & D. common stock, at an average price of not to exceed 15 per cent., and to carry it for them, receiving 6 per cent. for the use of his money. This arrangement, which was practically a loan by Meyer to that extent upon the stock since it was agreed that Ives and Stayner should cast a vote upon it that at all elections of the road and at the stockholders meetings, was carried out by Meyer to the letter. The stock was held in his name during all the existence of the swindling firm of H. S. Ives & Co., and when the inevitable exposure and crash came it was still so held.

The exposure of Ives's and Stayner's unscrupulousness, the daily mention of his own name in connection with them and his keen sense of the disgrace, drove Meyer to his grave in a few months. Within three months after Meyer's death there was put into operation through Ives's agency a scheme to impoverish Meyer's estate and to open up to himself and his confederates a mine of $7,000,000.

In the fall of 1888 suit was begun in an Ohio court by Albert Netter vs. Henry S. Ives, George H. Staynor and the executors of the estate of Christopher Meyer, for the balance of the purchase money of this syndicate remaining unpaid. No sooner, however, had plaintiff begun the case than the conclusive character of the action was revealed. Ives and Staynor, nominally defendants, were the principal witnesses whom plaintiff called to prove a claim against themselves. Neither was solvent, and the manifest intention was to turn to the only responsible defendant, the estate of Meyer. To make that estate answerable, it was necessary to prove that Meyer had been a partner of the Ives gang, and as such responsible for all their losses. Meyer was dead, and could deny nothing. Ives and Staynor therefore produced a document which fully met the case."

The *Sun* then gives in full the agreement which Ives and Staynor said made Meyer a full partner with them in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton deal. This document is signed, "H. S. I.," "C. M.," and "G. H. S." The *Sun* charges that Ives forged Meyer's initials to the documents, and that a powerful magnifying glass shows that the initials were a forgery. The *Sun* then gives a detailed account of the conception and execution of the crime.

A *Sun* reporter this morning had an interview with Ives. He still insists that the initials are genuine.

THE NAME "AMERICA."

Some Facts to Show That It Was Not a Tribute to Vespucci.

Letter in New York Tribune.

The popular idea that the name America was derived from Amerigo Vespucci has been so often and apparently so ably confuted that it seems scarcely worth the time to offer more evidence, but I should like to offer a few remarks in reply to the article in your issue of the 9th inst. In a paper worthy of high commendation Mr. Major shows that the first use of the term America was on the "Mappe Monde," delineating the continent of the New World, which was executed by Leonardo de Vinci in 1514. This map has the name America across the southern continent. In May, 1507, just a year after Columbus's death, there appeared a book by Martin Waldseemuller, entitled "Cosmographiae Introductio," to which was appended a Latin edition of the four voyages of Vespucci. This book was published at St. Die, in Lorraine, and in it the author proposed that the name America be given to the New World. In 1509 the name appeared, in an anonymous work entitled "Globus Mundi," published in Strasburg.

M. Jules Marcou, a member of the Paris Geographical Society, who has for many years made deep research in the early history of this country, says in an article in the bulletin of that society: "The popular notion that America was so called from the Christian name of Amerigo Vespucci is wholly unfounded, and I sum up my conclusions as follow:

"1. Amerique is the Indian name of the mountains between Julgalpa and Libertad in the province of Chantales, which separates the Lake Nicaragua from the Mosquito coast. The word in the Maya tongue signifies 'the windy country.'

"2. The Christian name of Vespucci was Almerico in Italian and Spanish, and Albericus in Latin. This particular name is subject to an enormous number of variations, as the nomenclature and calendars of Italian and Spanish saints of the period show; but nowhere is there any such variation as Americus, Amerrigo, Amerigo, or as Almerica, and none of these is either a diminutive of a variation in use in Italy, Spain or France for Alberico or Albert.

"3. Before 1507, when Jean Basin, of St. Die, published the name, it is not to be found in any printed document, nor even in any manuscript of recognized and incontestible authority."

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

Boston Herald.

It is said that during the month of August more than $2,500,000 was paid in railway fares by those traveling between London and Edinburgh, a great current of travel setting northward during the early days of the month and southward near its close. Three railroad companies compete for this travel: The Great Northern, running along the east coast; the London & Northwestern, running along the west coast; and the Midland, running between the two others. The distance by these three routes vary but little. The first is the shortest, 397 miles; the last the longest, 404 miles, while the second, in length 400 miles, comes between the two others. Each year rivalry has gone on between these several companies to get the larger share of this August business. Some years fast trains have been put on, covering the distance in an extraordinary short time; but action of this kind taken by one company has been immediately copied by the other two, leading to a considerable increase in expense all round, with little or no change in relative earning power. Of late the rivalry has taken the form of improved facilities for travel in the way of fine sleeping cars, drawing-room cars, and well-appointed restaurants at which travelers can obtain their meals. This competition has tended to greatly improve the conditions of travel between the English and Scotch capitals in much the same way that similar rivalries have added to the comfort of American travel; but what is singular is, that in England, where no restrictions are imposed, the three great companies have not been able to form a pool for this class of business, thus saving themselves from unnecessary outlays and largely increasing their profits.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

Spiritual Life Supplanted by the Cult of the Nation.

Dean Lichtenberger in Harper's Magazine.

Attentive observers of religious life in Germany discern a singular phenomenon which is assuming more and more alarming proportions. On the one hand statistics show that ecclesiastical habits are far from being lost, so far as concerns participation in traditional acts and ceremonies, but the life, the sincerity, the fervor of them are absent. Religion is no longer anything but a frame, or, as it were, an empty vase from which the perfume has vanished. The place of religion has been taken by morality in some cases, and generally by what morality! In other cases literary and æsthetic culture, especially music, with the exquisite joys it procures, the refinements to which it testifies, but also with its insufficiency from the point of view of inner discipline and moral hygiene, and for all that concerns firmness of principles and the strong tempering of character.

For the great number religion has been replaced by the cult of the nation, of that nation which is in the act of bartering the treasures of science, poetry and faith through which it has been so great in history, in exchange for military and diplomatic glory, conquered by the sacrifices and exposed to the vicissitudes that all know, and which all prudent minds fear. But the patriotic sentiment, even when raised to its highest power, even when clairvoyant and disinterested, cannot fill the room of exiled religion, or, what is still worse, of falsified and perverted religion. More than all other sentiments, patriotism needs the counterpoise of religion in order not to degenerate into chauvinism. The gospel, properly understood and rightly practiced, is this counterpoise.

But at the present moment in Germany the gospel is not the great question. A Protestant emperor made Germany united and the arbiter of the destinies of the whole world. At a sign from Berlin all the nations and all the sovereigns tremble. This Germany, which uncircumspect politicians attempt to confine within the domain of ideas, has shown that it can display rare practical sense, and gathered the bloody laurels that grow on battle-fields. That which the Holy Roman Empire could never realize a son of Luther has accomplished; what a triumph and what an apology for the reformation?

This we will admit, but on one condition, namely: that the moral conscience which engendered the reformation shall not make shipwreck in this grand triumph, and that Germany, reversing the motto of its chancellor, shall acquire the conviction, in spite of contrary appearances, which are only ephemeral and illusory, that in the end right is stronger than might, and that what raises a nation is justice.

CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL SEATS.

Washington Corr. N. Y. Evening Sun.

There are seventeen contested election cases awaiting the action of next congress, all of which have been brought by republicans. Of this number three are located in each of the states of Virginia, West Virginia and Mississippi, two in Alabama, and one each in Indiana, South Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas. There were two additional cases, swelling the number to nineteen, but these have been withdrawn.

One of the cases which will furnish the most sensational evidence is that of Waddell, Jr., against Wise in the Third Virginia district. Waddell says in his letter preferring charges against Wise that besides acts of intimidation, bribery and suppression of votes by ordinary means, which is the burden of all the petitions of contest, Wise's men are charged with challenging ignorant voters with silly questions to kill time, by which means few of the republicans were allowed to vote, as the coming of sundown closed the polls. Waddell then held an independent election at night, taking the votes of those deprived of the privilege during the day.

This action was of course illegal, and the results got from it will not give the election to him. On the other hand, Wise charges Waddell with having circulated tickets with the name of Wise omitted.

In the Langston-Venable contest in the Fourth Virginia district the latter is charged with having received a majority of the votes dishonestly. At Lewiston, it is claimed, one of the republican supervisors was made drunk, and that those receiving the votes put some in the ballot box while others went into their pockets, and that in Brunswick county there was a wholesale transfer of the votes cast for Langston to the credit of R. W. Arnold.

In the case of Kernaghan vs. Hooper of the Seventh Mississippi district, in the language of the contestee, "everything is alleged except seduction." At Canton, he says, the United States supervisor was just before election threatened not to appear at the polls on pain of bodily harm; that the box was stuffed; that many republicans duly registered, who, when they offered to vote, were told they could not do so, as their names were not to be found on the poll books, and many who did not vote were marked as voting and tickets placed in the box to correspond to the record. Mr. Hooper declares these charges false, and says that even were the acts committed it would not have elected the republican ticket.

James R. Chalmers, the well-known Mississippi republican, who is contesting with J. B. Morgan for the seat from the Second district of Mississippi, says Morgan declared that the negroes should be met at the polls as they were met in 1876, and with clubs driven away.

Representative Elliott, of South Carolina, will have to meet the charges of Thomas E. Miller. The latter says there was deceptive management on the part of the democrats, and that in consequence of a conspiracy with the governor, an illegal certificate of election was issued. The charges in all the cases are very uniform.

The testimony is very verbose, and in the case of Goodrich vs. Bullock, of Florida, two boxes of tickets, which were sunk in the lake of the second district, are now awaiting examination by the committee.

In the Wise-Waddell case the testimony covers 1600 pages of closely printed matter, and some of the cases will make 2000 pages. The entire number of cases will embrace over 20,000 pages of printed matter for the committee to wade through.

Senator Barbour and the Negro.

Petersburg Index-Appeal (Dem.)

The *Index-Appeal* does not agree with Mr. Barbour in his estimate of the negro's progress in education, in civilization and in citizenship since his emancipation. We do not doubt Mr. Barbour's sincerity, but he does not know. In the midst of his multifarious duties as railroad magnate and political manager he has probably not had time to investigate that subject. And, besides, his opinion may be deeply tinged with prejudice, or it may be inspired by contempt for a race which in twenty-two years of civil and political liberty has not been able to emancipate itself from partisan bondage and to divide on principles and policies, as the white race does. If this be true, then the negroes have only themselves to blame for Mr. Barbour's misjudgment of them. That the negroes have made great and gratifying progress is abundantly susceptible of proof, but there is room for very much more progress than they have made, and there is the opportunity, too, if they will take advantage of it.

United States Attorney for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The president left for Deer Park this morning. Before leaving he appointed Charles S. Johnson, of Nebraska, United States attorney for Alaska.

Total Amount of Bonds Purchased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The total amount of bonds purchased to date since August 3, 1887, is $109,253,800. The cost was $231,538,368, saving by their purchase $44,286,720.

The Teemer-Gaudaur Fiasco.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—The referee in the Teemer-Gaudaur boat race this evening decided that the race be rowed over. The principals, however, decided to withdraw.

THE RACE TROUBLES.

Colored Baptists Again Discuss Their Wrongs.

A CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT PREVAILS

Further Sensational Reports From the South—A General Outbreak, However, Is Not Considered Probable.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The negro Baptists resumed the discussion of the outrages again to-day.

Rev. T. L. Jordan, of Mississippi, made a speech deprecating the remarks advocating violence in return for the Southern wrongs, as it places a mass of helpless colored people at the mercy of the criminal classes of the South.

Others of the Mississippi delegation talked in the same vein, and resolutions were finally introduced and adopted to the effect that the colored people cultivate friendly relations with those among whom they live.

President Love made a speech relating the story of the assault upon himself, and said that the passage of the resolutions would make it appear that there had been no outrages, and that he had made false statements. This caused much excitement, and the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution tabled. The members of the Mississippi delegation insisted however, upon their names going on record as being opposed to violence and this was allowed.

THE RACE TROUBLES.

Further Sensational Reports, but No General Outbreak Expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—A *Times-Democrat's* Meriden, Miss., special says: The most recent reports of the race troubles in Jasper county show that they are assuming larger proportions. On Sunday night last a crowd of masked men congregated at a small negro church about seven miles west of Baulding, held a mock service and fired the building. Near this church was a negro schoolhouse, and this also was fired. The dwelling house of Alfred Lossiter, and another negro's house were also visited, and after the discharge of firearms, causing much alarm, these two dwellings were also fired. The dwelling house of Mr. Burnett Hair, a white man, was also visited. Mr. Hair and family were much abused, but no bodily harm was offered.

Several negroes have been arrested in Newton for exciting insurrection, and are now in jail at Decatur. Two of them confessed that there was an organization of blacks, and that they were to unite Sunday, the 15th, and commence the war. The further arrest of some of the leading negroes discloses the fact that there is an organization, but for political purposes only.

The white people of the country are organizing and arming themselves, over 500 guns having been sold at Newton. It is not now expected that an outbreak will be made at any time, and matters are quieting down.

BASEBALL.

Two League Games Played Everywhere Except at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Considering the soggy turf, the fielding on both sides to-day was good and the batting heavy. The Senators batted Staley hard, and their hits were well bunched, while those of the visitors were somewhat scattered. Score—Washington 10, Pittsburg 5. Base hits—Washington 11, Pittsburg 12. Errors—Washington 8, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Washington, Keefe and Daley; Pittsburg, Staley and Carroll. Umpire—Lynch.

TROUBLE OVER A DOUBLE PLAY.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The Bostons and Clevelands divided the honors to-day. The playing of the visitors was execrable in the first game, and this, aided by the Boston's timely stickwork, gave the latter an easy victory. In the second game the Clevelands played a faultless fielding game, and bunched their hits. In the third inning of the second game Captain Faatz was fined $75 and ordered from the field for the continued abuse of Umpire Curry, and Tebeau was fined $60. The trouble arose over a double play. First game: Score—Boston 8, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Boston 8, Cleveland 7. Errors—Boston 3, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Boston, Clarkson and Bennett; Cleveland, Bakely and Zimmer. Umpire—Curry.

Second game: Score—Boston 0, Cleveland 4. Base hits—Boston 7, Cleveland 6. Errors—Boston 2, Cleveland 0. Batteries—Boston, Madden and Bennett; Cleveland, Beatin and Sutcliffe. Umpire—Curry.

NEW YORK WINS BOTH GAMES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The New York and Chicago teams played two games to-day. The first was well played. Ward, Richardson and Lewis covered themselves with glory, and the spectators were continually applauding. The second game probably caused Anson more pain than any other game he ever played. Dwyer's curves were batted in every direction, while in the fifth inning the whole Chicago team went to pieces. First game—Score: New York 3, Chicago 1. Base hits—New York 4, Chicago 5. Errors—New York 3, Chicago 5. Batteries—New York, Welch and Ewing; Chicago, Hutchinson and Farrell. Umpire—Powers.

Second game—Score: New York 13, Chicago 3. Base hits—New York 15, Chicago 4. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 4. Batteries—New York, Keefe and Brown; Chicago, Dwyer and Darling. Umpire—Powers.

THE HONORS DIVIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Phillies won the first game from Indianapolis to-day by making hits well together. The Hoosiers won the second game in the ninth inning, to which they contributed only one base hit. First game: Score—Philadelphia 11, Indianapolis 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Indianapolis 9. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Indianapolis 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Buffinton and Clements; Indianapolis, Rusie and Sommers. Umpire—Knight.

Second game: Score—Philadelphia 7, Indianapolis 10. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Indianapolis 13. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Indianapolis 0. Batteries—Philadelphia, Sanders and Schriver; Indianapolis, Rusie, Fee and Sommers. Umpire—Knight.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.—Columbus 9, Cincinnati 1.

BALTIMORE, Sept 14.—First game—Baltimore 6, Kansas City 5.

Second game—Baltimore 3, Kansas City 5.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14.—First game—Brooklyn 6, Louisville 2.

Second game—Brooklyn 6, Louisville 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—First game—St. Louis 5, Athletic 1.

Second game—St. Louis 4, Athletic 4.

PACIFIC COAST GAMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Stocktons 11, Oaklands 7.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 14.—San Francisco 7, Sacramento 4.

THE RETREAT OF ROSS.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Sometime in the seventies, while at Washington city, I observed through some of the papers that the fact of the retreat of the English General Ross from Baltimore was disputed. This brought vividly to my recollection what I considered ample proof that Ross did so retreat. It was this:

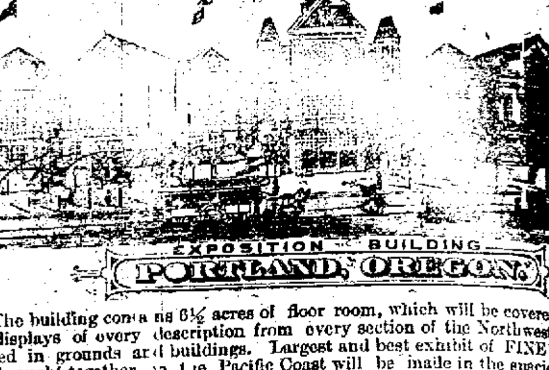
Directly after the war when I was not over eight or nine years old, the post rider, as the mails were then carried between Winchester and Clarksburg, W. Va., brought to my father's house at the ironworks he was then constructing near Clarksburg, some pictures representing incidents of the late war with England. Among others was one representing an Indian delivering to an English officer what appeared to be a bunch of scalps with the words issuing from the officer's mouth: "Reward for sixteen scalps." But to the main point, there was the representation of a retreating army with the following inscription under it:

'At Baltimore they triged us up;
Poor Ross determined there to sup,
And line his sides with bacon.
But Yankee Dumplins were so tough,
They handled them so devilish rough,
They had to run to save being taken."

Mr. Editor:—As Baltimore is now celebrating her victories allow me to contribute the foregoing as a small token of my appreciation of the "Star Spangled Banner; long may it wave."

W. H. CHAPMAN.

For European steamship accommodations, Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe call at Union ticket office, 81 First street, corner Oak.



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Opens September 26, Closes October 26.

The building contains 6½ acres of floor room, which will be covered w ing displays of every description from every section of the Northwest. pended in grounds and buildings. Largest and best exhibit of FINE LI ever brought together on the Pacific Coast will be made in the spacious jacent to the Exposition Building from Oct. 14 to 19. LIBERATI, the net, with fifty of the best musicians of New York have been en enormous expense to furnish music during the entire Exposition.

There has been nothing left undone to make this the grandest Expo Pacific Coast. Reduced rates of fare have been secured on all transpo Portland extends an invitation to every resident of the Northwest to magnificent Exposition and enjoy her hospitalities. Hotel accommoda

For Further Information Address North Pacific Industrial Exposition, P

BERLIN CABLE LETTER

Popular Growth of the German National Movement.

A SECRET JOURNEY TO ITALY

The Projected Meeting of the Crowned Heads—Prince Bismarck and Germany's Colonial Policy.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press, 1889.)

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The hearty reception given to Emperor William at Hanover has been a gratifying surprise, as showing the extension of the anti-Prussian party, and the popular growth of the German national movement. The progress of the party through the densely-crowded and richly-decorated streets, and the continuous ovations and bursts of enthusiasm must have struck a chill to the hearts of the old adherents of the Guelph monarchy who heard them. The emperor was exceedingly pleased with the welcome.

Count Herbert Bismarck during his supposed sojourn in England, secretly went to Italy, where he had an interview with Senor Crispi, who was also very private in his movements. The interview related to the projected meetings of the emperors of Germany and Austria and the king of Italy at Naples, and the relations between Italy and the Vatican. The emperor of Austria's visit is contingent upon the Italian government's modifying its policy toward the church, refraining from interfering with the privileges of the officers of the Vatican, suppressing demonstrations similar to the Bruno celebration, and a renewal of the pledges to observe the law guarantees.

Prince Bismarck's malady of inflamed veins of the legs does not abate. He has been forbidden to walk.

At to-day's meeting of the colonial company of Southwest Africa, Prince Bismarck's reply to the request of the company for imperial protection in Damaraland was read. He says that it could not be the duty of the empire to support the introduction of state institutions among uncivilized races. The programme of Germany's colonial policy did not include the employment of military forces in order to break the opposition of the native chiefs to the enterprises of German subjects in distant countries. The letter disheartened the meeting.

Large quantities of munitions are leaving Hamburg for Captain Wissman.

CABLE NOTES.

The Last Obstacle Removed.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The master lightermen have conceded the terms demanded by their men, and the last obstacle to a full resumption of work is removed. The men will resume work Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the strikers to-night, Messrs. Burns and Tillett made speeches, in which they announced the end of the dispute, and praised the exertion put forth by Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor in effecting the settlement. Cardinal Manning also addressed the men. He extolled the self-command shown by the strikers during the struggle, and said that they had passed through the ordeal unstained by anything detracting from their honor.

Messrs. Burns and Tillett, representatives of the strikers, to-day on behalf of the men, signed the agreement entered into between themselves and the directors of the dock companies for the settlement of the strike.

The Bi-Metallic Congress.

PARIS Sept. 14.—The monetary congress had its final sitting to-day. Professor Boxwell spoke of the progress of bi-metalism in England, and complained that the discussion on the subject in the congress was more of a theoretic than of a practical character. The president announced that Bernuschi had given 2000 francs as a prize for the best essay on the operation of bi-metalism in Great Britain, America, France and Germany, and that to this sum the English Bi-metallic League had added 2500 francs.

Parisian Editors Fight a Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Lalion, editor of *La France*, and Canivet, editor of *Le Paris*, became involved in a dispute, the outcome of which was a duel fought to-day. Lalion was wounded in the hand.

Disastrous Fire in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14.—Georges and Georges Federal Emporium, and the adjacent buildings were burned to-day. The loss is £400,000. Three firemen received injuries, from which they may die.

PATENTS AND PROGRESS.

Marvelous Changes Wrought by Inventors in Half a Century.

One need not be very old to have a distinct recollection of his daily life, its condition and environments, fifty years ago, when the patent system of the United States was in its early infancy. Then the country was almost entirely agricultural, for our grand career in manufactures and the industrial arts was just beginning. It virtually began with the patent system—the creation of the patent office—and it has actually kept pace with the development of that system, so that this magnificent progress stands as the indisputable result of the system. In other words, we owe our splendid achievements in manufactures and the arts to the stimulus that the patent laws have given to invention.

Fifty years ago most of the people of the United States were clothed from the products of the domestic spinning-wheel and hand-loom. The itinerant shoemaker went from house to house, setting up his bench and plying his vocation in the farmers' kitchens. There were no planing mills, no shops for the manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds. All the work of the builder, including carpenters' and joiners' work, was done by hand. The carpenter, if a good one, got a dollar a day. Coal was consumed but by few families even in the large cities, and by nobody in the smaller towns. The tailors, like the shoemakers, came to the house and made into clothing the cloth woven by the mother and daughters, with a little help from the fulling mill that was generally near the gristmill of the neighborhood. The railroad and the telegraph had not yet added their powers to the forces of civilization. This year, 1889, is no more like 1839 than the hand loom is like a cotton factory. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Better one year of the life that is lived under the new conditions than any number of years of the hard existence that was trudged out under the old conditions. Let only the hopelessly pessimistic soul, the constitut curable grumbler, that does n the blessings that have come wi of invention. For all those, let in mind, we are indebted to the has fostered invention and secu tors the right to enjoy the produ own brains and hands.—*Inventi*

FIRST EXPERIENCE IN A CAR.

Chicago Herald.

"I see some queer things wh around the country," said a yesterday, "and one of the funn stances that I can recall happ day night. I was running up the road a few hundred miles, and Sioux City my only fellow pass an old man and his wife, who oc lower section across from me. their berth made up early and I guess it was the first time th traveled in a sleeper by the acted, for they were pret about undressing, and I old lady lecture her husba getting a larger room. After m grumbling all was quiet, and the deep snore accompanied by more subdued. It was evident ple were asleep. At Manila Jun party came in and taxed the full capacity. The porter had baggage of the couple, which above them, and assigned the little inoffensive citizen weig pounds. He removed his sho climbing into the bunk when th woke up and began screaming. her husband and he yelled for who came running down the there's a man just come in the old gentleman gasped out. tried to explain that he would them, and had a right to be neither would believe this, man declared that the porter ha to rob them. He was also think any one should be allowe the same compartment as finally he and the old lady dressed and insisted on the por the bedding from their berth, so use the seats. I peeped throu tains and saw them both sitting ing, but every few minutes they denly remember and sit bolt pitied the poor, deluded couple the situation was not lacking in they were thoroughly in earn got off the train early the they were still sitting there sound asleep, the old gentlem arms around his wife's waist, and pillowed on his shoulder."

A FRIGHTFUL DEA

Coos Bay News.

A horrible accident occurred at mill at Marshfield, resulting in George O. Magary, aged 61 years that he had been adjusting a pulley of the shaft that runs the that another shaft, which was the rate of about 300 revolution was close behind him. In after attempting to adjust the bel were caught by the shaft, and nate man was carried around speed, his feet striking the revolution, breaking the ankle small pieces. The steam was sh as possible but the shaft continu for a short time longer. His wrapped around the shaft and h off to free the body. He was taken down.

Mr. Magary was born in P and moved to Missouri before the enlisted in 1864 in Co. B, 8th Mi Saw some service. He came to th five years ago, and has a wi children living here, besides two Washington territory. He was a industrious man, and his family sympathy of the entire commun sad bereavement. The funeral under the auspices of Baker Pos of which he was a member.

SOME INDIAN STATIST

The Indian agencies are sixty ber.

The number of houses occ dians is 21,232.

The estimated number of Alaska is 30,000.

The number of Indians living tivating lands is 9612.

The total Indian population of States is 247,761.

The number of Indian church the United States is 28,663.

The number of Indians in States who can read Indian 10,027.

The number of Indians in States who wear citizens' dress

"AGNOSTICISM AND OTHE

Of this book, by Edgar Fawcett in *Truth* says:

There are sentences in this book that their originator on a level with Gibbon Rabelais and Spencer; sentences that be set in English, as old mine India are set in plain silver, that the bri gem may brighten its surrounding dimmed by too much opulence of haphazard I will quote his sequence paragraph on the politics of the in the moon. In reference to Matthew Robert Elsmere, Huxley says, "If a what the politics of the inhabitants of are, and I reply that I do not know, be has any right to call me a skeptic continues thus: "Robert Elsmere consistency and excellent common taken a stand like this—yet no; he Christ, but he still must concern hi politics of the inhabitants of the moon as Matthew Arnold was forever doing fies all the good in the world with toness of unjustified assumption, cal name of God and insists upon ence." Was ever more sense and into smaller space?

Cyclones in the West In

HAVANNA, Sept. 14.—A cyclo in the southwestern part of this cable dispatch announces that clone is blowing in the southwe Jamaica.

The Earth Yields Abund

Portland's wealthy men w
by judiciously
INVESTING IN REAL

We offer the following spec
50x100 feet, with good 7-room ment house on Sixteenth stre
50x125 feet on Williams ave room, 2-story house; in th electric street railroad in co struction past the door; $300

LAMBERT & S
East P

A THRILLING WHALE

The Neah Bay Indians Ca Splendid Specimen of Ce

Superstitious Customs That Prevail B After the Hunt Is Over—Blessing the Celebrating Success With a Glorio

On Sunday, the 2nd instant, the the Neah Bay reservation, near tery, in Washington territory, dis immense whale spouting in the posite and about three miles Following the custom of the In port of the fact was made to the man or dreamer of the tribe, wh hurried council and allotted a picked men to the different avail Incantations were then held whe tain harpoon was blessed by the dr handed to the Hoa-chin-i-ca-ha, with the warning not to let it pa hands except so ordered by th himself, lest their efforts in the prove abortive. The harpoon occasion was constructed of tw elk horn, each about four inches inch in thickness one way, and ters of an inch the other, elaborat bevelled at one end and tie together in the shape of a a sharp piece of steel fastened at the apex. To the angle of was woven one end of a rope quarters of an inch in diamete sixty to eighty feet in length, sinews of a whale. The har hurled, is fastened into a slot of a yew-wood shaft from inch and a quarter in diamete ten feet in length; when the har the body of the whale the two which are sharpened, acts barb securely imbedding itself in th the sinew rope attached, the sh dropped out from its own weight. harpoons used by the Indians are construction to the one describ the enchanted ones are embellish graved.

The incantation ceremonies dreamer seated himself in the canoe and the hoa-chin-i-ca-ha, armed with the prophetic harp must be the first one hurled, too tion in the bow of the same were then run through the surf b bers of the tribe who, were to them, closely followed by two oth fully manned, which, according structions, kept astern of the first at hand.

About 5 o'clock in the after game was overhauled, and his h carefully discerned the approach directly from behind. It is the h whale when he comes to the surfa to skim along the top of the wate ing three or four times in a few On his last appearance he throw high in the air, turns his tail to th dives deep and remains down sev utes. This habit is well know Indians and they can calculate to when he dives how soon and wh again appear, and when he does ing boat is generally not far aw short time the first boat had within thirty or forty feet of th game and the "dreamer," who, occasions, is anything but asleep practiced eye upon it to discover cious moment to give command when the animal humps its back the dive is it even comparatively him the harpoon. The thrower the waist, stood statue-like with harpoon lifted high in air, his ea the command "latah," or throw. knew if his instrument failed of would be deposed and some other to his honored position. He had eighth whale and hoped to hold h for the remainder of his days.

Presently the word came and th harpoon was thrown with unerri others followed in quick successio same time the oarsmen backed w all their strength to escape the of being swamped by the animal. harpoons, with lines attached, w fully thrown into him, and the w to madness lashed the water into his huge tail, not preventing, ho canoe-men from binding one float another together, and soon the tied to the line at intervals of tw hundred yards and drawn by the the sea, were sailing through oceanwards at a fearful rate. Th is made of cedar bark twisted work" into a rope about an inch in diameter. To this line at spac or thirty feet are attached air fl from the stomach of the commo and much resembling the bladd "ye olden times." All the open stomach are sewed up, with the one, and at this is ingeniously valve which opens on the inside closed when the float is "blown pressure of the air. Each float twenty gallons of air, so one can agine the little chance a whale mile of float line attached has to

At sundown it commenced to lar nor'wester, and the sea bec that the canoes were obliged to and leave their victim to tire h battling with the air floats some That night the wind increased and the sea ran mountainous. the 3d only two of the canoes w able, but the whale soon hove turning from the tour of man must have journeyed during the two remaining canoes gave cha soon again attached to the float joying the excitement of traveli the water over the swells of the railroad rate, drawn by a monst ant of the deep.

The procession moved in a circ fifteen miles in diameter, and the afternoon of Monday, the leader commenced to fag. How darkness set in the monster of succumbed to the inevitable, and ing on the bosom of the ocean. the wind had blown fiercely, an had been heard from the miss Little attention, however, was latter fact, as after separatio others, and from the whale, would be expected to return to sh

All Monday night and the succ the two remaining canoes kept their prize to land him, and su bringing him within a few m shore. The wind, however, beca lent on Tuesday afternoon that forced to leave him to the fast to beach and make a landing them fore darkness rendered it extrem ous, feeling confident, however coming ebb tide would leave high and dry on the beach with the point where they must necess the night. Their hopes were ful for at dawn of day a siwash wh early vigil announced that the stranded at high water mark tance below their camp, at a called by the natives "Coph P ing rock, about two miles nort the mouth of the Ckepalis river. began to see who would be the first touch its body, for he w become eligible for the office ca-ha should the present one be die.

After the eyes of the whale removed by the dreamer, as goes, and had been carefully lai succeeding ceremonies, fleet-foote gers were sent in every direction the Indians who live within and the work of removing the cutting up the remains began.

The whale was found to be o known as the black and mea feet in length by eight or diameter; he had a mouth al long which seemed to corrobora worn "Jonah" story. The entire animal was about a half inch and with the exception of the belly was jet black. The throa were beautifully striped bla what a Mexican would call a blubber was from six to eigh thickness and resembled very of a hog. The Indians estimat will obtain from 1000 to 1500 ga from the blubber.

In the evening the Indians o rounding country who had bee the runners, assembled, and a latch" was held. Formerly the latch" was a meeting of the India amongst themselves, but since the the whites it has degenerated into debauch. On this occasion the opened with incantations over the

A THRILLING WHALE CHASE

The Neah Bay Indians Capture a Splendid Specimen off Coast

Superstitious Customs That Prevail Before and After the Hunt Is Over—Blessing the Harpoon—Celebrating Success With a Glorious Drunk.

On Sunday the 2nd instant the Indians of the Neah Bay reservation, near Cape Flattery, Washington territory discovered an immense whale spouting in the Pacific opposite and about three miles off shore. Following the custom of the Indians a report of the fact was made to the medicine man or dreamer of the tribe who called a hurried council and allotted a number of picked men to the different available canoes. Incantations were then held wherein a certain harpoon was blessed by the dreamer and handed to the Hon-chin-i-ca-ha, or thrower, with the warning not to let it go from his hands except so ordered by the dreamer himself lest their efforts in the chase should prove abortive. The harpoon used on this occasion was constructed of two pieces of elk horn each about four inches long, a half inch in thickness one way and three quarters of an inch the other elaborately carved beveled at one end and the two joined together in the shape of a "V" with a sharp piece of steel fastened between them at the apex. To the angle of the harpoon was woven one end of a rope about three quarters of an inch in diameter and from sixty to seventy feet in length made from the sinews of a whale. The harpoon when hurled is fastened into a slot cut in the end of a yew wood shaft from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter and nine or ten feet in length. When the harpoon enters the body of the whale the two outer points which are sharpened act as barbs and spread securely imbedding itself in the flesh, with the sinew rope attached the shaft having dropped off of its own weight. All the harpoons used by the Indians are similar in construction to the one described but only the enchanted ones are embellished or engraved.

The incantation ceremonies over the dreamer seated himself in the stern of a canoe and the hos-chin-i-ca-ha or thrower, armed with the prophetic harpoon which must be the first one hurled took his position in the bow of the same boat. They were then run through the surf by the members of the tribe who were to accompany them, closely followed by two other canoes fully manned, which according to their instructions, kept astern of the first, but close at hand.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon their game was overhauled, and his heading being carefully discerned the approach was made directly from behind. It is the habit of the whale when he comes to the surface to blow to skim along the top of the water, appearing three or four times in a few seconds. On his last appearance he throws himself high in the air turns his tail to the clouds dives deep and remains down several minutes. This habit is well known to the Indians and they can calculate to a nicety when he dives how soon and where he will again appear and when he does so the leading boat is generally not far away. In a short time the first boat had approached within thirty or forty feet of the proposed game and the "dreamer," who upon such occasions is anything but asleep fixed his practiced eye upon it to discover the auspicious moment to give command for only when the animal humps its back to make the dive is it even comparatively safe to give him the harpoon. The thrower bared to the waist stood statue like with shaft and harpoon lifted high in air his ears alert for the command "latah" or throw, for well he knew if his instrument failed of its mark he would be deposed and some other appointed to his honored position. He had killed his eighth whale and hoped to hold his position for the remainder of his days.

Presently the word came and the 'blessed harpoon was thrown with unerring aim and others followed in quick succession. At the same time the oarsmen backed water with all their strength to escape the great danger of being swamped by the animal's tail. Six harpoons with lines attached were successfully thrown into him, and the whale goaded to madness lashed the water into foam with his huge tail not preventing, however the canoe-men from binding one float line after another together and soon the three canoes tied to the line at intervals of two or three hundred yards and drawn by the monster of the sea, were sailing through the water oceanwards at a fearful rate. The float line is made of cedar bark twisted like factory work into a rope about an inch and a half in diameter. To this line at spaces of twenty to thirty feet are attached air floats made from the stomach of the common hair seal, and much resembling the bladder football of "ye olden times." All the openings to the stomach are sewed up with the exception of one and at this is ingeniously constructed a valve which opens on the inside and is kept closed when the float is "blown up" by the pressure of the air. Each float holds about twenty gallons of air so one can readily imagine the little chance a whale with a half mile of float line attached has to escape.

At sundown it commenced to blow a regular nor'wester and the sea became so heavy that the canoes were obliged to disconnect and leave their victim to tire himself out battling with the air floats secured to him. That night the wind increased in velocity and the sea ran mountainous high and on the 3d only two of the canoes were discoverable but the whale soon hove in sight returning from the tour of many miles he must have journeyed during the night. The two remaining canoes gave chase and were soon again attached to the float line and enjoying the excitement of traveling through the water over the swells of the ocean at a railroad rate drawn by a monster inhabitant of the deep.

The procession moved in a circle of about fifteen miles in diameter and it was well in the afternoon of Monday the 3d before its leader commenced to fag. However, before darkness set in the monster of the sea had succumbed to the inevitable and laid floating on the bosom of the ocean. All this time the wind had blown fiercely, and nothing had been heard from the missing canoe. Little attention however was paid to this latter fact, as after separation from the others and from the whale, an isolated boat would be expected to return to shore.

All Monday night and the succeeding day the two remaining canoes kept tugging at their prize to land him and succeeded in bringing him within a few miles of the shore. The wind however became so violent on Tuesday afternoon that they were forced to leave him to the fast flooding tide to beach and make a landing themselves before darkness rendered it extremely hazardous, feeling confident however that the coming ebb tide would leave their game high and dry on the beach within view of the point where they must necessarily spend the night. Their hopes were fully realized, for at dawn of day a siwash who had kept early vigil announced that the whale was stranded at high water mark a short distance below their camp at a reef of rocks called by the natives Coph Palis or lead ing rock about two miles north and from the mouth of the Chepalis river and a race began to see who would be the lucky one to first touch its body for he would thereby become eligible for the office of Hon-chin-ca-ha should the present one be deposed or die.

After the eyes of the whale had been removed by the dreamer, as the custom goes and had been carefully laid away for succeeding ceremonies fleet footed messengers were sent in every direction to notify the Indians who live within a day's run and the work of removing the blubber and cutting up the remains began.

The whale was found to be of the species known as the black and measured fifty five feet in length by eight or nine feet in diameter, he had a mouth about six feet in length which seemed to corroborate the time worn Jonah story. The entire skin of the animal was about a half inch in thickness and with the exception of the throat and belly was jet black. The throat and belly were beautifully striped black and white what a Mexican would call a *pinto*. The blubber was from six to eight inches in thickness and resembled very much the fat of a hog. The Indians estimate that they will obtain from 1000 to 1500 gallons of oil from the blubber.

In the evening the Indians of the surrounding country who had been reached by the runners assembled and a cultus pot latch was held. Formerly the "cultus pot latch" was a meeting of the Indians to trade amongst themselves, but since the advent of the whites it has degenerated into a drunken debauch. On this occasion the ceremonies opened with incantations over the eyes of the whale after which the skin of the animal was passed around to be eaten by the guests raw being considered by them a rare tidbit. After this the flowing bowl was brought forth and from the howling we heard above the ocean's roar at a distance of half a mile, we judged that the "wolf was on the hill."

We left the coast on the following day and up to that time nothing of the missing canoe had been heard and the Indians were convinced that it must have been wrecked and the occupants, seven in number must have perished. H D C

EAST SIDE JOTTINGS.

Studies in School District No 49 To Be Resumed Monday

Work on Dunning's New Building—Death of G H Stanton—The "Christian Race"—Money Raised, Etc

The Holladay schools district 49 will resume studies next Monday morning. Professor Ackerman of Milwaukee Wis formerly connected with the Normal schools of that city is the new principal in the place of Miss Carrie Pickard who was elected to take a position in the Portland schools. He comes well recommended and has taken hold of the work with enthusiasm. He arrived here with his family in July. A teachers' meeting was held yesterday afternoon on which occasion plans for school work were discussed and teachers assigned to their respective places of work.

PASSED AWAY

G H Stanton of Stephens addition who has been sick for a long time died Friday morning in Good Samaritan hospital. The remains were brought to this side of the river and the funeral will take place to day at 4 P M from Dunning's undertaking rooms. He was a member of the Masonic order the A O U W and G A R. The funeral will be conducted by the Masons of East Portland assisted by the other organizations named.

MEN'S MEETING

Rev Wallace of Honolulu will address the men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association corner of Fourth and E streets at 4 o'clock to-day. The subject, "The Christian Race." These meetings are for men only. The subjects are of particular interest to men and to any who have never attended them a pleasant and very profitable time is promised.

WILL COMMENCE WORK MONDAY

Mr Blakeney the contractor, will commence work on S B Dunning's new building on Sixth and M streets next Monday. He has been gathering the material on the ground since he was awarded the contract. The basement was finished some time ago. The building will be a wooden frame veneered with brick and handsomely finished inside and outside.

HARNESS SECURED

The harness for the horses of the fire department has been secured and will be suspended above the tongue of the fire engine. When an alarm is turned in the horses take their places the harness above them is dropped down on them and in an instant the horses are hitched and ready to take the engine to the fire.

LEAVE FOR THE EAST

J A and E L Logan leave for the Eastern states next Wednesday. They go by the Canadian route and return by the Southern. About six weeks will be consumed in the trip during which time they will visit their old home in Arkansas and other points of interest in the East.

CASH RAISED

Quite a neat sum was raised by subscription for the hose team that leaves to day for Tacoma. This in addition to the $100 appropriated by the board of fire delegates Friday night will fix the boys in good shape.

TAKEN A DANGEROUS TURN

It is stated that Mr Gaeling who accidentally shot himself through the hand last week is very bad. It was found necessary to amputate the hand and fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

PERSONAL

Rev Wallace of Honolulu will preach in St David's church at 11 A M to day.

B O Woodward of the firm of H Burnett & Co leaves to morrow for Alabama and Florida on a business trip.

Mr Hoffman chief of the fire department of Albany was in the city yesterday on his way to Tacoma to attend the firemen's tournament.

Mr William Friedlander a former resident of Roseburg, now of San Francisco Cal is here on a visit to his brother, Mr P Friedlander.

COURT NOTES IN BRIEF

STATE CIRCUIT NO 1

Jacob Spillman vs Emma Sylvester motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

Wm Church jr vs John Finnegan demurrer to answer sustained.

I F Gardner vs R R Thompson et al demurrer to separate answer of Defendant Thompson argued and submitted.

Wm Dunbar vs Cung Jean judgment by default.

Wm Savage vs P & W V Ry Co, demurrer to answer overruled.

D W Ralston vs P & W V Ry Co demurrer to answer overruled.

State of Oregon ex rel George W Heath vs Theodore Kratt, motion to strike out parts of complaint denied.

Parke & Lacy Machinery Co vs Kilpatrick Bros & Collins motion to strike out parts of reply allowed as to second, fourth fifth and seventh specifications denied as to first third sixth eighth and ninth.

Alanson Taylor vs Florence A Wolf plaintiff allowed five days to move for a new trial.

Louis Solomon vs Anna and George Bock case dismissed and papers withdrawn.

Lydia C Atherton vs E H Palmer defendant allowed one week further time to move for a new trial and prepare bill of exceptions.

Levi Estes vs Adolph Nicolai demurrer to complaint overruled defendant allowed five days to answer.

E W Bingham vs Sarah M Kern et al motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

F G Hicklin vs P McClear motion for new trial argued and submitted.

B F Janeway vs J M Holston defendant allowed one week to prepare bill of exceptions.

E Frickon vs P & W V R R Co plaintiff allowed one week to prepare bill of exceptions.

Jacob Zimmerman vs J H Fisk demurrer to part of answer argued and submitted.

Coblentz & Levy vs R Cameron motion to make complaint more definite and certain and to strike out parts of same argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 2

Mabel [illegible] Landers by H K Arnold guardian *ad litem* vs Lydia W Landers et al sale confirmed.

Ella A Wheeler vs C H Wheeler the complaint in this cause dismissed to be entered *nunc pro tunc*.

Annie Kuestermann vs Albert Kuestermann time granted till Monday to file reply.

State vs Alice Fletcher sentenced to pay a fine of $[illegible].

John Paulsen vs John North et al ordered that the children share and share alike.

William Moss vs Thomas Moss et al, decree of partition granted.

H B Nicholas vs William Moss et al decree of partition granted.

G H McPherson vs Louis Kiss receiver discharged and papers withdrawn from the files.

Fidelia Seelig vs Karl Seelig default granted.

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION

OYSTERVILLE Sept 12

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Multitudes if they vote their honest convictions will vote against the constitution. Many say "We don't like it but then it is bound to be adopted so what is the use of opposing it?" Now my friends this is precisely the logic that will nullify our influence and saddle us with an unwelcome burden.

Let us consider. The whoop, whoop, hurrah of party strikers is designed to produce just the effect above indicated. The friends of the measure are well organized and aggressive. Discipline drill enable the few to defeat the many. Suppose we imitate their tactics. Suppose we take counsel of prudence and unite our forces. Suppose we meet craft with craft and set up the cry of triumph is there any doubt of victory?

Extravagance in the farm in the shop in the mill in the household will soon eat up the proceeds. Is extravagance in the state less pernicious? We want manufactures but they will meet obstacles enough without high taxes. Extravagance in the outset naturally begets the same in the outcome. Each member of the legislature must have his perquisite and each his pet scheme to nurse. With half the number (105) the state might have one rest and the producing classes put the difference in their pockets.

Then if you think so say the word, and we will set up the standard for victory. The clergy will help us they cannot deny the Savior. The doctors will help us if they do not think extravagance will help their practice. Providence will favor us for truth is the sword of God. M S GRISWOLD

A TRIP HOME TO THE EAST.

An Oregonian Writes of His Impressions by the Wayside

He Don't Think Much of Canada's Scenery—Sullivan in Chicago—Land Decreasing in Indiana—Incidents of the Journey

LAPORTE Ind Sept 10

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

No one that has taken and read THE OREGONIAN as we have for years can fully realize the value of it until he is deprived of it for over one month. We received several copies from a friend in Portland at LaPorte Ind this week. I could not sleep until they were read. No one can describe my pleasure for I never appreciated THE OREGONIAN so much in my life as when 2000 miles from home. Self and wife left Portland August 6 to revisit my old home in Indiana and Michigan. We went to Tacoma by the Northern Pacific railroad and there took steamer for Victoria thence to Vancouver where we took the Canadian Pacific railroad. We went over that road to Winnipeg Manitoba Dominion of Canada.

We were told that by traveling that road we would see the grandest scenery in the world and I started out with such sights in view but will say that though I kept my eyes wide open and with but very few exceptions the country all the way is a rough rocky sterile country with not one particle of American go ahead to be seen.

While going up Fraser river no pen can describe the roughness of the country. Some might call it grand and magnificent but I did not neither did the larger number of the passengers on the train.

The next morning we struck Thompson river where is some very fine country for about one hundred miles with good crops of wheat oats hay very fine vegetables and some fruit.

We passed Yale one of the oldest towns in the province which covers a large scope of country but it was almost entirely deserted at least two thirds of the buildings being vacant.

Manitoba is a nice country with good crops good buildings but no growing fruit. Winnipeg is a very fine city with good water works and nice streets as I saw it from the cars. I could not get out being very lame from the accident, it has a go ahead American look of thrift and enterprise that I think is caused by being so near to the live cities of St Paul and Minneapolis.

We left Winnipeg for St Paul via St Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. Passed clear through Dakota by daylight it is a beautiful country rich level prairie but perfectly destitute of timber. The crop was good straw short but grain splendid. Good comfortable buildings dot the prairie in all directions as far as the eye could see. We stopped in St Paul one day. St Paul can hardly be called a handsome city. The business portion is very closely packed along the river while the residences largely occupy the bluffs and shady hills further back.

In traveling on a railway train one has opportunity to study many traits of human nature and many phases of life and incident are not wanting to excite both pity and mirth. While on the Canadian railroad a young lady passenger brought a young baby in to our car that was crying very hard and the fact that she could not pacify it seemed to excite several that said she had no right to bring it there to disturb them. The young lady said that she only volunteered to take care of it as its father and mother was in a back car and the young father was trying to get its mother home to her friends in Illinois but she was very sick and dying in the car. I tell you that in an instant every one in that car would have dropped at the feet of that young lady with the crying baby.

We left St Paul for Chicago via St Paul Rock Island & Pacific railroad all through Minnesota by daylight. The crops looked splendid the corn being heavy and nearly ripe it is a very beautiful country with prosperity on every hand but I have seen no country which I would exchange for old Oregon.

We went all through Iowa in the night and crossed the Mississippi at Rock Island. I did intend to probe the prohibition business to the bottom in Iowa but it was night all the way. It shall be my object to go there and see for myself and report the facts to you as I was asked to do so by several good men in Portland but I will not do it on hearsay for I hear enough already to condemn it but you will hear facts.

We arrived in Chicago next. The advancement of the city is very great since I was there sixteen years ago. I looked around the city some and I will say that the most striking object there was the presence of John L Sullivan who had been staying there a few days on his return from his second battle at New Orleans and he was assisting the roughs and tough crowds and bums to violate the Sunday laws of Illinois with the same impunity and high hand that he violated the law of Mississippi against prizefighting. Chicago is allowing her Sunday laws to be trampled under foot.

Arrived in Indiana too late to get around much. You would be surprised to know of the great depreciation in real estate in this country. There is a growing desire by a large number to come to Oregon and Washington. I am ready from a long acquaintance there to tell of its many advantages and I do it too very freely.

Crops are splendid here corn heavy and ripe but times tight produce low eggs 10c per dozen butter, [illegible] per pound oats 20c per bushel potatoes [illegible]c per bushel wheat [illegible]c per bushel.

While land all around Portland is steadily advancing firmer and firmer in price with no boom, I am told that land here has depreciated in value fully [illegible] per cent and no sale at that. J I SMITH

THREE AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS

The total trade of Grand Ronde valley was sufficient to give to La Grande Or a total trade of $[illegible]00 000 last year and this was but about two thirds of the money value of the products of this famous valley. This showing should convince anyone that La Grande is a most promising town and that its property will increase with its increased trade. There are some lots offered in the sale on October 5 at the small price of $65 to $1[illegible]0 that in a few years will sell for two or more thousand dollars each. Address J K Romig La Grande Or or see plats at drug store corner First and Stark streets.

WATERVILLE NOTES

WATERVILLE Douglas Co Sept 12

Our courthouse was recently handed over to the county by Mr A T Greene which occasioned a celebration not to be forgotten. Every window was illuminated in the evening and the effect was strikingly handsome. Our brass band played different airs for a half hour before the exercises commenced. Then Mr Starr taking the judge's bench introduced Mr A T Greene who built the splendid building for the county. He turned it over to the commissioners in a few well chosen words after which it was received in a magnificent speech by A Juneau. After speeches by other gentlemen showing our marvelous progress in the last two years all were invited to a banquet. All departed after three times three cheers for Mr Greene. The courthouse is an elegant building two stories high with five rooms on the lower floor for the various officials. Leading to the second floor is a stair case made from highly polished native wood. The court room occupies the whole of the upper floor. The judges' and clerks' stands and in fact the whole interior I think is superior in furnishing to any other court house in the territory.

NOTES

Numbers of railroad men are still buying lots here in a small way.

Elegant cottage residences are going up all over our beautiful little city.

It appears as if Judge T M Snow will be the joint senator from Yakima and Douglas counties. He is undoubtedly the most able man in either county.

One of our first acts on reaching statehood will be to bond our town and bring in the mountain spring water from Badger. It will have a pressure of 400 feet.

The railroad (N P) is building towards us at the rate of a mile a day from Davenport and the graders are now a little this side of Dorsette. When the rails are laid that far we will have a daily stage with time on the road ten hours.

Friends of Waterville please notice. We are in the race for the capital, though the fact of the railroads not reaching us yet is a heavy handicap. Votes for us will be appreciated however. We will certainly be on the trunk line of both the Northern and Seattle & Lake Shore.

Strangers remark with wonder the condition of our wide streets. Not a rut and looking as if they had been all elegantly macadamized. Such is not the case however but the soil is most peculiar in the fact that it hardens on top in a manner similar to the above mentioned pavement and even in wet weather this is never muddy. Waterville as a result will never have to go to the expense of paving.

LA GRANDE TO THE FRONT.

The Central Grain Market and Garden of Eastern Oregon

Immense Shipments of Live Stock and Produce—Busy Season for Mechanic, Farmer and Merchant—Standard Oil Building

LA GRANDE Or Sept 10.—The busy season has set in for a fact. Farmers are busy merchants are busy and mechanics have all they can do. The movement of grain has greatly increased during the past week but will hardly reach the maximum for a couple of weeks as there are still large quantities of grain yet to be threshed. It is not unusual to be able to see as many as a half dozen threshers at work from one point a great many of them propelled by steam power and when it is remembered that there is 200 000 acres of grain to be threshed, some idea may be gained of the immense amount of work on hand. The grain yield in Grand Ronde after a most unfavorable season is already a matter of record and is a surprise to even the most enthusiastic admirer of Oregon's Eden.

Stock shipments continue to be a large item in Grand Ronde's exports. During the year 1888 Grand Ronde shipped upwards of 1000 carloads of live stock from La Grande and the shipments for the current year will largely exceed these figures. There have been over 100 carloads of sheep shipped East from La Grande within the past month. Other shipments are in proportion.

Grand Ronde is the garden and granary for many adjacent localities. The mineral regions tributary to Baker City are largely supplied with produce from Grand Ronde. For some time an average of four carloads of flour per week have been billed from La Grande to Baker City. A great deal of hay will be shipped to outside points this season. But the great item of exports from La Grande is lumber and many of the yards in Idaho Wyoming, Utah and Colorado are supplied from the mills of the Blue mountains. These timberless countries depend almost entirely on the timbered regions of the Northwest for supplies and the lumber business has magnificent possibilities in this country. Over a thousand car loads of lumber and railroad supplies were shipped out of La Grande during the year 1888. This year the lumber producing capacity of the Blue Mountain sawmills has been doubled and the amount of lumber shipments will increase in proportion.

The city council has under consideration a proposition from San Francisco parties to construct a water system including four miles of steel pipe, also an electric light plant of 500 lights for $80 000. Other propositions of a similar character have been submitted and will receive proper attention in due season.

The sixth annual session of the Idaho M E conference will convene at La Grande the latter part of this month. At this meeting it is expected that some arrangement will be made for the maintenance of the Blue Mountain university an institution located at La Grande. The university building is a fine three story structure conveniently located but has lacked a sufficient amount of funds to maintain a faculty. It is understood that the institution will be placed under the patronage of the Willamette university and be provided with the necessary funds to properly maintain the school until it becomes self sustaining.

The Standard Oil Company has definitely decided on the matter of erecting a supply depot at La Grande and will let a contract for the building of their warehouse as soon as the railroad company supplies them with a sidetrack. The La Grande warehouse will supply oil to about twenty different towns in this part of the state. The location of a supply depot at La Grande is an indication of the fact that the town is the natural center and supply point of this section.

The La Grande *Gazette* printing office received this week a new press and steam fixtures. The paper will be put in a new dress and enlarged and other improvements added to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing patronage. A contract has been let for brick for a new office building which will probably be completed within sixty days.

Real estate sales have increased 100 per cent over last year and holders of La Grande real estate have the satisfaction of knowing that their property has appreciated in value in the same proportion during that time. Seven additions to the town have been surveyed and platted within the past four months and fully one half of the lots included in these additions have been sold.

Two different parties have proposed to the city council to contract for the boring of an artesian well at a moderate cost and it is probable that the council will undertake to make an experiment in this matter.

The La Grande creamery is still in operation but the output is now confined principally to cheese as the supply of milk has perceptibly diminished. The La Grande creamery is one among the few institutions of the kind that has been able to keep in continuous operation. The difficulties attending the establishment of creameries in a great many other places have been absent in this case which is probably due to the fact that the product of the La Grande creamery finds a large market right at home.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Student Taught the Value of Scientific Farming Methods

It is a false but prevalent idea that farming consists merely in the manual labor of plowing planting cultivating and harvesting and of caring for stock. Were this all you could justly ridicule the idea of going to college to learn these arts from a set of scientific professors.

But the mission of an agricultural college is not simply to teach how to plow but the reason why we plow to teach the composition and natures of soils and of manures and the adaptation of each to different crops and cultures. We do not teach simply how to feed but the composition action and value of the different kinds of food as well as the laws of feeding fattening and healthful growth. In short we aim to give the student a thorough understanding of all that man can learn or know about soils and seeds plants and animals and the influences of light heat and moisture upon his fields his crops and his stock to give him such a knowledge that he may understand and appreciate the reason of the processes he uses and may intelligently work for the improvement of them.

The student must come not to learn book farming or a trade but a true knowledge of all the underlying principles of agriculture and mechanics, and of the great natural laws of the universe and how to apply them in practice.

The student is taught that labor of the mind is more profitable than that of the hands and that to be a successful farmer he must be more than a farm hand. Just as the successful merchant employs a clerk to do the manual labor of cleaning the store and retailing his wares and reserves for himself the mental work of purchasing goods and managing the pecuniary affairs of the business although competent to perform all the duties of the salesman so too must the farmer learn that to be successful he must reason out and manage the money affairs of the farm must study the question of fall or spring sowings of summer fallowing of harvesting and marketing his grain and fruit and of how much and the kind of stock he will winter leaving the manual labor of the farm to the hired man save such as he can perform without detriment to his own more important interests. While we aim to teach him to become a thinking farmer we require him by daily practice to learn how to work with his hands, and instill into his mind the dignity of honest labor.

JOHN D LETCHER
Professor of Mathematics

LONDON'S CEASELESS WHIRL

Americans Investigating the Habits of the English People

Poverty and Wealth Abide Together—Countless Homes and Hospitals—Adoration of Royalty—Popularity of the Prince of Wales

LONDON September 1889

The historian may have drawn on his imagination in lieu of facts, concerning the great American desert and some parts of South America but he told the truth when he said that London is a very large city. London! What a seething mass of humanity the name embraces! People people everywhere crowding in and on omnibuses tramways cars and steamboats from early morn till midnight like swarming bees a heterogeneous mass. It is the trysting place for the extremes of poverty and wealth culture and degradation. The very houses proclaim it. Here is a street of magnificent buildings and leading out of it are by-streets which are the picture of destitution and distress.

Into one of these that bears the suggestive name of Petticoat lane I was attracted by the great crowd of poor people gathered there. These were not, however of that million of London's paupers of which we read. On the contrary each seemed to be hustling for himself on this particular evening. Everything imaginable was for sale from snails and crabs to hat frames and ostrich feathers. Around the latter was gathered an admiring throng of bareheaded women while a little farther on ragged dirty men lingered over a collection of watch chains and neckties. It was indeed an interesting sight to see these people following their various needs and tastes and I walked on as long as the odor of stale fish and decaying vegetables would permit.

On the other hand London has an almost countless number of homes hospitals asylums etc. The notices on these are explicit in the extreme and some of them rival the inscriptions on the old monuments in quaintness of expression. The following is one of five that adorn the front of a hospital in the vicinity of King's Cross. "Foreigners strangers and others in sickness or disease having neither home nor friends are admitted on their own application without recommendation so far as the means of charity will permit." It is needless to add that the contribution box is also a prominent feature of all these charitable institutions. This particular one of which I write had two—one on either side of the door.

The most amusing place in London is "A Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs." Here may be seen in rows of cages nearly 2000 dogs of every imaginable size form and color. These animals gathered together from all parts of the city await an owner a certain length of time after which they are tested as to their merits. Those that are so fortunate as to prove worthy of life are permitted to live, all the worthless ones are destroyed.

The cause of royalty in England is not nearly so weak as we on our side of the water are inclined to imagine. The people reverence the queen as a matter of habit but they adore H R H, the prince of Wales and are anxious to see him on the throne. I have heard different Englishmen say that if Her Majesty lives much longer she really ought to abdicate. As an excuse for this impatience, they argue that a change would make trade lively. The granting of a pension to the children of the prince of Wales is a strong proof of the popularity of the monarchy and the desire on the part of many for its perpetuity. I was present at parliament during a part of the discussion and was surprised to see the servile acquiescence of even the more liberal members. The burden of the argument seemed to be the belief that the queen's grandchildren ought to be supported in a manner becoming to royalty.

The Americans are developing a language which is in many respects distinctively their own notwithstanding the futile imitation of the New York dudes who adore everything English you know. Our accent which is denominated "that horrid American drawl," is severely criticised by our fastidious cousins and John Bull would sacrifice half his life to convince us that the name of the letter Z is in reality Zed. The difference in the application of terms is sometimes the cause of much inconvenience. As an instance I walked far down a street in search of a spool of thread which I might have purchased at the first store had I asked for a reel of cotton. Even the language of the policemen who are an excellent class of officers is not always intelligible. I have often been told when looking for a place the location of which I had not the slightest idea to go straight to the top take the first turning to the right go half way up take the third turning to the left go to the bottom and there it is. Further questioning only adds to the bewilderment. The best plan is to ask the same question of all the policemen one meets and follow the direction of their hands which they use as vigorously as they do their tongues. I believe I have had assistance from every one of the [illegible] of London's policemen during my two weeks visit, though royalty itself has paid me very little attention. Respectfully

F I CROOKHAM

A VALUELESS CLAIM.

The Boston Heirs Will Get None of Portland's Valuable Real Estate

Two weeks ago the *Telegram* marked the arrival in this city of Frank Harold Hamilton a Boston lawyer who came here for the purpose of establishing the claim of a family named Brownfield of his city to about $[illegible] 000 000 worth of real estate now held by wealthy people in the heart of Portland.

Yesterday Mr Hamilton stated to a representative of that paper that he is satisfied that his clients have neither moral right or title to the estate which they consider as belonging to them. And even if they had a moral right the statutes of limitation would bar them from coming into possession of it.

He expressed regret at having come out here before more thoroughly looking into the claim of the Brownfield family and last night he returned home considerably out of pocket if his clients are unable to pay him which he intimated that they are.

A FAIR AND DEEP SUGGESTION

PORTLAND Sept 14 1889

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Superb Sir: Allow me the pleasure of adding one more thorn in the crown which adorns your massive brow and suggest through you to the readers of your Arcadian [illegible] for a hint to Chicago's world fair managers in regard to novelties etc.

The French God bless them are a towering people. They love to soar in the realms of things aerial and above all else to climb above their Teutonic brethren and look with contempt down on the insignificant Switzer race and [illegible] of their nearest neighbors. Hence the Eiffel tower and the French satisfaction in its construction.

As the airy nature predominates in the French so does the delving digging go after the dollar feeling prevails the whole system of the average American and no dollar was ever buried so deep but what with a chance to get 65c for it the Yankee would go dig.

Now I suggest that as high as the Eiffel tower and no higher that low and no lower shall the managers dig and with such a shaft will the bowels of mother earth with elevators and resting places, winding stairs, electric lights etc. Every man, woman and child in this country would go down in it and view the stratas, which go to make up this ball of mud on which such poor creatures as you and I suffer along and exist.

CRANK

P S—I know some smart Aleck will say this is running the thing into the ground, and do not doubt but some will think the idea too deep to become popular but be that as it may, you must see at a glance that such ideas are groundless and should they decide to accept this plan I am sure they would get along well. Fearfully yours. C

AT WAR WITH SOCIALISM.

Against Making Supreme the "Collective Will" of the People.

State Aid for Equal Opportunities, but Equality of Conditions Neither Possible Nor Desirable

State socialism is believed by many to be the panacea for our social ills and industrial troubles. With the progress of civilization it is said the functions of the government have increased and must continue to increase until all existing monopolies are swallowed up in a greater monopoly a government monopoly. The state will own and control the means of production. The collective will must be supreme, the government must have control of affairs be statistician general manager and general administrator. "The function hitherto performed by capitalists" says Gronlund "will devolve on the state." "There will be but one corporation" and that will be the commonwealth. Those who work will receive the fruits of their industry and for drones and capitalistic combinations there will be no use and no place.

That many of the evils of which socialistic writers complain are real, and not merely imaginary evils, is beyond reasonable dispute. For instance under the existing industrial system its mass of working men are not receiving a fair share of the advantages of labor-saving machinery which has to such a large extent replaced hand labor and improvement, therefore in the condition of workingmen has not kept pace with industrial progress. There is no equitable distribution of the products of labor, as is shown by the rapidity with which manufacturers amass wealth while those employed generally receive but little more than is required to obtain the necessaries of life. It is also true that corporations use their enormous power sometimes despotically and against the interests of the people. The 'trust' monopoly has become an evil of great magnitude. It prevents competition and the tendency to cheapness which competition and new labor-saving machinery cause. Its object is to add the bounty afforded by the high duties to the commercial value of the goods, and to pocket all the profits. By limiting the output and making a surplus impossible, by increasing prices and controlling wages, trust monopolies beat the strikes and systematically rob the public.

These facts point clearly to the necessity of reform in the existing system, but do they warrant the demand for the relegation of the business of capitalists and corporations to the government the transfer of the ownership and management of the organized industrial enterprises of the age to the state and the substitution of the collective will for that of the individual and organizations now doing the work? The control by the government of some of the more important enterprises, which concern the entire population is doubtless in the interest of the people, but such a change as the state socialists call for would be contrary to that gradual decline in governmental control of the individual, and of interference with his personal and business affairs which has accompanied political, social and industrial development.

From the eleventh to the fourteenth century in France officials, ecclesiastical and lay regulated both production and distribution and issued business licenses. Later under the monarchy it was a legal maxim that "the right to labor is a royal right which the prince may sell and subjects can buy." Down to the time of the Revolution official dictation extended to nearly every thing in private life. As late as the sixteenth century councils were authorized by government to fix wages and prices. We do not wish to return to the methods of those times.

Personal freedom is all important and competition is necessary to progress. It spurs men to activity and it is a fundamental condition of improvement. The competition of men and of organizations of the same community with one another the competition of communities with one another of nations with one another, has been a mainspring of progress in every province of thought and action. Co-operation combines men for defense unites them to overcome obstacles and develops sympathy and fraternity, and is necessary, but competition which is taking a higher and higher form becoming more and more an emulation in the useful arts and industries, is the centrifugal force of individual and social life and it should not and in a progressive civilization cannot be eliminated.

Some of the socialistic writers seem to think that we have but to replace the present system with a regime under which all the activities of production and of exchange and all provisions for the public health education and amusement shall be the ordering of the state to insure the good time coming of the popular thought, the republic of which Plato speculated the Utopia of Thomas More, the Arcadia of Sir Philip Sidney the kingdom of heaven of Jesus of Nazareth the new Jerusalem coming down from heaven adorned as a bride for her husband of the apocalyptic vision. But the study of history of sociology of evolution gives no encouragement to this view. A system that should provide for all and take from every man the apprehension of poverty would, so far as it could be carried out destroy self reliance strength of character and intellectual vigor. It would make a race of weaklings. The state can help to make greater equality of opportunities equality of conditions is neither possible nor desirable.

B F UNDERWOOD

PROVIDE ACCOMMODATIONS

PORTLAND Sept 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The suggestion in your local columns this morning that a bureau of information should be started at once to provide accommodations for the crowds of people whom we expect to come here to attend the Industrial Exposition is an excellent one. Unless something of the kind is done, we shall hear a great deal of complaint.

In fact a bureau of this kind should have been provided long ago, as I am credibly informed that there has not been a night for a long time when men women and children have not been seen walking the streets or sitting in waiting rooms because they could get no place to sleep.

These people are not of the laboring class seeking work and having no money to pay for lodgings but people in good circumstances who have come to Portland to invest money and go into business to add themselves and their money to the stream of our city's progress yet they can find no place to sleep no houses to be rented and no stores or offices in which to open business.

The leading property owners and tax payers of the city are doing nothing to relieve this congestion.

With barely an exception all the building of this year of all kinds, is being done by people of moderate means.

The owners of the most available property in the heart of the city are apparently content to get high rents from tumble-down shanties and those who own large tracts of unoccupied land on both sides of the river are satisfied to let the activities of the middle classes add to their unearned increment. Is this the way to build up a city?

PROGRESS

Take the Oregon Short Line for the East twenty one hours shorter than any other transcontinental line. Elegant new dining cars Pullman palace sleepers free family sleeping cars run through to Denver Omaha Council Bluffs and Kansas City. Union ticket office 61 First street corner Oak.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No 121 First street corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE PAPACY

A Prophesy Concerning the F the Catholic Church

The Pope Must Fly From the Eternal C to Return—From the Latin to English World

In the August number of the Con*temporary Review* is an article full o to those readers who watch the p the Catholic church, the changes constantly taking place in the rel and ponder upon the probable futu papal power. We reproduce that p the article which contains a prop the seat of the sovereign pontiff will b from Rome to London.

The root of the difficulty seem the extent to which the Catholic c been Italianized and centr pope is to fulfill his greater have to shake himself free ences of the Vatican. The the place the traditions and which cling to its very wall pervading presence of the Ita and the great officials render it for him to rise to the height of ception of his role as the mou conscience of universal christ speaks with the voice of God definitely rid himself of the tablish a temporal authority rate European city that minor ambition will continually ob and brighter ideal and lead ous courses which will fluence even in the Cathol

Nor is it only in the distract by the petty anxieties connected dream of reviving his sover states of the church that the of the Holy See works evil associations of the Caesars st imperial city. The idea of cen one of the most inveterate of the ism is of Rome. Of course if the claim special divine revelation a infallible guidance both as to t as to the judgment to be pro those facts there could be no said. But as not even the most ext infallibilist ventures to make the pope will find, like other governments that decentralizatio condition of efficiency and even erence. Home rule is the key to th of other problems than of the B pire. The pope no doubt will uses even when the each province of the Catholic worl chiefly to the guidance of the archy but the allowance of a larger to the local churches in all matte and political is the indispensable co of any intelligent direction of the force of Catholicism to the soluti difficulties and to the satisfaction wants of the human race.

All these considerations point in the same direction and they are re-enforced by the most conspicuo cal phenomenon of our day. We the dawn of a new epoch, which point of view of universal history momentous as that in which the tribes broke in upon and destroyed the of the moribund empire of Rome the supreme merit of the Catholic that amid the crash of the world, it recognized with a su vision that the past w irrevocably and that the future la fierce warriors from the fastnesse ests of the North. It remains to whether the church will be as quick cern the salient feature of the grea formation through which the world ing to-day. It is a revolution more rapid than that which fou modern European world on the ruin of the Roman empire. The passing into the hands of the Engli ing races. Already the English to becoming the *lingua franca* of the already the territories over which are made and justice administered guage of Shakespeare and of in wealth and in extent in the their populations and in the limitle possibilities, all other lands rul other nations of the earth. unless the progress of this ma formation is checked in some inconceivable the English speake number all the men of other to world. Italian Spanish and Fre but local dialects of as little imp cept for literature as Erse and W glish ideas English laws Eng tion are becoming as univers glish speech. Alone among English have escaped the curse of military service. Alone among th they have learned to combine law, and to preserve an empire b concession of local self gov Whether we welcome or whether w the prospect the fact is unmist future of the world is English.

What, then is to be the attitud Holy See in face of this strange the world? Upon the answer to tion depends the future of the she still aspires to exercise her dominion over the new and the world she will follow the exampl great popes who created Europe chaos of barbarian invasion. more seek to restore papal sover the capital of Italy than 1000 years sought to revive the proconsuls of the or to restore the Caesars. Let t past bury its dead. Rome world's center is now a mere town in an out of the way corner of inland sea. The headquarters of in the days when she was a liv gravitated by a natural law to the the Empire. If she is still to be a ality presiding over the develop civilization and mothering the men then she will be true to the law being and establish the seat of her pontiff in the center where sides. Rome is of the Old Wo moribund and passing away. The the capital and the mother city of th World which Catholicism must con perish is not to be found on the ba the Tiber but on the Thames.

Nor is it only on political geogr and ethnological grounds that t must be Occidentalized Anglicized icanized. The whole lesson of th incident and of many another it is that the more sedulously h deavors to fulfill his mission the mo sary it is that he should avail those plain and simple principles o sense applied to the art of gover are the pre eminent endowment glish speaking world. These pr those of liberty and local self gov They will never get a fair chance worked into the bones and marrow Catholic church until we have a po thinks English.

So clearly does this appear that aft and careful survey of the situat and throughout the world it do presumptuous to conclude this pap prophecy. It may be that the Rome has played her part in the men and that in the new English era on the threshold of which ma standing there may be no mo niche in a Roman museum for the of Hildebrand. In that case wh pope stays in Rome or goes to Dunsbruck or Minorca does no matter. But if there be any real of truth in the pope's belief that church is the chosen instrume Infinite wisdom inspired by works out the salvation of th then as certainly as it was tor a persecution to arise to scatte Christians from Jerusalem so th might carry the seeds of the faith Roman world not less certainly in a few years or even it m month the breaking of a sto compel the pope to fly from the —never to return. And in that hour those who hate the church in th insult and exultation and when love her more in her accidents th essence are abased to the dust w tion and shame then to the eye of fa enforced hegira of the pope from to the English world will be regard firmation of the prov mission of the Church—a new div mission for her to undertake on a but is the great task of rebuilding th

Ex President Cleveland is as to his European trip next w wife is anxious to go across and months in the south of France land's intimate friends assert that clination for the trip lies in the fear would be unduly seasick

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FAIRIES

[illegible] where the gas light could
[illegible] beams on the page,
[illegible] approaches, I quietly read,
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[illegible] eyes and a sweet golden head,
[illegible] "nighty" and cap;
[illegible] up soon?" a baby voice said,
[illegible] sit up on oo lap,

[illegible] pony and saddle and gun,"
[illegible] got a pony last week,"
[illegible] came to the bed on a run,
[illegible] two big fish in the creek."

"Teacher says if I study I'll sure get the prize,"
"And I do want a pony to ride,"
"Papa, can't I have him?" His mother's blue eyes,
Now pleaded on the boy's side.

"And I wants a cradle and new dolly too,"
"I's weeny, I wants to be rocked,"
"I's doin to det a way up aro wul ou,"
Baby's forms never seem to be locked.

I smiled as I kissed baby's soft golden hair,
And I promised to grant each request,
As my gratitude softly I breathed up in prayer,
To the God who had made me so blessed.

And I mused on the loneliness once I had known,
And the treasures I now had in store,
And I thought how I yet might be left all alone,
If death, loudly should knock at my door.

And I started, my book had dropped down to the floor,
Each one of my darlings had fled,
I had fallen asleep, 'twas a dream and no more,
That had come to my bachelor's head.

And now when I write in my bachelor's den,
Pen and paper oft fade from my sight,
And the self-same sweet faces come back to me then,
That I saw in my dream on that night.
—Freda.

THE STRANGE FOOTPRINT.

A DETECTIVE STORY.

By Malcolm Bell,

Author of "His Fatal Success," "Roanoke, of Roanoke Hall," Etc.

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CHAPTER XII.

THE STRANGE INITIALS.

The next morning Mr. Padger found awaiting him on his breakfast table a letter, which made it necessary for him to return to London, as soon as possible on important business, and he determined to travel by the train, which left Westcliffe at 9:45 that night.

He was very unwilling to leave the scene of the mysterious occurrence to unravel which had become for the time the leading motive of his life, but he concluded that he had probably extracted from the locality of the crime all the information that he was likely to obtain, and he reflected that he would be able to successfully make certain inquiries in London which would be useless in a small seaside place like Westcliffe.

About 11 o'clock he made his way to Monplaisir, and was so far favored by fortune as to find Mary alone and unoccupied.

"Mary, my dear," he said, after certain preliminary endearments, "I've come to say good-by."

"For—Mr. Padger?" cried Mary, turning pale.

"Joshua," interrupted that gentleman tenderly.

"For—Joshua?" hesitated Mary, a rosy flush overcoming her pallor. "You don't mean to say you're going away?"

"Oh, I'm coming back again. Don't you be afraid, my dear," said Mr. Padger consolingly. "Business calls, and Padger obeys, but I shall be round again soon."

"Well, I declare, that is sudden; and how about Miss Gertrude?"

"Miss Gertrude?—oh, yes," said Mr. Padger awkwardly. "I han't forgot Miss Gertrude in a hurry. But I want you to come for a little walk with me."

Mary at first declared that such a thing was absolutely impossible, next consented to see if she could manage it, and finally declared that she would be ready in a jiffy.

They had not gone far before Mr. Padger paused before a small pawnbroker shop in one of the side streets. The window was filled with the usual miscellaneous collection of plate and jewelry, new and old, in the center of which in the most conspicuous position was a velvet lined tray full of wedding rings.

"There, Mary, my dear," said Mr. Padger gently squeezing the arm that rested lovingly in his, "I hope it won't be long before I'm measuring your dear little finger for one of them."

"For Mr. Padger—Joshua, how you talk!" cried Mary, in pretended indignation.

"Well, I do hope so," protested Mr. Padger stoutly.

"Not till you've cleared Miss Gertrude," remarked Mary resolutely. "So it's no use talking."

"All right, my dear," he said with an outward cheerfulness, which contrasted painfully with his real sensations. "I can wait, but in the meantime just to prevent your forgetting me while I'm away—"

"For, Joshua, how can you say it?" interposed Mary reproachfully.

"Oh, there's nothing like taking precautions, and just to prevent it I want you to step in here with me, and choose yourself a brooch or something of that sort to make you think of me when you put it on."

"Oh, Joshua!" cried the delighted Mary.

Mr. Padger was hard to please, and after many unsuccessful attempts to foist upon him an article that he did not like, and would not take, the proprietor, a typical old Jew, having carefully taken the measure of Mr. Padger and the girl, withdrew up stairs to fetch something very superior, leaving them alone in the shop, a tribute to the honesty of their appearance, which they would doubtless have appreciated at its full value had they recognized it.

Mary was not without the inquisitiveness proper to her sex, and was idly rummaging in a box on a table in one corner, containing all sorts of worthless odds and ends, when she gave an exclamation:

"Look here, Joshua, here's a funny place to keep a watch. For bless us if it isn't misuse!"

"What!" cried Mr. Padger, suddenly gripping her arm so tightly as to make her cry out. "I beg your pardon, Mary, my dear, where?"

"Why, this one here," said Mary, ruefully rubbing her arm.

"Are you sure?" said Mr. Padger, excitedly, but in a carefully lowered tone.

"Quite sure. I know it by these blue letters on its back. I've seen them often. They are A. G. C."

"A. C. C.?" repeated Mr. Padger. "But those were not her initials."

"I know it," said Mary, "that's what made me notice them."

"Let me have a look at it."

Further conversation was interrupted by the return of a Jew, but Mr. Padger, with his accustomed promptness, had already settled upon his plan of action. Without looking at the Jew, who, he knew would be watching him closely, he turned the watch over two or three times in his hand, shrugged his shoulders indifferently and laid it down on the counter. Then, to Mary's extreme surprise, without making any further reference to it, he turned his back upon it, and devoted himself to the new tray of modest ornaments. He consulted her about the brooch she would like, and then turned in the most natural manner in the world to bargain with the Jew about the price to be paid for the one she had chosen. His expectations were not disappointed. The watch had gone.

"By the way," he remarked in a cool, indifferent manner, very different from his recent intense interest, when he had discharged his debt and was leaving the shop, "I almost forgot to ask. What's the price of that watch I was looking at?"

"Oh yes, nice day, very nice day," said the man, pocketing Mr. Padger's money.

"I should like to have another look at it."

"That votch? Oh, it's no use to you. It von't go."

"I could have it cleaned," said Padger carelessly, "anyhow I should like to have a look at it."

"Vot's the use. I tell you it's not for sale."

"Not for sale!" said Mr. Padger; "why didn't you say so before? Here to be repaired I suppose?"

"That's it. Here to be repaired."

"Do people in Westcliffe generally bring their watches to be mended by a pawnbroker? Look here, my friend, where did you get that watch?"

Mr. Padger fixed the Jew's eyes with his own as he spoke. It was a crude and inartistic way of coming to the point, but he felt sure of his ground. If the man had had the sense to leave the watch alone, it would have been different; but that mysterious evanishment convinced Mr. Padger that he held the lever of the screw and had only to turn it.

"No, you are right," remarked the Jew, feebly: "no good, it's quite shpoiled."

"I am afraid our friend Moses is little better than a thief," said Mr. Padger in an undertone to Mary.

He kept the Jew in sight with the tail of his eye, and perceived a faint scowl shadow his face as he spoke.

"Where did you get that watch?" he said again, raising his voice in a short, stern tone.

"What is that to you?" said the Jew, abandoning his original line of defense and recovering his hearing.

"It is so much to me that I mean to find out if I wait here all day."

"Not from me," grumbled the man, sulkily.

"From you," answered Mr. Padger, calmly. "Where did you get that watch?"

"I bought it," said the man, angrily.

"From whom?"

The Jew's face grew blacker and blacker, but he stood glaring at Mr. Padger, with his arms folded, in unbroken silence.

"From whom?" repeated Mr. Padger, after a pause, with the manner of a schoolmaster, cane in hand, examining a sullen and obstinate pupil.

The Jew maintained his former attitude, but did not speak.

"Look here, my friend," said Mr. Padger, suddenly dropping into the most confidential and familiar tone. "This behavior is perfectly ridiculous. I have nothing against you. How your business is conducted is no concern of mine whatever; that is the business of the borough police, but I fancy if I was to give them the tip they would find the overhauling of your affairs more interesting to them than entertaining to you."

This was an unusually long speech for Mr. Padger, and its purport was not without effect upon the Jew.

"It wasn't shtolen," he cried piteously. "Shelp me, Abraham, it wasn't shtoled."

"I never said it was. Where did you get it?"

"I daren't tell you. 'Pon my shoul I daren't," stammered the wretched old man.

"You daren't refuse, you mean. Come, out with it."

The man fenced for a long time, but Mr. Padger knew the influence of his threat to inform the police, and using it to the utmost conquered the other's reluctance at last.

"Shwear you von't shplit if I tell you," he demanded.

"I won't split."

"You von't tell 'em I peached?"

"No, no. Hurry up."

"I bought it of Rag Barlow."

"Who is he?"

"A 'longshore loafer that lives down by the harbor."

"Where did he get it?"

"I don't know; I'll take my oath I don't. I never asked him."

"I dare say not. You find it convenient, sometimes, not to ask too many questions."

The man grinned with a hideous expression of senile cunning.

"Come," said Mr. Padger, "hand it over."

"I gave a quid for it," cried the Jew. "S'help me, I did."

"You don't deserve it, but there's the quid. Now hand it over. Sharp!"

He looked at it for a moment, and his eyes sparkled as he slipped it into his pocket.

"Now look here," he said, impressively, "answer me this, and tell the truth, or it will be the worse for you. Have you touched the works or altered the hands in any way?"

"I haven't, I shwear!" answered the Jew earnestly. "It's just as I bought it."

"What did you want to know that for?" asked Mary, who had been following Mr. Padger's proceedings with speechless admiration, as soon as they were outside the shop.

"Because, my dear," he answered, "it goes half-way towards clearing Miss Gertrude; you know what that means to me."

"Does it, does it, indeed?" cried Mary, rapturously.

Mr. Padger left Mary at the back door of Monplaisir with a kiss and a promise to return before he left, bid her adieu, and bring her the latest news. But Rag Barlow, though perfectly well known to everybody he accosted, was not so easily found. He was afraid to inquire too particularly for fear of alarming his man, but he discovered by dint of carefully guarded questions that Barlow had not been seen for a week, and nobody seemed to know where a person anxious to make his acquaintance would be likely to come across him.

This disappearance struck Mr. Padger as being not a little suspicious. He had himself been very cautious in his investigations with regard to the hitherto missing watch, but the borough police, who had taken up the case in a desultory and ineffective fashion, had been less discreet, and apparently Rag Barlow for some reason or another had taken the alarm and retired into obscurity. Mr. Padger had no doubts as to his own capabilities of finding him, but that must unfortunately be delayed until his return from London. It was annoying, but could not be helped.

Meanwhile he betook himself to the shore, and stretching himself indolently on the warm, dry sand, began to consider what was to be made of his latest development.

Not much was the result of his deliberations. He had told Mary that the watch went half way to clear Miss Ennis, but that was kindly exaggeration for the benefit of her peace of mind. As a matter of fact, though it had a tendency in that direction, it was a very slight one. Rag Barlow must be hunted down and several other points cleared up before its evidence could be of value.

Of these points, by far the most important and, at the same time most difficult, recurred to his memory. How was it possible to account for the entrance of a man into that machine?

It was half past 1, and there were very few people bathing, as Mr. Padger mentally tried to reduce the distance between the men's bathing place and the spot where the machine had stood, but mere argument will not reduce 150 yards by a single inch, and he had to give it up in despair.

As he lay on his back, vaguely watching the glistening sea from under the brim of his hat, he saw one of the few remaining bathers swim out to the guardboat, which still hovered about, and climb into it by means of a short flight of steps attached by hooks to the stern. For some moments he stood like a bronze statue in dark relief against the gleaming expanse beyond him, and then, bringing his hands together, he plunged into the water and temporarily vanished.

Mr. Padger sprang to his feet as if he had been stung by a lurking scorpion. Rapidly he measured with his eye the distance between the boat and the important spot. It could not be more than 100 yards, say 110 to be safe, and even then, though unusual, it was no longer impossible. His theory was once more brought within the bounds of reason.

He waited about with growing impatience, until the last bather had left the water, the last machine had been hauled up high and dry, and then at length he saw with delight the old boatman make for the little pier, and prepare to lay up his boat for the day.

Hastily he turned his steps in the same direction, and managed to meet the bronzed and silver-haired old tar just as he was leaving.

"Warm day," remarked Mr. Padger genially.

"Aye, sir," replied the sailor.

"Dry work that of yours," continued Mr. Padger.

"It is that."

"Perhaps you would like a wet?"

"Were you thinking of standing one?" asked the old man, with the habitual caution of his class.

"I was," said Mr. Padger.

"Lov' lov' 'ee!" said the man with much alacrity; "I hain't the one to stand in your light then."

In a few minutes they were seated in the sanded parlor of a small public house, and provided with a tankard of excellent ale apiece.

"Rather dull work yours, isn't it?" said Mr. Padger, after the man had taken a long draught and smacked his lips approvingly.

"Oh, no, sir," he said. "It ain't half so bad as it might be. Lots of 'em comes to dive off of my boat, and they likes a crack wi' old Griggs, they do."

"I suppose some of them come pretty regularly," suggested Mr. Padger.

"Some on 'em comes pretty reg'lar, as you say, sir, and others again comes office or twicet, and then never comes again."

"You get to know the regular ones pretty well, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I knows some of 'em. There's Mr. Trevanion; he's a nice gentleman, he is. And Mr. Garner, he's anothe—" And the old man wandered off into a long-winded disquisition upon the merits and demerits of his regular acquaintances.

"Do you remember the day of the murder?" enquired Mr. Padger, who despaired of getting the information he wanted by roundabout methods.

"Remember it! I ain't likely to forget it in a hurry. That wer' a rummy start, that wer'!"

"You had lots of divers that day, duresay."

"A goodish few, I expecs."

"Did you notice anybody in particular that day?"

"Now, I can't say as I did."

"See if you can't remember."

"Well, there was one gentleman, come to think of it," said the salt, when his memory had been refreshed by the replenishment of his tankard.

"What about him?"

"He wore such a funny, foreign-looking bathing dress, more like a lady's. A body he had to it, if you'll believe me, like a sailor's jersey without sleeves. And I'll tell yer another queer thing about 'im, he had pockets in his breeches."

"Pockets!" said Mr. Padger. "That's rather unusual, isn't it?"

"I never seed such a thing afore. I shouldn't have noticed it then, but he stood about a good bit afore he dived, a-looking out like, and he kep his hands in them."

"Stood about, did he?" said Mr. Padger thoughtfully.

"Ah, that he did. Seemed as if he couldn't make up his mind to go in and get it over. Sorter watching and spying uneasy like."

"What time was that?" asked Mr. Padger eagerly.

"Time? Ah, that's more'n I can tell you."

"Was it before or after 1?"

"Can't say, I'm sure," said the sailor unhesitatingly.

"But he did dive, I suppose?" said Mr. Padger.

"Oh yes, he dived, and very nicely he did it too."

"Now, look here," said Mr. Padger earnestly, "I want you to tell me one thing, but be sure you think well first. Did you see him come up again?"

"Did I?" said the old man, scratching his head, with a puzzled air. "I disremember. Did I? No!" he exclaimed, suddenly, I didn't. Jest at that moment a lady screamed, and I rowed off. She thought she had the cramp, but she hadn't."

"What was this gentleman like?"

"Like? Like a gentleman."

"Should you know him again?"

"Well, I dn'know. I should know his bathing-dress anywheres," said the man, with a grin.

"And the lady?"

"Oh, I should know her. She was a smart little craft."

"Well," said Mr. Padger, rising to go, "you keep your eyes open for that lady and gentleman. I will come around again in a few days, and if you can give me any news of them I'll give you half a sovereign."

"Bless'ee, sir!" exclaimed the old man, enthusiastically, "I'll look out, never fear; and if I clap eyes on either of 'em you shall know it."

"You didn't notice anything peculiar about that gentleman?"

"No, sir, I didn't; 'cepting them pockets. Good day, and thankee, sir."

"Good day," said Mr. Padger, as he walked away.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISS ENNIS IS OBSTINATE.

On his way up the hill to Monplaisir, Mr. Padger strove bravely to put himself into a more hopeful and cheerful frame of mind. He really began to think it possible that Miss Ennis was not quite so deeply concerned as he had for a long time feared. He had, at all events, proved to his own satisfaction that an exceptionally good swimmer under water might have succeeded in reaching the bathing machine. This was not in itself much help, because he was as far as ever from being able to show that anybody had done so; but, such as it was, he determined to make the most of it. It would, in any case, be worth his while to trace the man in blue if he could. It could do his case no harm, though it did not seem likely to do it much good. To have pockets in one's bathing dress is not an indictable offense, and there was nothing criminal in hesitating to dive off a boat. It seemed, after all, a very thin thread to depend upon, but as far as Mary was concerned he resolved to act as if Miss Ennis' innocence was beyond question.

"Mary, my dear," he said as he entered, "it's all right, and I'll put up the bonus just as soon as you are ready."

"Do you mean that Miss Gertrude had nothing to do with it?" cried Mary, her eyes sparkling with delight.

"She had no more to do with it, I believe, than I had, or you, my dear," said Mr. Padger, drawing somewhat strongly upon his resolution.

"Oh, Mr. Padger—Joshua—can you prove it?"

"Well," he said cautiously, "I don't know that I can prove it just at present, for there is one little point waiting to be cleared up, and no one can do that for me except Miss Ennis herself. Mary, my dear, I must speak to her."

"Oh, Joshua, how can you? It's downright impossible."

"I must, possible or not," he insisted. "Mary, you must take me up to her."

"I daren't," exclaimed Mary, in horror at the proposal.

"Well, then, you must just shut your eyes, and let me go by myself."

"But what will you do, Joshua, what will you say?"

"Never mind. Trust me to find that out when the time comes."

It called for all his powers of persuasion to induce Mary to consent to such an unwarrantable intrusion, but his continued assurances that it was essential to Miss Ennis's safety, and their happiness, finally overcame her determination.

"She won't remember seeing me, you may be sure," said he. "And even if she should, she doesn't know that I am acquainted with you, so whatever happens it can't be brought back to your door."

And Mary very grudgingly gave her consent to what she regarded as an unprecedented breach of social decorum.

There was no one in the drawing room in which he had expected to find the young lady, and he was about to withdraw as silently as he came when he heard voices in a conservatory which opened from the long room at right angles.

He had no scruples as to the propriety of the act, it was part of his business to pick up intelligence how and when he could, and without hesitation he crept a little nearer and listened.

One voice, a woman's, was unmistakably Miss Ennis's, the other equally indubitably belonged to the man with whom she had held the interview in the darkness of the avenue. It was clear that her dismissal of him then had not proved final. He was speaking when Mr. Padger noiselessly approached within earshot.

"He's bound to find it out sooner or later, you know," he said.

"Oh Jack!" replied Miss Ennis. "I daren't tell him."

"Well, then," expostulated the man—"let me. I don't believe he'll mind when he knows. After all we've relieved him of a burden."

"I don't think you should speak of it like that."

"Well, I won't, but let me go straight away and tell him how it all came about."

"Oh Jack!" cried Miss Ennis. "Suppose he should never forgive you?"

"Oh, he will never fear. Of course he was very much under her influence and will feel it for a time; but he'll get over it. I shall tell him and have done with it."

"No, no. Jack. Wait a bit."

"What is the use of prolonging the agony. I want to get it off my mind. I shall tell him."

"No, don't. Don't be hasty."

"Look here. Suppose you were to leave it about so that he could come across it by chance."

"Why, Jack. I couldn't. The shock might kill him for all you know."

"Well then, will you tell him?"

"I daren't, Jack, indeed, I daren't."

"Then I shall."

This last announcement was followed by such evident preparations for moving that Mr. Padger hastily tip-toed back to the door of the room and seemed to enter for the first time, slamming the door behind him as if by accident, just as Gertrude Ennis appeared in the entrance to the conservatory. She was alone.

"Miss Ennis, I believe," said Mr. Padger courteously, with a low bow.

"Who are you?" she said in unmistakable astonishment.

"Padger, Miss, Joshua."

She stared haughtily, evidently recollecting neither his face nor name.

"What do you want?" she said after a pause, during which Mr. Padger was wondering how he could manage to get an unsuspected peep at the man in the conservatory.

"A word with you, if you please!" he replied. "Your father has sent me to ask you a question."

This was, as we know, a diplomatic perversion of the truth, but Mr. Padger did not regret it when he perceived the effect which it produced. Miss Ennis started and turned deadly pale, while a rustle in the conservatory told him that the shot had gone home there also.

"My—my father?" gasped Miss Ennis.

"It's quite a simple matter," continued Mr. Padger reassuringly. "There is no occasion for alarm. What were you doing between half past twelve and a quarter to two on the day of the murder?"

If he had fired a mine under her feet he could not have created greater dismay. Miss Ennis clung to a chair as if her knees were about to give way under her, while a quick movement, suddenly suppressed, came from the concealed stranger.

"Who are you?" murmured Miss Ennis faintly.

"I'm a detective," said Mr. Padger shortly.

"A detective!" cried Miss Ennis, and sank into a chair with a kind of sobbing sigh.

At the same moment the crash of a falling jar was heard in the conservatory, and a man dashed into the room.

"Unearthed at last!" cried Mr. Padger, triumphantly to himself, and raising his eyes beheld Dr. Benton, the young man who had manifested such intense interest in Miss Ennis at the inquest, and yet denied all knowledge of her.

"What do you want?" he cried, fiercely.

"Excuse me, sir," said Mr. Padger. "I have nothing to do with you. My question was addressed to Miss Ennis, and is no concern of yours."

"But it is a concern of mine," he answered, hotly.

Mr. Padger made a mental note of the admission for future consideration.

"Will you answer my question, Miss Ennis?" he asked taking no further notice of the man.

Miss Ennis shook her head without speaking, and glanced despairingly at her champion.

"You refuse to make any statement as to your whereabouts."

Miss Ennis nodded with the same silent reserve.

"Who, then, was the man you met in the public garden at a quarter to one that day?"

Miss Ennis gave a cry of consternation, and the man broke out with an oath:

"By ——! this is too much! She was with me, sir. What is that to you?"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Padger, dryly; "you were right, and I was wrong. The question does concern you."

"More than it does you, it seems to me," said the young doctor.

"Hardly," said Mr. Padger, still more dryly. "What, may I ask, were you doing between then and half past one, when I saw you on the beach, if I remember rightly?"

"May you ask?" cried the man, beside himself with rage, or terror. "No, sir, you may not ask; and if you do, you will get no answer."

"Is that your answer, also, Miss Ennis?" said Mr. Padger gravely.

"It is," she said in a low, shaken voice.

Mr. Padger had intended, if he found her altogether impracticable, to explain to her the suspicions which her continued silence drew down upon her, but she could not, he now thought, be ignorant of them, and the matter had assumed so gloomy a complexion that he could not afford to risk a hasty and ill-considered step, so after one more unsuccessful attempt to induce her to change her determination he left the room, closely followed by Dr. Benton, who waited to see him fairly outside the front door before he returned to Miss Ennis.

To re-enter by the back one did not take Mr. Padger long, and he found Mary in a state of extreme apprehension at the possible result of his temerity.

"Is it all right?" she asked eagerly as he walked into the room.

"I hope so; I hope so," said Mr. Padger, uneasily. "I say, Mary, she's got a will of her own, that young lady of yours."

"I should rather say she had," assented Mary willingly, and not without a touch of pride. "When she has once made up her mind about anything she isn't the one to stick at a trifle to get her own way."

Mr. Padger shuddered slightly at the hideous suggestiveness of this simple, every day phrase.

"Stick at a trifle;" he thought. "Stick at—"

"Who is the young gentleman with her, Mary, my dear?" he asked.

"Dr. Benton, I suppose," said Mary indifferently.

"Ah! Nice man," said Mr. Padger grimly, recalling his overbearing conduct.

"So Miss Gertrude thinks," said Mary with bewitching slyness. "But missus couldn't abear him. It's my belief they'd have been married before now if it hadn't been for her."

This innocent announcement started Mr. Padger's mind off on a new train of ideas, and he cut his farewells to Mary as short as possible, being anxious to be safely posted in an advantageous place of observation before Dr. Benton left the house, in order to follow that gentleman whose moments, past and present, had suddenly assumed a new excessive importance.

"Good-by, Joshua dear," said Mary at last. "You won't be long away, will you? You'll come back as soon as ever you can, won't you?"

"Don't you worry yourself, Mary, my dear," he said, thinking more, it is to be feared, of the new lights that day had brought him than of the girl. "I shall be back in Westcliffe just as quickly as ever I can manage it."

He need not, as it turned out, have abridged his adieux so ruthlessly, for he wandered up and down on the other side of the road for a tediously long time before he beheld Doctor Benton from a distance advancing down the long avenue from Monplaisir.

As he emerged from the gates, he cast a rapid glance around him, but Mr. Padger had ample time to survey his position, and was thoroughly accustomed to efface himself effectually when necessary. As a consequence, the man, reassured, apparently, almost immediately started off at a brisk walk down the hill, quite unconscious of being watched, and Mr. Padger proceeded to follow at a safe distance.

This man, somewhat contrary to his expectations, made no attempt to throw a possible observer off his track, but made his way straight to a small house, one of a row of semi-detached villas near the sea, into which he admitted himself with a latch-key, and in which he presumably lived.

There was now nothing further to be done until he had again left the house, but Mr. Padger awaited that desired event in vain. Hour after hour rolled away, until it became clear to him that if he really intended to go to town that night he had no time to waste.

He had, for a moment, entertained the idea of sending a telegram to say that he was unavoidably detained, but the business which awaited his return was far too pressing to be neglected, and he could not afford to throw a partridge well worth plucking, which lay in his hand on the chance even of bagging a whole covey who were still in the bush.

He was compelled, in consequence, to console himself as best he might with the determination to get it over as quick as possible and return.

There was no lack of food for his reflections in the train. The appearance on the scene of Doctor Benton, to begin with, was as perplexing as it was unexpected, though when he became used to the fact Mr. Padger felt that he had no reason to be surprised. It certainly complicated the skein of threads unspeakably. If he met Miss Ennis at a quarter to one, how and why did he come to be on the shore again at half past? Was he the man who dived from the boat, and was he drawn to revisit the scene of the crime by that strange attraction, of which so many well authenticated instances are on record? What was that mysterious object of which Mr. Ennis must be told, but of which the sudden sight might kill him? Could it be the kernel of that steel-clad shell, which reposed securely in his portmanteau? How could he reconcile the theory which these facts tended to support, with Mr. Ennis's strange behavior at their first meeting, and the opportunely missing Rag Barlow's possession of the murdered woman's watch.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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PROBLEMS OF LIFE.

Ernest Renan on God, Immortality and the Universe.

Summary of an Article Just Published by This Eminent Thinker in a French Review.

M. Ernest Renan has just published an essay which he entitles *Un Examen de Conscience Philosophique* (Paris: *Revue des Deux Mondes*.) The duty of a sincere man, he thinks, is not to influence his own opinions, but to assist as a simple spectator at the battles of ideas which takes place in the depths of his consciousness. Not that the results of these battles are indifferent to us, but we have no right to have desire when reason speaks; we must listen and be ready to yield ourselves to the best arguments. The production of truth, says M. Renan, is an objective phenomenon, foreign to ourselves, which takes place within us and without us, a sort of chemical precipitate which we must be content to regard with curiosity. Therefore, M. Renan thinks it well to halt from time to time and to see how our views of the world have been modified, and what progress has been made from probability toward certitude by the propositions which we have made the basis of our life.

The first thing that M. Renan notes as absolutely beyond doubt is that in the universe accessible to our experience no passing fact has ever been observed produced by a will or wills superior to that of man. The general constitution of the world is full of intentions, at least apparent intentions; but in facts of detail there is nothing intentional. The pretended intervention of angels, particular gods, or one God acting by particular wills, has no reality. Nothing of the kind has been observed in our time. Historical criticism has shown the untrustworthiness of the ancient texts which narrate such intervention. The actual state of the world reveals no traces of any action coming from without. The condition of things that we have before us is the result of a development of which we do not see the beginning; in the innumerable links of this chain we do not find a single free act until man appears or until living creatures appear. Since the appearance of man their exists a free cause which has used the forces of nature for determined ends; but this cause itself emanates from nature; it is nature arriving at consciousness. That which has never been seen is the intervention of a superior agent in order to correct or direct blind forces, to enlighten or improve man, to avert a frightful disaster, to prevent an injustice, to prepare the way for the execution of a given plan. The character of absolute precision of the world which we call material would suffice to put the idea of intention out of the question, for the intentional man fes's itself almost always by want of geometry and by approximateness.

The results, says M. Renan, apply with experimental certitude to the planet Earth, whose history is well known to us. Furthermore, they may be applied without hesitation to the sun and to the whole solar system, which form with us one single little *cosmos*. We may apply them even to the whole sidereal system. The physics, the mechanics and the chemistry of these bodies are the same as those of the solar system, and, therefore, there is no doubt that they follow, like the solar system, laws of a development which has its causes in itself. In the same way that we do not find above us any traces of intelligence acting in view of determined ends, neither do we see any below us.

The conclusion is that becoming, the *fieri*, by internal development is the law of the whole universe which we perceive. Our experimental universe is not governed by any reflecting reason. God, as the vulgar understand the word, the living, active, providential God, is not to be discovered in it. The question is to know whether this universe is the totality of existence. The active God is absent from this universe of earth, solar system, and stars; does he not exist beyond it?

And first of all, is this universe infinite? Even if it were sure that the space filled with suns and luminous bodies is without limits, would it follow that there are not other infinites of a superior or an inferior order? Our ideas of space and time are all relative. The distance from the earth to Sirius is enormous, according to our measures. The vacuums in the interior of a molecule may be quite as considerable for beings endowed with a different criterion of greatness. The longevity of our world might, in the eyes of a god, appear to be the equivalent of a single day.

Thus everything seems to be composed of worlds that scarcely exist in the eyes of one another and which are for themselves infinite. Worlds within worlds, infinites within infinites. After some ingenious reasoning suggested by the formulas of infinitesimal calculus and the atomic theory, M. Renan goes on to speculate about the durability of the world. The world he says, is perhaps the sport of a superior being, the experiment of a transcendal savant, possessor of the last secrets of being. A chemist of genius will perhaps one day succeed in decomposing the simple atom or in suppressing it. Until the eve of the day when such a discovery will be made the consciences that may exist in the atom will say as we say: "The world is immutable and eternal," and at the moment of the discovery they will recognize their terror. In the same way a superior being will perhaps one day upset the law of stability of our universe without paying more heed to the beings in it than the digger does to the insects which live in the clod of earth which he crushes. Without going into the depths of chemical action let us take as the object of our meditation an atom lost in the masses of granite that form the substructions of our coast. It has existed thousands of centuries, and if there are thinking beings in this atom their opinion must be that their world, so small for us, so great for them, is impenetrable, infinite, autonomous, living of itself. M. Renan then cites the case of the Ile Grande, off the coast of Brittany, which M. Haussmann almost entirely demolished and transferred into the granite sidewalks of the streets of modern Paris. How great must have been the astonishment of the milliards of little worlds when the blasting powder began to play! But only those granitic universes which were on the line of breakage perceived anything. Millions of universes slumber under our feet in Paris as tranquil in their error of the autonomy of their world as when they formed part of the rocks of Brittany. For them light will only come on the day when they are reduced to macadam.

Such a surprise may be reserved for us. A god will reveal himself perhaps one day. The eternity of our universe is no longer assured the moment we have a right to suppose that it is a finite subordinated to an infinite. The superior infinite can dispose of it, utilize it, apply it to its ends. "Nature and its author," says M. Renan, is perhaps not so absurd an expression as it seems. Everything is possible, even God. In short, it is not impossible that outside the universe which we know there exists an infinite of another order with regard to which our universe may be an atom. This infinite, which would be God for us, may reveal itself only at intervals which seem to us extremely long, but which are insignificant from the point of view of the absolute. From this standpoint the existence of a God with particular wills, who does not appear in our universe, may be held to be possible in the bosom of the infinite, or at any rate it is just as rash to deny it as to affirm it.

The question of immortality of the soul is next considered. The innumerable individual consciences which the planet earth, and which the other planets, suns, and universes may have produced seem to be sealed up in the universes to which they have belonged. The restoring to life of these consciences would be a miracle, as the theologians have thought, who maintain that the soul of man is immortal not by its nature, but by the particular will of God. In the state in which we live and experiment there are no miracles; but from the point of view of the Infinite nothing is impossible. The infinity of the future does away with many difficulties. The two grand postulates of human life, God and the immortality of the soul, gratuitous from the point of view of the finite in which we live are perhaps true at the limit of the infinite. Time existing only in a very relative manner, a sleep of ten millions of years is not longer than a sleep of an hour. Paradise does not exist; in ten millions of years from now it will perhaps exist. Those whom tardy justice will place there will imagine that they died only the day before. Here the mystery is absolute. We feel, indeed within us the voice of another world, but we do not know what that world is. The voice speaks to us with much clearness, but whence the voice comes is utter mystery. The voice makes itself heard in inexplicable attractions, impalpable pleasures, fugacious insinuations of devotion, duty, courage, beauty. It is loud above all in those sublime absurdities, those four great follies, love, religion, poetry, virtue, providential useless things which the egoist denies, and which, nevertheless, lead the world. Whence come these sweet or austere voices? From the universe, from God. The universe wants devotion, duty, virtue, and in order to attain its ends it employs religion, poetry, love, pleasure, all kinds of deception. And what the universe wants it will always impose, for it has infinite ruses to back up its wishes. No reasoning can demolish these holy illusions. The women in particular will always resist; they will not believe us. That which is in us without our intervention and in spite of ourselves the unconscious in short, is the revelation par excellence. Religion is the resume of the moral needs of man, virtue, shame, disinterestedness, sacrifice, are the voice of the universe. Everything is summed up in an act of faith in honor of instincts which beset us without convincing us, in obedience to a language that comes from the infinite—a language perfectly clear in what it orders us to do, obscure in what it promises.

The two fundamental dogmas of religion, God and immortality thus remain rationally beyond demonstration, but we cannot say that they are smitten with absolute impossibility. A general consciousness of the universe, a soul of the world, are things which experience has never proved; but a molecule of our bones does not ever realize the general conscience of the body of which it forms part and which constitutes our unity. Thus, concludes M. Renan, the most logical attitude of the thinker in presence of religion is to make as if it were true. He must act as if God and the soul existed. Religion thus enters into the category of those numerous hypotheses such as ether, electric, luminous, caloric, nervous fluids and the atom itself, which we know to be merely symbols and convenient means for explaining phenomena, but which we maintain all the same. God creating the world in virtue of profound calculations is a very coarse formula, but things behave almost as if such were really the case. The soul does not exist as a separate substance, but things go on almost as if it did exist. Nothing has ever been revealed by supernatural voices to any human family, and yet revelation is a metaphor with which religious history can hardly dispense. The eternal paradise promised to man has no reality and yet we must act as if it had. Those who do not believe ought to surpass in goodness and abnegation those who do believe.

It is usual to present the great dogma of God and immortality as the postulates of the moral life of humanity. In many respects this is well. To act for God, to act in presence of God, are necessary conceptions of virtuous life. We do not want a rewarder, but we do want a witness. The recompense of the cuirassiers of Reichshofen in eternity is the old emperor's cry: "Oh! les braves gens!" We should like to have a word from God like that. The appeal of the conscience oppressed by fatality to the conscience of the universe is a right which the virtuous man will never give up. Humanity is thus cornered in a dilemma; the more it sees the moral necessity of God and of immortality the more clearly it sees the difficulties which rise against those very dogmas whose necessity it affirms.

These difficulties, continues M. Renan, are certainly very grave. Ancient religious ideas were founded upon the narrow concept of a world created a few thousand years ago, with the earth and man for centers. A small earth, containing a fixed number of inhabitants, a little heaven surmounting it like a cupola, a celestial court a few leagues in the air concerned only with the childish affairs of men, islands of the blest somewhere out West, where the dead go in boats, or else a paper paradise, which the slightest scientific reflection will tear to shreds, such was indeed a world that a god with a long white beard could easily enfold in the pleats of his robe. When Nimrod shot his arrows against heaven they came back covered with blood; in vain we shoot, our arrows no longer come back. The broadening of the idea of the world and the scientific demolition of the old anthropocentric hypothesis in the sixteenth century is the capital moment of the history of the human mind. After Copernicus, Bruno, and Galileo the little world over which the church had reigned, with its dogmas restricted to the earth, was broken irremedibly. Our more modern views on the ages of nature and the revolutions of the globe, by opening to man the prospect of the infinity of past time, have had the same result in a still more demonstrative manner.

The dreams of old days can no longer be renewed. If the law of the world were narrow fanaticism, if error were the condition of human morality there would be no reason for taking any interest in the world devoted to ignorance. We love humanity because it produces science; we set store by morality because honest races alone can be scientific races. If ignorance were set as the necessary limit of humanity we should no longer see any reason for attaching importance to its existence. We must therefore make the best of things. Humanity is in the world what an ant hill is in a forest. The internal revolutions of the ant hill, its decadence, its ruin, are secondary things for the history of a forest. If humanity makes shipwreck for want of light or of virtue, if it fails in its vocation or its duties, similar facts have happened a thousand times in the history of the universe. Let us then beware of believing that our postulates are the measure of reality. Nature is not obliged to bend herself to suit our convenience. If man says, "I cannot be virtuous without the aid of such and such a chimera," the Eternal has a right to reply, "So much the worse for you. Your chimeras cannot force me to change the order of fatality."

A priori reasonings on this point, continues M. Renan, are much weakened by the fact that among the postulates of humanity there are some that are notoriously impossible. It is to be remarked that the god postulated by the greater part of humanity is not a god situated in the infinite, whose existence we admit as possible. That god is too far away for piety to attach itself to him. What the vulgar want is a god who certainly does not exist, a god who concerns himself with the weather, with war and peace, with the jealousies of men, a god whose opinions and decisions may be changed by importuning him. Humanity wants a god for itself, and each nation wants a god for itself. How many postulants of which no account will be taken! Man wants a god in relations with his planet, his age, his country. Does it follow that such a god exists? Man wants a personal immortality. Does it follow that this immortality exists? In other words, the despair of man is that he forms part of an infinite world in which he counts for zero. A paradise composed of milliards and milliards of beings is not at all the nice little family paradise of the Campo-Santo of Pisa.

Then we arrive at this strange result, that immortality is *a priori* the most necessary of dogmas and *a posteriori* the most feeble. Like the ant and the bee, we labor instinctively at common works, the bearing of which we do not see. The bees would cease to work if they read that their honey would be taken from them and themselves killed as the recompense of their labor. Man goes on still in spite of the *sic vos non vobis*. We see neither that which is above us nor that which is below us. "*Nous faisons la chaine*," as a superior mind said once to me. The divine will is obscure. We are one of the millions of fellahs who work at the pyramids. The result is the pyramid. The work is anonymous, but it lasts; each of its workmen lives in it. That which would be truly not unjust is what the workmen in manufactories demand, namely, that we should be associated in the work of the universe and have a share of the profits; that we should know something at least about the result of our labor. Whereas, while admitted to the toils, we are excluded from the dividends, and even our salary is poorly paid. Other kings would strike; we go on all the same.

To sum up, says Mr Renan, the existence of a superior conscience of the universe is much more probable than individual immortality. We have, indeed, no other foundation for our hopes than the grand presumption of the bounty of the Supreme Being. Everything will be possible for him one day. Let us hope that then he will be pleased to be just, and that he will render sentiment and life to those who have contributed to the triumph of good. It will be a miracle. But the miracle, that is to say the intervention of a superior being, which now does not take place, may one day, when God will be conscious, be the normal régime of the universe. The Indo-Christian dreams, placing the kingdom of God at the end of humanity, here still retain their grandiose truth. The world, now governed by a blind or powerless conscience, may one day be governed by a more reflective conscience. All injustice will then be repaired, and all tears dried. *Abstergit Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis eorum.*

The pearl oyster seems to M. Renan the best image of the universe, and of the degree of consciousness that must be supposed in the whole. At the bottom of the abyss, obscure germs create a conscience singularly ill-served by its organs, and yet prodigiously skillful in attaining its end. What is called a malady of this little living cosmos, produces a secretion of ideal beauty which men pay with gold. The general life of the universe is like that of the oyster, vague, obscure, singularly embarrassed, and consequently slow. Suffering creates intelligence and the intellectual and moral movement. Sickness of the world, the reality pearl of the world, intelligence is the end, the final cause, the last and certainly the most brilliant result of the world in which we live. It is very probable that there are ulterior results, they are of an infinitely higher order.

S. S. COX'S BEAR STORY.

The Congressman and His Wife Met Big Bruin in the Woods.

The late Representative Cox, a few days before his death related to a Washington correspondent the following incident:

"In the Yellowstone Park, the scriptural prophecy about the lion and the lamb lying together is paralleled, if not fulfilled. The lion and the lamb don't lie together, but the bear and swine sup together and all the animal kingdom are on fairly friendly terms. The hunted beasts outside the borders of the reservation seek its security, and when they feel the protection of the government thrown around them they cease their headlong speed and breathe in the fresh air of freedom. I can't tell how they know it; they can't read the posters that are stuck up warning hunters, but they somehow realize that the arm of the government is thrown around them when they get into the National Park.

"When Mrs. Cox and I were at an inn in the park they told me of a big bear that came down every evening just before sunset to eat the swill that was thrown out to the hogs. The hogpen was about a mile back of the house, in the woods, and this bear would come down every day to eat swill and would go away content without eating any of the little pigs. As he did not leave much for them, perhaps they never got fat enough for his taste. While we were at dinner they told us that the girl who was waiting on table had met the bear in the path near the pen. She was carrying a basket of clothes from the wash and had the clothes on her head. She said she was not afraid, but I suppose she was a modest girl, for she dropped her clothes and ran. Mrs. Cox and I had a suspicion that they were fooling us, but if there was a bear we wanted to see it. So my wife and I went out by the hog pen to see the bear. Sure enough, we met him in the woods—a great big fellow. He gave a side glance at us and shuffled off as if he were about to run away. We were about twenty yards away from him and quickened our pace to advance on him. He suddenly changed his mind about running and we changed our minds also. He turned toward us and growled. I remarked to Mrs. Cox that as she was getting fat she could not walk as fast as formerly it would be just as well if she'd turn back toward the hotel. Then I modestly followed. We walked much faster than I thought we could."

A Reminder for the Millionaires.

New York World.

The New York millionaires are very anxious to "popularize" the World's fair by giving the masses of the people a chance to contribute to its cost. The "plain people" will contribute the bulk of the $7,000,000 which it is estimated that the admission tickets will yield. And that is their share. A sufficient guarantee fund can never be raised, and should not be asked for in driblets.

Do not be induced to take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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B. M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo., says: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."

Mrs. S. A. Rock, of Anderson, Texas, writes: "At the age of 34, in Monroe, La., I had a severe attack of swamp, or malarial, fever. After I got well my hair commenced coming out, and so continued until it had well nigh all gone. I used several kinds of hair restorers, but they did no good. A friend gave me a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Before finishing the first bottle my hair began to grow, and by the time I used three bottles, I had a fine head of hair."

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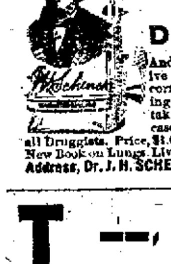

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THE WORLD OF PLAYERS.

Shall the Stage Become an Asylum for Social Pariahs?

Review of Local Amusements the Past Week—"Fun on the Bristol" at Musee Theater This Week—Notes.

A few weeks ago a New York daily printed on one of its pages an illustrated article headed "Queens of the Stage; some of the noted actresses who will be seen this season," and prominent among the pictures of those designated as actresses is to be seen that of Mrs. Leslie Carter, the infamous Chicago *divorcee.*

A writer for a Chicago daily, in a very timely article, headed "Cleanse the Augean Stables," thus handles both this social outcast and her unscrupulous manager without gloves, and his views will be shared by every respectable actor and actress, as well as by the decent element of society everywhere:

> This woman has never been on the stage, would never be seen on the stage were there not among alleged managers certain speculators in dishonored reputation, and to parade her picture as one of the "queens of the stage" is grossly to insult the real actresses whose pictures are used to give her countenance.
>
> It is very probable that the group was paid for by the man who has arranged to thrust Mrs. Carter before the public next season. The combination was not accidental, and it is certain none of the other persons represented would pay or even consent to have their pictures published in such association. A pitiable state of moral depravity is argued in public mind when the recital of hideous lust entitles a woman to theatrical preferment. If women of Mrs. Carter's stamp can come upon the stage without the decisive protest of honest members of a noble profession, and with the sanction of managers who make pretense of being respectable, it is time the theater were legally banned as a menace to public order and domestic security. Any manager who opens his theater to such an attraction proclaims himself to be an unscrupulous money-getter, who will wallow in the mire for filthy compensation.
>
> That the Carter-Gilmore season will be an ignominious failure we do not doubt. The result of that failure should be to retire not only the woman but also the manager who sought to profit by the scandal that gave her notoriety and "fitted her for the stage." The theater can spare managers of that ilk; not only can spare them but would improve vastly by being rid of them. Let decent actors and actresses take decent stand against social pariahs who seek to invade their profession, and they will have no trouble closing the doors of the theater against the adventurous tribe.
>
> Actors and actresses who will engage to play with men or women whose only recommendation to the theater is the infamy that excludes them from respectable society are no better than the principal. They excuse themselves with the paltry plea that they must live, and that they are offered exceptionally large salaries for such support. The man or woman who makes that excuse advertises the fact that he or she has no self-respect above a money consideration, and is merely a pander or courtesan of fortune. Actors who have struggled studiously and honestly to advance professionally, who have worthy motives and artistic aims, owe it to themselves, to their hope of substantial success, to refuse to lend their services to the increase of more exhibitors on the legitimate stage. Every woman who steps from the divorce court or the criminal dock to the stage crowds further down into obscurity some patient, conscientious and deserving actress who has worked hard to secure distinguished place in her chosen profession. These women do not adopt the theatric calling as a profession; they rush to the stage as the best and freest market for their wares. There is no other vocation so mightily abused. There is no other profession the representatives of which are so careless of their credit and so unmindful of their own real interest.
>
> In this country there is no protection thrown around the art of acting. Indeed, acting here is becoming anything but an art. It is more in the sort of a free-for-all race in which talent and merit alone are handicapped. The profession is being ruined by the speculator and the adventuress, and the blame lies chiefly with the profession itself. Reputable managers and respectable players could correct the evil in a single season would they. One other consideration, the main support of the theaters throughout the year is derived from the patronage of respectable people: meretricious attractions draw a special and peculiar class to the theaters.
>
> If respectable people would, therefore, serve the general good of the public by withdrawing their support from theaters that parade immorality managers would very quickly be made aware of the fact that it pays to be decent, even in the theater. Managers are indifferent to the character of their attractions solely because they know they draw audiences from a public multifarious in tastes and that different classes attend different entertainments. But let people who do not wish to see society more contaminated than need be refuse utterly to have anything to do with theaters that wantonly encourage the triumph of vice, and these same managers will make a radical change of policy and book respectable attractions or none.

New Park Theater.

The Wyatt Opera Company has been giving "Iolanthe," that tuneful satire of Gilbert and Sullivan, at this house the past week to light houses, although the character of the general performance was such as to merit larger audiences. The opera in its ensembles and concerted features was well sung, the chorus work being especially good, particularly that of the male chorus. It was handsomely and tastefully costumed also.

Miss Bettina Padelford in the role of Phyllis improved, towards the last, over her first performance. Her voice was in good form and she sang her introduced song in the second act in a sympathetic style that was quite pleasing. She is gradually dropping the mannerisms that betokened her newness to stage business and with study and proper training will soon be at home upon the boards.

The remainder of the cast, with a few exceptions, acquitted themselves creditably.

THIS WEEK.

To-morrow night they will produce for the first time Planquette's delightful opera "Nell Gwynne," which is said to fairly bubble over with bright and catchy music.

The scene of the opera is laid in England during the reign of Charles II., and is founded on certain escapades of his graceless favorites, Rochester and Buckingham. The king desires Clare, his ward, to wed Rochester. He refuses and is banished from the court. Clare loves her cousin Talbot, but the king will not hear of any other match than the one he has proposed for her. In her dilemma Clare appeals to her foster sister, Nell Gwynne, who is a great favorite with the king. Nell has also a slight to avenge and consents.

Buckingham has written a court masque in which the King wishes Nell to play the leading character; but the noble author is pledged to Moll Davies, Nell's rival, and declines to alter the cast. He is also banished the court for his contumacy, and the king importuned by Nell to bestow Clare on her cousin, makes it a condition of his assent that Rochester shall be brought to Clare's feet, and that Buckingham shall accept Nell as his leading lady. The actress accepts, and her manoeuvers to out-trick and cajole Rochester and Buckingham form the groundwork of the opera.

The lines of the libretto are said to bristle with wit, the score is full of tuneful melodies and the opera should attract large houses.

Manager H. C. Wyatt, under whose direction the company came to Portland, does not appear in a very favorable light in his treatment of the company if everything that is said be true. He seems to have left them coldly in the lurch to shift for themselves, and that, too, while in their debt. He was to have joined them here on last Wednesday, and, taking charge of their interests as well as his own, to have carried them over the circuit; but he has failed to materialize, nor can communication be had with him by telegraph.

Reputable managers are not in the habit of organizing companies, booking them hundreds of miles from home, and then leaving them to "paddle their own canoe;" and if Mr. Wyatt does not wish to receive the righteous contempt of every honest person he will set himself right in the matter.

Cordray's Musee Theater.

To-night's performance of "My Geraldine" brings to an end the engagement of the Essie Tittel Dramatic Company which for eleven consecutive weeks past has successfully catered to a theatrical clientele whose numbers have taxed the capacity of the canvas-roofed structure.

A notable fact in connection with the large audiences which have nightly crowded the house is that they were in a great measure composed of what might be termed the non-theater going element. People who before the opening of the Musee-Theatre were scarcely ever seen in the theaters have been regular attendants at the Musee, going as often as two and three times during the week.

The causes to which this extraordinary popularity may be attributed are easily understood. The novelty of the attraction of musee and theater combined; the thoroughly respectable character of the place and its management; the excellence of the dramatic and special attractions set before the public and last, yet by no means least, the cheapness of the prices of admission, all have combined to start the house on a career of prosperity which cannot but be gratifying as well as profitable to its projectors.

In bidding good bye to the very capable dramatic company which dedicated the house and has held the good will of its patrons so steadily, a brief retrospective view of the work of the talented young actress whose name heads the organization will not be amiss.

It was no small task for one so young and inexperienced in dramatic work to undertake a new role every week for the eleven weeks of the engagement, yet Miss Essie Tittel successfully and creditably accomplished the feat. Beginning with the role of Lucille Carlyle in "Lynwood" she has played the emotional roles of Zoe in "The Octoroon," Laura Courtland in "Under the Gaslight," Lady Isabel and Madame Vane in "East Lynne," Lisa in "The White Slave," and Geraldine in "My Geraldine;" the romantic roles of Eily O'Connor in "The Lily of Killarney," and Kathleen in "Kathleen Mavourneen," and the character roles of Fanchon in "Fanchon, the Cricket," Sincerity Weeks in "The Mountain Waif," and Betty in "Our Boarding House."

In such an array of characterizations following so fast one upon another, it would be phenomenal were there not much to criticise; but the fact of attempting roles differing so widely in many respects, argues the possession of a courage on the young lady's part which in itself is to be commended.

That she brought to the delineation of them all earnest effort, an intelligent grasp of their demands, and a generally pleasing method of portrayal was sufficiently attested by the applause which nightly greeted her efforts; but there were some roles in which she was especially successful from an artistic point of view. Eily, Geraldine and Lisa in the emotional, and Fanchon and Sincerity Weeks in the character line were her best work. Indeed, in its ingenuousness and truth to nature her Sincerity was probably the most artistic of all. Her emotional work needs elaboration, intensity and greater force. She is well equipped in natural gifts, however, for this line of work, and with patient study of the best methods will undoubtedly reach a proud position in her profession.

Miss Minnie Tittell, the bright young sister of the star, has also endeared herself to her audiences by her generally clever work. She has done almost every line of part in the repertoire, except tragedy, and has done them all remarkably well for one so young. Her specialties also have been an unfailing source of amusement. There is the making of a fine soubrette in this young lady under favoring conditions.

Mr. George R. Caine has sustained most of the heavies and several of the old men characters, and has been all around a most useful member of the company. His Colonel Carlyle, Father Barbeaud, Francis Levison and McShane were especially creditable and effective pieces of work.

Mr. Sam Morris, the comedian, has made a record for himself that will always assure him a hearty welcome. All his characterizations have been carried out with a fidelity and intelligence that stamp him as a painstaking actor.

Mr. Frank Cleaves, Miss Jennie Darragh, Miss Lizzie Lingham and the remainder of the company have as a rule been equal to their work.

Altogether, as an average road company, the Essie Tittel Dramatic Company will compare favorably with any on the road, and it ought to do a good business on the circuit. They play in Astoria four nights, beginning to-morrow night, then to Vancouver for two nights.

At the last performance of "My Geraldine," this evening, handsome satin souvenir programmes, with a cut of Miss Essie Tittell and the cast of the play printed thereon, will be presented to the ladies in the audience.

THIS WEEK.

To-morrow night the Laurence & Connors Musical Comedy Company will present that most amusing batch of fun entitled "Fun on the Bristol." The company is well spoken of and will undoubtedly draw.

The Musee will present several new features, notably two blood-sucking vampires captured in South America.

Cort's Standard Theater.

The bill presented at this vaudeville theater the past week has been fully up to its usual mark, and the "Novelty 4" have nightly brought down the house with their clever act. Several new features are billed for this week.

The Dime Menagerie.

A half hour spent in viewing the collection of rare animals on exhibition at Winston & Harrington's menagerie, on Third street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets, will repay the visitor. The managers are courteous and affable and Colonel Winston takes pleasure in showing off the strong points of his two superb buffalos and explaining the habits and peculiarities of his young grizzly bear, the kangaroo, the white-faced monkeys, etc.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

"Virginia" for the last time by the Wyatt opera company to-night.

"Fun on the Bristol," by the Laurence and Connor Musical Comedy Company to-morrow night at the Musee-Theater.

"The City Directory" company, under the management of John Russell, will open at the New Park September 23.

The local applicants for the new Marquam Grand Opera House are Managers John P. Howe and John F. Cordray, but Judge Marquam does not indicate to whom it will be leased.

Ben Stern says "Kajanka" will astonish the natives.

Miss Clara Morris will commence her season September 30.

Emily Soldine is a member of W. A. Mestayer's Tourists this season.

Marie Wainwright appears in "Twelfth Night" in Philadelphia to-morrow night.

Little Ollie Berkeley has gone to Melbourne to play "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Madame Louise Pyk, the celebrated Swedish soprano, will soon appear in Portland.

Sol Smith Russell is drawing large houses in "A Poor Relation" at Daly's theater, New York.

Bessie Louise King is singing in "The Sorcerer" at the Gaiety and Bijou theater, Boston.

Burt Haverly, the minstrel comedian, is a member of Donnelly & Girard's "Natural Gas" company.

Hermann's Transatlantic Vaudevilles, a variety company, has made a remarkable hit in New York.

Dan. Sully the character actor, opened in Chicago last week with his new play "Con Conroy's Ward."

Florence St. John, the English burlesque actress, is said to earn $25,000 a year by her labors on the stage.

Charles Abbott and Maggie Mitchell will be married on the latter's return from Europe. This is certain.

This season's tour of Salvini, the great tragedian, will probably be his last professional tour in this country.

Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, began his season with "Richard III." at the Columbia theatre, Chicago, Sept. 2.

Adele Belgarde (leading lady with Fred Warde last season) will play the principal part in "The Exiles" this season.

George Osbourne will support Minnie Maddern in her forthcoming tour with Featherbrain, says an Eastern exchange.

During the recent engagement of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in Baltimore, four matinees had to be given during the week.

The veteran tenor, William Castle, is at Philadelphia singing in "Freischutz," and preparing a new version of "Mignon."

The contralto, Pauline Montegriffo, travels next season with the Musin concert troupe. Her brother, the tenor, is with Emma Abbott.

"The Brigands," company from the New York Casino, opens an engagement at the Hollis street theater, Boston, to-morrow night.

A. P. Burbank, the popular reader, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to act the part of Dick Phenyl in "Sweet Lavender" on the road this season.

De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, has never missed a performance nor asked for a vacation during his five years' connection with the McCaull Opera Company.

In the September number of *Lippincott's* there is an excellent and eminently practical article, "How Plays Are Made," by Julian Magnus, which will be of value to all aspiring dramatists. Mr. Magnus has won fame as a journalist, dramatist, actor and manager, and is this season business manager for Marie Wainwright's grand production of "Twelfth Night."

Theresa Vaughn (Mrs. W. A. Mestayer) has lately been called the "Queen of Diamonds," from the fact that she is the fortunate owner of 530 precious gems.

Lanfredi, a young tenor who sang Alfredo to Patti's Violetta in Buenos Ayres, far from being a puppet at the side of the *diva* shared with her the honors of the presentation.

Johnstone Bennett, the well-known soubrette, is annoyed by the imitation and perversion of her name by a newly heard of actress styling herself "Bennett Johnstone."

Patti Rosa began her tour in her new play "Margery Daw," on September 2, at Minneapolis, and the opening night promised a brilliant success for both the play and the star.

Bronson Howard's new play "Shenandoah," founded upon incidents of "the late unpleasantness," will be elaborately produced at an early day at the Star theater, New York.

Neil Burgess, having recovered from the accident which threatened to disable him for professional work, opens in "A County Fair" at the Union Square theater, New York, in November.

Emma Abbott says that she is determined to give Wagner in brilliant fashion eventually, but not before the season of 1890-91, when she will do "Meistersinger" and "Tristan and Isolde."

George Grossmith, after devoting twelve years to the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, has retired from the company of the London Savoy theater and returned temporarily to his old platform entertainment.

Mrs. Blaine is too ill to attempt her projected tour and the company engaged to support her by Daniel Frohman will appear in a comic play, "Our Flat," recently produced in London by Willie Edouin.

A special train will carry a number of New York newspaper men and managers to Columbus, Ohio, to see the first performance of the new spectacle, "Kajanka," to-morrow night, of which much is expected.

"The Great Metropolis," Jessop's and Ben Teal's drama of New York life, achieved an instantaneous success upon its first production at Proctor's Twenty-third street theater, August 31, and is in for a long run.

A Milwaukee dime museum broke the record one day last week—a local holiday. It opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and its performers gave thirty-eight shows before they went to bed, at 2 o'clock next morning.

The Stanley concert party have succeeded so well in Australia that the baritone does not intend to return to England for some months. His lady star is Bentham Fernandez, a vocalist well-known in operatic circles in England.

Thearle & Cooper, the Chicago managers, have put a "New Michael Strogoff" company on the road. A ladies' military band and orchestra of sixteen pieces and a flambeau street parade are new features of this organization.

Verdi's "Otello" and Rossini's "Otello" are to be brought forth simultaneously in Berlin, Rossini's opera being sung at the Kroll. At the opera house, Frau Sucher and Frau Leisinger will appear alternately as "Desdemona."

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall open their American season at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, October 7, with a new version of "A Scrap of Paper." This will be followed by "The Impulse," "The Iron Master" and "The Queen's Shilling."

Mlle. Rhea's costumes for her new historical drama, "Josephine, Empress of the French," are said to be exceedingly handsome, besides being historically correct, several of them being copies of costumes worn by the Empress Josephine.

One of the scenes of "The Drum Major," the new comic opera now rehearsing at the New York Casino, represents the entrance of the French soldiers into Milan, and there will be 120 people on the stage, including a military band and a fife and drum corps.

Walter Matthews, the young tragedian, intends making "Aramis, the Master Mind," a feature of his tour this season. The plays of his repertory will all be handsomely staged with new scenery and costumes, and his supporting company will be a competent one.

Mrs. Langtry will return to this country for the season of 1890-91. She is at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, for a gout cure and to study the star parts in "Frailty" and "Jealous of the Past," two new plays in which she will appear during her approaching tour of England.

Victoria Vokes will begin her tour in America in Philadelphia on September 16, where she will probably play "Hubby." Her company includes Mme. de Naucaze, Mr. Vernon, Agnes Acres, Charles W. Butler, Fred Sidney, Leighton Baker and Walter Thomas.

W. J. Scanlan, the young Irish comedian, is one of the most popular men in the profession. His company is devoted to him. He has a natural fondness for children, which they thoroughly reciprocate. Off the stage he looks more like a young Catholic priest than an actor.

The company which will present "Little Lord Fauntleroy" September 30, at New Park theater, contains some excellent people. Wallie Eddinger and Flossie Ethyl are the twain who play the Little Lord, and the other members of the company are among the best in the profession.

Herr Streitman, the handsome tenor who has just come over from Vienna, seems to rest his reputation as much upon the fact that he is a lady-killer as upon his vocal accomplishments. The belles of the sausage eating section of New York are awaiting his appearance with impatience.

Laura LeClair died on Monday, August 26, of cancer, in Denver. As one of the LeClair sisters, Laura danced and sang in nearly every variety theater from Maine to California some years ago. She wore $15,000 worth of diamonds, and at her death she was worth more than $100,000.

The story which sustains the new spectacle "Kajanka" is based upon Hindoo mythology. "Kajanka" is a Tirhankard (a saviour supposed to appear every 2000 years). "Beelzebub," the wife of the devil; "Electra," the fairy queen, and other interesting characters participate in the action.

There is a curious little museum in Berlin, in which no relics are kept except royal garters. It is run in conjunction with the Hohenzollern museum and was founded by William I. Garters from the legs of all the princesses who have been married since 1817 are to be found in this unique collection.

Minnie Palmer talks of giving up starring entirely, and it is not improbable that towards Christmas time she will take an engagement in the pantomime at one of the London theaters. She is said to have been offered £80 ($400) a week to appear at Her Majesty's theater in "Cinderella" in December.

Marie Wainwright's production of "Twelfth Night," made at McVicker's theater, Chicago, on August 26 is said by the critics to be fully the equal in elaboration, beauty and correctness of any of Henry Irving's Shakespearean revivals. The acting of Miss Wainwright and her company is also warmly praised.

Madame Marie Le Brun, who expects soon to make an appearance in the musical world, is a singer of rare ability. Her voice is a rich mezzo soprano of great power and finish. She is also an accomplished linguist, singing with ease in four different languages. Mme. Le Brun was a favorite pupil of Ilma di Murska.

Frank McNish, the "Silence and Fun" minstrel, seems satisfied with London. He has had a good engagement with "Pony" Moore, is now at the Alhambra and is engaged for the pantomime season at Her Majesty's. Minnie Palmer is also to appear in the pantomime, and is to get a salary for her work, too.

Twenty years ago Arthur Sullivan began a grand opera entitled "The Sapphire Necklace," but abandoned it, and has used it up in other compositions. He is again about to attempt an opera on a serious subject, intended for D'Oyly Carte's new theater on Shaftsbury avenue, London. Julian Sturgis will write the libretto.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" has become so popular that its influence is seen among the youngsters who have witnessed the performance. Juvenile companies, amateur of course, amuse themselves at playing the part of the young earl. There are more Little Lord Fauntleroys in New York to-day than one has any idea of.

Manager Hayman, of the Baldwin and New California theaters, San Francisco, announces that he will shortly present to our theater-goers the most successful play of the present day, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The play is Mrs. Burnett's own adaptation of her beautiful story and it has met with a success that has been unprecedented. It will be presented here in a thoroughly complete and elaborate manner, by a specially selected cast of New York players and it is safe to predict that its production will be the dramatic event of the season.

The "Mr. Barnes of New York" company, under the management of Frank W. Sanger, opened their season at Proctor's Albany theater September 9. The cast contains Emily Rigl, Effie Germon, B. R. Graham and Sheridan Block. The company will carry the scenery used in the original production at the Broadway.

H. E. Dixey, in "The Seven Ages," don't speak at all in that character. He will enter in a perambulator. Then he will play a boy at school, at recess time. Next the lover and soldier, then the judge. He will not introduce his own specialties or anyone else's all in one scene. They will be scattered all through the piece. After the judge he becomes an old man, and the last scene is oblivion—dotage.

It is a coincidence that each of the three leading managers of New York stock theaters will have a foreign attraction this season. Mr. Daly will introduce William Terriss and Miss Millward at Niblo's, the Kendals will open at the Fifth Avenue under Dan Frohman, and Salvini will begin an engagement at Palmer's under A. M. Palmer. The three openings will be on the same night, October 7.

The jubilee of Anton Rubinstein has provoked a warm controversy in St. Petersburg. A Russian journal has published a violent article against the St. Petersburg Conservatoire and its director, Rubinstein. The latter is accused of unduly favoring music of Germanic tendencies to the exclusion of the Slavonic, and particularly the national school. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has taken up the defense.

George S. Knight is slowly dying of a broken heart in Asbury Park, N. J., and Sophie Worrell Knight, his devoted wife, is also nearly broken hearted. She has been obliged to sell her diamonds and other jewelry to pay for the attendance of physicians and a professional nurse on her unfortunate husband. But Mrs. Knight has not entirely lost courage, for on September 9 she went on the road as a star in musical comedies. She did this as a necessity and left Mr. Knight in good hands during her absence.

Two of the brightest children on the stage—Angela Ogden and Mamie Moore—are in "Ferncliff." The latter, a mite, plays the role of a boy. A comical thing occurred at rehearsal the other day. In the scene where Eddie tears his trousers and little Ellen mends them, she forgot her scissors. Dreading a scolding from the stage manager, she suddenly dropped her head and bit off the thread. This piece of "business" was funny and natural, and so pleased Mr. Haworth that he at once incorporated it into the play.

Infant actors, it appears, feel just as bad at having their scenes "cut" as do their elders. After Mr. Gerry's recent interference with the child wonder at the Bijou theater, New York, Kate Claxton, wishing to avoid trouble of a similar kind, insisted that Gertie Homan should cut out the few dancing steps which she had been in the habit of doing in "Bootle's Baby." The youngster accepted the edict with grieved countenance, but said nothing. A fresh trial, however, caused an outbreak. In the third act she had received each evening a bit of iced cake. This she had been accustomed to share with the rooster, which appears for a few moments on the stage. On the night when her dancing had been prohibited she rushed into the wings and in a burst of tears cried out: "They're not satisfied with cutting two of my best scenes, but they've even cut the icing from my sponge cake."

The dancing of the four young English girls imported for the spectacle of "Kajanka," soon to be produced in New York is thus spoken of by a New York writer, who witnessed a private rehearsal: "It is sure to create a sensation when it is given to the public. They are dancers of the Letty Lind style. They are not quite so graceful as the stars of the London Gaiety company, but their dancing is quite as attractive. One of its features is a minuet, during which they sing the latest London concert hall success. This is an innovation, and will be a taking feature, as all four of the young ladies can really sing. The air of their song is very taking. It is a sort of revised edition of "Annie Laurie," that will be sung and whistled from one end of the country to the other when it gets a start. The chorus is catchy, and will make an immense hit. The costumes of these gaiety dancers, as they are called, are very bewitching. They wear twelve skirts, requiring seventy-five yards of material. Added to their dancing, one of the girls is a phenomenal alto singer, and while all are comely, two are above the average for good looks, and one of them, Miss Sinnett, is remarkably handsome." TRINCULO.

Written for the Sunday Oregonian.

ADVERSITY.

How dark appear the heavens now!
How rude the blast to-night!
Each star that beamed with luster gleamed,
And shone so lovely bright.
Oh, they have fallen all as one,
Where ling'ring shadows grope;
They never more shall twinkle for
Me, from their throne of hope.

And where are now the loving friends
Who stood by me so long,
Vesting my soul, while full my bowl,
In happiness and song?
They, too, are gone, and seek no more
To cheer this heart of mine
Or aid me bear my load of care,
Since gone is wealth and wine.

Ere I had seen the days of want
Or felt the pangs of need,
Ne'er did I stop a thought to drop
If mine were friends indeed;
Nor did I dream of fortune's wild,
Capricious moves the least;
I fancied life devoid of strife,
As one eternal feast.

Well, times have changed, and so have I;
Too fast my course I ran;
It cost my youth to learn the truth—
The dollar makes the man.
Each day, upon my past career
A withered flow'r, once fair,
Gives forth no more the scent it bore,
But, oh! the thorns are there.

Lost hopes and thoughts of vanished joys
Now crowd my whirling brain;
Like soldiers fleet, they charge, retreat,
Retreat and charge again.
Upon the phalanx of my will
They make a bold attack;
Let come who will, I fight until
I fall upon their track.

Gay birds of heaven, sing no more
To me your wonted lays
As will recall, before I fall,
The things of happier days;
But chirp a solemn funeral march,
With notes that sigh and weep,
Ringing throughout this world of doubt,
To waken hearts that sleep.

Useless it is, O laughing brook,
To murmur in my ears;
Rude is thy jest, which often blest
Glad hours of vanished years.
And I adore thee now no more,
Sweet breeze without a name,
Nor will thy charms permit thy arms
To clasp my fragile frame.

Dark demons lurk where angels work,
And fate where hope survives,
Hoping to check our course and wreck
The prospects of our lives.
I own in the meshes of their net
I'm tangled, hand and foot;
Such is the gloom and this the doom
That in my youth took root.

Ere long this stony pathway ends,
Where angel faces beam;
Right has no worth upon this earth
While there it reigns supreme.
Oh! may, I pray, God speed the day
When I shall gain that sphere,
Nor may I miss to share its bliss
With hearts that hate me here,
—*Jens Kristian Grondahl.*

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 5, 1889.

What It Is That Pulls a Person Down.

It is not intellectual work that injures the brain, says the London *Hospital*, but emotional excitement. Most men can stand the severest thought and study of which their brains are capable and be none the worse for it, for neither thought nor study interferes with the recuperative influence of sleep. It is ambition, anxiety and disappointment, the hopes and fears, the loves and hates of our lives that wear out our nervous system and endanger the balance of the brain.

Not a particle of quinine nor any mineral substance is contained in Ayer's Ague Cure—yet it is a warranted specific for malaria.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

Mrs. Ladd's Reception—The Races Drew Many Society People to City View Park Daily.

VANITY FAIR.

When I'm Gone.

When I'm gone; lips now that kiss me
Will they sigh, and sadly miss me
When I'm gone?
Will the feet, all tired and weary
Of a path grown dark and dreary—
Still trudge on?

Will the eyes that sparkle brightly
Sadly gaze on mine's unsightly,
Deathly glaze?
Watch the pale and dying embers
Of a hope chill as December's
Dismal day?

When the stars of evening glisten,
Lying 'neath the sod, I'll listen
For you, dear;
In the tender twilight hours,
When you come with fragrant flowers,
I will hear.

When I sail on Death's dark ocean,
Calmly rest from life's emotion—
Curtain drawn;
Warm with love, one lip will kiss me,
One true heart will mourn, and miss me
When I'm gone.
—*William B. Fremuth.*

Undying.

The fragrance goes when the roses fall
And the song dies away with the bird,
Yet through all our lives will that fragrance last
And the song evermore be heard.

The dews that fall in the silent night
Are dried in the sun in the morn;
But a bud is nursed in this tender flood
From which a flower is born.

So the words we speak and the deeds we do,
Though they seem but the things of a day,
Will in some heart cast their flying seed
And bloom or rankle for aye.

In the order of God there is nothing lost,
Each atom has work and place;
Let us therefore pray that our words and acts
May be tempered by his grace.
—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*

"Oh, Uncle George," cried tender-hearted little Rollo, his eyes filling with tears, "let us give some money to that poor woman over there on the sand; see, she has hardly any clothes on!"

"Sure enough," said Mr. George, "why in thunder didn't you point her out before?"—*Life.*

Tom Paddleford—Going, Dick?

Dick Roe—Yes.

Tom—What are you going to do with the canoe now?

Dick—It's where Bunny Rocks sat last week when she agreed to marry me. I may need it this winter as a reminder for her. These girls are very forgetful, you know.—*Puck.*

A very curious collection of ladies' garters is kept in the Hohenzollern museum at Berlin. Whenever there is a wedding in the Hohenzollern family a number of these short silk garters with the initials of the newly-married princess are distributed among friends. The collection was begun by William I., and the oldest garter is that which was woven on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Frederich Wilhelm Ludwig with the daughter of the reigning Duke of Annalt Bernberg, 1817. There are twelve garters from the reign of Frederick William III., and ten from that of his ancestor, Frederick William IV. They are all made of ribbed silk of different colors, braided with gold or silver, and many of them are finished off at both ends by heavy fringes.

Do you know the legend of "The Wandering Jew?" It is as follows: As the Savior was on his way to the place of execution, overcome with the weight of the cross, he wished to rest, and stopped before the house of a Jew who, as the story goes, was named Ahasuerus. The heartless Hebrew ordered him to move on, at the same time applying many vile epithets and curses. As Jesus moved away, bearing his awful burden, he turned calmly toward the wretch and said: "Man, from this time forward throughout all eternity thou shalt be an outcast and a wanderer over the face of the earth." The astonished Jew stood like one petrified until the crowd had passed out of sight and the street had become silent and empty. Then, driven by terror and remorse, he began his wanderings from place to place. Pale and thin, with flowing white hair and unkempt beard, many nations of the earth behold he still wanders, unable to relinquish his task, or to find rest and oblivion in death.

Five miles west of the city of Cork Ireland, in a valley where two streams meet, is situated the little village of Blarney. The fame of Blarney is world wide. It has a castle and in the walls of the castle the famous "Blarney Stone" is set. The stone is set in the solid masonry, about fifty feet from the ground and about twenty feet below the projecting roof of the building. He or she who is adventurous enough to reach this wonderful magic stone, and has faith enough to kiss it, is said to thenceforth have a gift of marvelous efficacy. Honeyed words will flow from his lips. He will win his way everywhere and with everybody, and when mankind, and especially womankind, are taken captive by the witchery of his tongue, they will say "he has kissed the Blarney Stone." The tendency of modern generations to follow "false gods" is illustrated even in the matter of the Blarney Stone. Within the last seventy years it has been claimed that a stone on the roof of Blarney's castle is the best talisman. This spurious claimant to greatness is about two feet square and bears the date of 1703. The one mentioned as being set in the wall is on the northeastern side of the castle. It bears the date of the building of the castle, which is 1446. To kiss this the votary must be let down 20 feet by means of ropes, with 70 feet of space between him and terra firma. This has the effect of making almost every one believe that the rock on the roof is the "true and only Blarney," because the danger in kissing it is not so great.

The "Iron Crown," which worked up the minds of the people of the Middle Ages to such an extent that it became an object of adoration, was, in fact, a crown of gold, but the secret of the magic name rested on the tradition that the inside ring of iron was made from the nails driven through the hands and feet of Jesus at the time of his crucifixion. The crown was first used in a regal coronation by Agilulf, king of the Lombards, in the year 591, having been made for that monarch by the order of his wife, the Princess Theodelinde. The crown was afterwards sent as a present to the church at Monza, the queen, herself a great devotee, being the donor. It was used by Charlemagne at the ceremony in connection with this coronation and after him by all the emperors who were also kings of Lombardy. Napoleon I., it is said, put his crown upon his head when at Milan in 1806, saying: "God has given it to me. Woe unto him who shall touch it!" Napoleon founded the Order of the Iron Crown, but it speedily fell into disuse after the events of Waterloo and the fall of "The Great Woodman of Europe," as Victor Hugo has seen fit to call the Little Corporal. To be a member of this order is still regarded as the height of honor in Austria, where it still flourishes, having been revived by Francis I. in 1816. The iron crown is now in Naples, among the state treasures. It was taken by the Austrians to Vienna in 1859, but was presented to the king of Italy in 1866, who deposited it, as above related, with the other royal relics in the museum at Naples.

Of all curious and ingenious ways of making a living that of the New York woman who invented the "ordinary brownie of commerce" takes the lead. Everybody knows and loves Palmer Cox's brownies, who first appeared in *St. Nicholas*, and later in book form, showed what pranks they were equal to. At first there were only the old-fashioned little elves, with their skin-tight garments and peaked caps, such as all children were familiar with, but as the series went on there appeared in the crowd, first, a dude brownie, then an Irish elf, a Scotch one, a Chinese; old and young ones, brownie policemen, and one who wore a crown. The children all over the country grew to know and love them, and then this aforementioned ingenious woman conceived the brilliant idea of making brownies to sell. She worked at it some time before it was perfect, but finally, with the aid of a little wire, cloth and a paint brush, she turned out a sprite that wouldn't have known himself in the glass from the real thing or from Palmer Cox's pictures. She made three of them at a venture and sent them to the Woman's Exchange. They sold the first day and the second day she had an order for ten. Before the season was over the Exchange alone had sold 1,500 of them, the shops and exchanges in other cities had taken as many more, and every moment she had to spare would not suffice to fill the orders that came in, and she was forced to hire several assistants. Now, a well-known firm has hired her to make brownies exclusively for them. They pay her a big salary, give her an airy workroom in their establishment, where there are half a dozen girls to aid her and carry out her orders. She has copied all the varieties of brownies that Cox drew and has made half a dozen fresh sorts out of her own head. It seemed a very trifling foundation for success, but it is not the first time she has made money out of trifles, for it was she who invented the tissue paper owls which have sold by the thousand, and when the brownies lose their popularity she is confident she can find something to take their place.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The reception on Friday night given by Mrs. W. M. Ladd was the only society event of prominence during the past six days. The Portland Speed Association fall meeting was fairly well patronized by society people; yesterday's racing particularly being witnessed by a large number. Whatever of interest has happened will be found subjoined.

The Grothjan Concert.

Miss Fannie C. Grothjan's testimonial concert, after several delays was given last Tuesday evening at Masonic hall. The room was well filled and the young artist doubtless realized handsomely by the united efforts of those who were instrumental in arranging for the several numbers given. Those who contributed to the entertainment being mostly non-professionals, mention of them will be limited to saying that their efforts to please were one and all generally well received. Mr. Friedenrich played "Fantasie Norma" (Jaell) and "Polonaise" (Weber), which were given with good musical conception; his rendition of the second number was, however, much better phrased, and played with more spirit. Mr. Read's cornet solo, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," received an encore, to which he responded with Schubert's "Serenade." This furnished the opportunity to better determine his clear, full tone, not displayed in any number allotted to him; it was played smoothly and with expression. Occasionally one meets with surprises, and when contributing to the pleasure of all, they are the more delightful because they are surprises; this certainly was the case when hearing Mrs. Geisler. In her number souvenir de Bade (Leonard), was manifested an amount of technic, brilliancy and warmth of tone hardly looked for. To an encore she gave a cavatina, by Raff, a most delicious composition, which was played with a quality of firmness and delicacy truly surprising. This was her first appearance before a Portland audience, and being heartily received, it is to be hoped she may be heard again. The programme is appended:

Grand chorus—Mendelssohn's March............
Arion Society.
Piano solo—Fantasie Norma ....Jaell
S. Freidenrich.
Baritone solo—Das Grab auf der Heide.....Heiser
T. W. Mellis.
Scene from Julius Cæsar, in costume............
Messrs. Idleman and Brady.
Cornet solo—Comin' Through the Rye.. L. C. Read
Basso solo—No surrender........G. Carl Bronson
Scene from Cleopatra, in costume..............
Miss Allegra V. Lane.
Violin solo—Souvenir de Bade............Leonard
Mrs. Georgina Bressler Geisler.
Dagger and sleep walking scene from Macbeth..,
Miss Nina Larowe.
Baritone solo—Marguerita....................Faust
G. Carl Bronson.
Piano solo—Polonaise........................Weber
S. Freidenrich.
Grand chorus—Im Fruhling ......Arion Society

At Armory Hall.

The occasion of the grand concert and ball of the First Infantry band, O. N. G., to be given at the Armory hall on Friday, September 20, promises to be a most enjoyable affair. The concert proper will commence at 8 o'clock sharp, and among its features especially worthy of mention will be a cornet solo by Mr. L. C. Read and a saxophone solo by Mr. E. S. Thomas. After the concert a fine programme of dance music will be rendered by the full military band, when those present can trip the light fantastic to their heart's content.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Frisch, Frei, Stark, Freu,".....Kiesler
Cornet Solo—"Scotch Fantasie,"..............Read
Mr. L. C. Read.
Bombardon Polka.......................Bottisini
Mr. Webster.
Saxophone Solo—"Old Folks at Home" variations.................................Thomas
Mr. E. S. Thomas.
Euphonium Solo—"Cavatina fr Nabucco,"..Verdi
Mr. L. L. Day.
Grand Selection—"Iolanthe,"............Sullivan

Mrs. Ladd's Reception.

On Friday evening Mrs. W. M. Ladd gave a very elegant reception at her residence, corner of Main and West Park streets. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Failing, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Corbett Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs C. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. DeHart, Colonel and Mrs. McCraken, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs F. Alleyne Beck, Mrs C. H. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. R. B. Wilson, Miss Park, Mrs. M. P. Deady, Miss Failing, Miss May Failing, Miss Emily Failing, Miss Henrietta Failing, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Frank, Miss Holman, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Whitehouse, Miss Wilson, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Montgomery, Miss Clementina Wilson, Miss Nettie Montgomery, Miss Louise Wilson, Miss McCraken, Miss Donelson, Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. Lloyd Brooke, Mr. Henry Failing, Mr. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. Scott Brooke, and many others.

Farewell Driving Party.

Miss Maud Elkins entertained a number of friends at a driving party last Monday evening, previous to her departure for Tacoma, where she will attend school this winter. Among those who participated in the evening's enjoyment were: Mrs. A. M. Elkins, Mrs. Culver, Miss Maud Elkins, Miss Pearl Elkins, Miss May Hill, Miss Ella McKinnie, Miss Long, Messrs. Fred Morgan, George Streeter, C. Stinger, C. A. Malboeuf, Ed Roberts, W. Jones, C. Walker, George Long and John Compton.

Haut Ton Directory for 1889.

The Haut Ton Directory Publishing Company have just gotten out the work for 1889. The book has a handsome blue cover and many of the defects and mistakes of last year have been rectified. The general appearance of the book is the same. A calling and address list of Salem has been added, which increases the value of the work. The Haut Ton directory for 1889 will prove a very handy little volume.

Personal.

Mr. David Lewis left last week on his return to Princeton college

Miss Gale Jackson, of Oakland, Cal., is visiting Miss Gertrude Smith.

Miss Nina Bevan left Thursday morning for her home in Chicago.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan has gone to Southern Oregon on a shooting trip.

Tuesday last Mr. John Klosterman and wife went overland to San Francisco for a two weeks' trip.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery and family expect to leave New York for Berlin, Germany, on the 5th of October.

Miss Minnie B. Mayer, of Nanaimo, B. C., is on a visit to Portland. She will spend the holidays in this city.

Mrs. Robert Pittock and son, of Victoria, who were visiting in this city, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. J. N. Armstrong, of Yakima, W. T., passed through this city en route for Leavenworth, Kansas, last week.

Mrs. William Plimpton and family, accompanied by Miss Mary Hinman, made a short visit at Westport during the week.

Mrs. N. B. Pendleton arrived home Friday from the coast, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. A. V. Pendleton, of Astoria.

Mrs. Gus Cline and daughters, of Wallula, left on Thursday's overland train for San Francisco, Cal., on a visit for two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Sill have returned from Mill City, Marion county, where they spent two months on business combined with pleasure.

Miss Sue McFall left on Wednesday evening for the East, en route to England, where she will remain for two
tives.

Miss Florence Glisan le
over the Northern Pacific
will visit friends in Buffalo
fore going to New York city.

Miss Mamie Morse has re
Francisco, where she has
with Mr. Zoberbier, late of the
servatory of Music, and
class in piano this week.

VANCOUVER &

GARRISON NOTES

Mrs. Kilbourne and family
day from a protracted visit

Colonel Lee, Miss Lee, Miss
Dr. Alexander went down
Monday to Fort Canby.

General Gibbon, accompanied
expects to leave here to-morrow
burg, en route to Lake Chelan
tain Swigert and his troop.

Lieutenant Fuller, 2d Cavalry
day with a detachment of six
for Ager, California, to meet
who is on an inspecting tour
ment and goes first to visit F

Captain Patten, the depot
at these headquarters, has
to go to Washington. He will
here by Captain Ingalls about
Major Merritt Barber will be
duty in this department as
tant general October 1 by Ma
comes from Washington. He
new station will be St. Paul.

Colonel Anderson with six
his regiment expects to leave
early Saturday morning on
and N. boat for The Dalles
march overland from there to
at Cayuse station. This leaves
companies here, "E" and
Trotter and Metcalfe, these
been on a practice march to
last summer.

TOWN NOTES.

Mrs. E. Durgin and family
moved from here to East Port
view of residing there permanently

Mrs. M. J. Hayden left here
via the Northern Pacific for Ca
Wyo., to visit her son-in-law,
telle, intending to spend a few
and at Minneapolis.

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

AT AUTUMN.

When the autumn leaves are
At my heart a voice seems ca
Sweetly calling, as of yore,
As in days that are no more,
Ere we two so sadly parted,
To live on, though broken-h

When the summer birds are
When the summer bees are
Then my sorrow seems to
Tho' thou'rt still as dear to
As when, years ago, we parted
Ere our bitter tears had started.

But when autumn winds are
At my heart, sad tears keep
For the past comes back to
Bringing back sweet thoughts
With its sadness and its
With no hopes of bright to

In your home across the
On your soft and restful
Do your thoughts fly o'er
In my loneliness for thee?
Dear, my prayers will never
Till at last we both find

Oft at night my eyes behold
And my empty arms enfold
Then the daylight, brightly
Proves too soon I'm only dre
In our life's cold, bleak Dece
All I ask is, love, remember.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1889.

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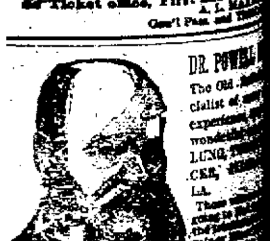
Paul and the East. The 9:30 P. M.
to Rockford, via Pendleton and
to Union, La Grande, Baker City
Huntington with Oregon Short Line
Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the
Palace and Family Sleeping cars
West-bound trains arrive at 6:00 A. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland, Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From
Oregon ....Sept.	8, 20	State....
State.......Sept.	12, 24	Columbia
Columbia ...Sept.	16, 28	Oregon

The company reserves the right to
or sailing days.
To Astoria.—Steamboats leave
night except Sundays and daily at 7 A.
day except Tuesdays for Washington
days, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.
side. O. R. & N. boats leave Ash st.
Telephone leaves foot Alder st.
To Dalles and Cascades—Leave
6 A. M., except Sundays.
Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave
A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
and way points. Returning, leave Dayton
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays
Returning, leave Corvallis Tuesdays
Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria
Olympian and North Pacific between
toria (except Sundays), as follows:
7:00 A. M.; leave Victoria at 6 A. M.
Snake River Points.—The 9:30
and Friday connects at Riparia
river boat for Lewiston and intermediate
Ticket office, First and Oak
A. L. Max
Gen'l Pass. and



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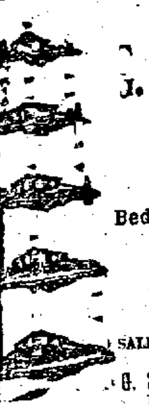
VOL. XXIX.



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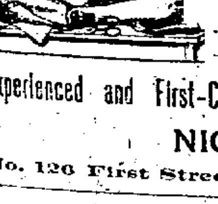

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

A Roseburg paper says that many new settlers are coming into Douglas county.

The assessed value of property in Malheur county is returned at $1,946,977. Good for so new a county.

Washington is "red hot" with politics. On a full vote the republicans should carry the state by 5000 to 8000 majority.

Governor Ferry, republican candidate for the governorship of Washington, is very popular. His fitness for the office is recognized on all sides, and he will be elected by a heavy majority.

Democratic papers are publishing an account of an alleged scheme to "colonize negroes from the East in the doubtful state of Washington." It is ridiculous. There is no "colonization scheme," and Washington is not doubtful.

Democratic speakers in Washington say there are more failures now than when Cleveland was president. Perhaps it is so; and if so, it may show that the results of democratic administration during four years are beginning to appear.

The venerable widow of James K. Polk celebrated her 86th birthday on the 4th inst. at her home in Nashville. She is in good health, is a stately, dignified dame, and enjoys the homage that she receives as the oldest living lady of the White house.

A number of campers have already pitched their tents on the state fair grounds; the pavilion has been handsomely decorated, the flower department has blossomed into beauty and there is promise of a good exhibit in most, if not all, of the departments.

Steamboat men report the upper Willamette lower than ever known since an attempt was made to navigate its waters with steam craft. While it is possible that this is an exaggerated statement, it is true that the river is too low to answer the purposes of navigation with profit to steamboat owners.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose strong and attractive stories of the fisher-folk of the coast of Massachusetts have been widely read, is known, it is said, by every fisherman in Gloucester. She maintains a fisherman's reading room in that city, and they who go down to the sea in ships honor her above all other women for her efforts in their behalf.

The use of the golden rod as a decoration for the table of ex-Senator Davis, at Deer Park, on the occasion of the dinner to the president recently, has given it a boom as the "national flower." For gracefulness of form, purity of line, wide range of habitat, sturdy character of growth and excellence of family characteristics, it is hardly surpassed by any other truly American plant.

Salem is in a mild state of excitement over the postmaster problem. The *Statesman* calls out the name of one citizen who has "never asked for the postmastership of the city," and couples this remarkable assertion with the rumor that he has been appointed to the place. So far as reported this citizen is the only one who has not made known his desires in this direction, and his appointment would be a remarkable instance of the office having sought the man.

The people of Hillsboro show by their enterprise that they are in earnest in desiring to make their town the terminus of the Astoria & South Coast railroad. The *Independent* publishes a list which shows that nearly $14,000 has been pledged upon the condition however, that the company shall pay for all orchards or houses that will be destroyed in the construction of the line. Oregon is so vast in extent that there is little fear in the near future that too many railroads will be built.

Science has harnessed lightning to its chariot, and forced it to do the bidding of man. The experience of Thomas Holman of Salem, who narrowly escaped death Friday evening, while adjusting the "harness," proves to his satisfaction, at least, that the powerful agent is not a servant that can be trusted outside of special conditions. He is nursing two terribly burned hands as the result of tampering with an electric light while the current was complete, and trying to feel becomingly thankful that he lives to engage in the painful vocation.

The French government has warned the clergy not to take part in the elections in France, and the warning is justified by the terms of the concordat, which is virtually a treaty of peace between the French nation and the Vatican. All parties in France contribute by taxation to the stipends received by the priests and village cures, and the conditions of the concordat place the clergy under obligations not to array themselves against the government, which provides for their support. Under the system of state maintenance, the church is the creature of the nation, and cannot with propriety cast its weight with any political faction.

The will of William Thaw, the millionaire railroad king of Pittsburg, who died in Paris recently, makes bequests to various public institutions, aggregating between $400,000 and $500,000. The vastness of his wealth may be guessed when in addition to these bequests he had sufficient to make his wife and ten children each more than a millionaire, directed that a large number of mortgages should be canceled and remitted debts amounting to many thousands of dollars. He had been a generous giver to benevolent objects during a long life, often saying that he intended to be his own almoner, hence the comparative smallness of his charitable bequests in his will.

A "mass convention" of the greenback-labor party called in Cincinnati Friday mustered twenty-five members. Nothing daunted, the leader, George A. Jones, of New York, proceeded to deliver a long address on greenback principles, which was, no doubt, highly edifying to the twenty-five whose mission is to reform the national system of finance and place it on what the ancient greenbacker termed a "simple basis." The "mass" of financiers of this school has been thinned out wonderfully during the past ten years, but someway an ungrateful country goes on paying its debt and enjoying industrial prosperity unconscious of the loss that it has suffered.

The tobacco habit finds an advocate in its claim to healthfulness in the career of Mrs. Danforth, a resident of Manchester, who learned to smoke tobacco in her Virginia home in her girlhood and who now, at the o'er ripe age of 97 years, smokes twelve pipefuls daily. It may be accounted a virtue in the weed to preserve, if it has done so, a withered, carping crone, who goes about half bent with a pipe in her mouth, boastful of the possibility of reaching her hundredth birthday, but most people who are cleanly and otherwise decently disposed will doubt it. Better a clean and useful life of threescore years than an exceeding length of days in a tabernacle, made repulsive by the shriveling, mal-odorous process of being preserved in nicotine.

CAMPAIGN MISTAKES.

Mr. T. C. Griffitts, democratic candidate for representative in congress for the new state of Washington, in his speech at Vancouver, on Friday night, asserted that "this Northwest coast was secured to the United States by democratic diplomacy in the Louisiana purchase, upon which this acquisition was pre-eminently based. Mr. Griffitts further remarked that "this could not be denied."

But Mr. Griffitts was wholly in error. It is not supposed that he meant to make a misstatement; he simply has not examined the subject, and therefore has no knowledge of it. For the fact is a very familiar one to all who have examined the historical ground of our title to the Northwest coast, that this title is not based at all on the Louisiana purchase. "The Oregon country," in which are now contained the present state of Oregon, the territories of Washington and Idaho, and part of the present territory of Montana, became ours by right of discovery, exploration and settlement. It was wholly outside the Louisiana purchase, which did not extend west of the Rocky mountains.

Our claim to "the Oregon country" also included a large part of the present province of British Columbia. We claimed the country up to 54 degrees and 40 minutes; and the democratic national platform of 1844 declared that our title to the whole of Oregon up to "fifty-four forty" was "clear and unquestionable." Yet within two years thereafter the democratic administration of President Polk, surrendered to Great Britain the whole territory down to the forty-ninth parallel. "Fifty-four, forty or fight" had been an insincere campaign cry. Northern democratic senators reproached their party for the surrender, which had been dictated to the administration by its Southern adherents. Hannegan, of Indiana, in reply to a Southern senator, said: "If Oregon were good for the production of sugar and cotton it would not have encountered this opposition. Its possession would have been at once secured." The democratic party abandoned a large part of Oregon to prosecute a scheme of the South for the acquisition of more slave territory. The "courage" of the party, of which the democrats of Washington boast in their Ellensburgh platform, was manifested in declining to maintain a valid claim against Great Britain, a strong power, and at the same time in making an aggressive war upon a flimsy claim on Mexico, a weak one. But Southern territory would make slave states; Northern territory would not.

Mr. Griffitts made the further remark: "It was a democratic president who said: 'Our claim is 54:40 or fight.'" If a democratic president said that, he failed most signally to live up to it, since he didn't maintain the claim to 54:40, nor fight, either.

It is plain that the gentlemen who are in control of the democratic campaign in Washington don't know much about the early history of the Northwestern country. They are mostly newcomers, "tenderfeet," and the subject is new to them. They have hitherto had no occasion to study it, hence their mistakes.

SALEM'S GALA WEEK.

Salem's gala week opens to-morrow. Time was when this was a harvest week for every resident of the city who could fix up a back room to rent at an exorbitant rate, and to the few hotels of the place that ruthlessly charged first-class prices for fourth-rate accommodations. But all this has changed, and though state fair week is not the busy, bustling, financial lift to Salem that it was fifteen or twenty years ago, it still draws quite a crowd for a few days, and makes everybody correspondingly happy, if the weather is propitious. If skies should lower, however, the scene is a dismal one. Nothing so effectively turns the fair into a "foul" as a cold, cheerless September rain solemnly pattering upon the tents and shanties about the grounds and reducing these latter to a state of dismal, uninviting gloom. The Oregon state fair has had a good many experiences of this kind. What a lugubrious spectacle the grounds have presented some years! Determined people tramping about in the mud, making believe that they did not mind it, and striving ruefully to protect themselves from the fine, penetrating mist, or the large drops sent by the bleak South winds with force sufficient to invade the skin by dripping umbrellas and bedraggled rubber wraps; the limp despair on the face of the restaurant keeper; the pinched look on that of the exhibitor; the hopeless stare of the vender of watermelons and other cooling fruits, as the drenched crowd hurried by his booth, and the grim attempt of the management to make light of the matter and predict a financial success in spite of the rain. Certainly a more dreary picture, or one less calculated to enhance the interests of Oregon than is presented by a rainy fair week could not well be imagined. However, the coming week has promise of good weather, barring the cold, foggy mornings that make camping a chilly experience. The managers assure the public that the exhibit will really be worth while, and every effort consistent with the society's purse—predicated upon possible gate receipts and entrance fees—has been made to make the races the attractive feature of the display. Besides this, the rag carpet will doubtless be there, and the yarn petticoat, women in stripes and the home-made blankets from a Missouri loom of a long past decade, and the card of "tatting" samples, and the stuffed chair, embellished by an exaggerated parrot worked in wool, and the patch-work quilts, and a multitude of things which the memory of every visitor of years agone can easily supply. We all remember them and hail them as heirlooms of the fairs of long ago. With all of these in prospect, and with a rising barometer, reduced railroad fares, and all Marion county ransacking orchards, gardens and fields for products wherewith to astonish the world, the fair which opens to-morrow at the grounds of the Salem Agricultural Society, near Salem, may be heralded in advance as a success.

Through Pullman vestibuled sleepers and dining cars; also latest improved tourist sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific railroad. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

MEETING NOTICES.

All members of Fidelity Lodge No. 4, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at Ross Hall to-day at 3 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, G. H. Stanton, which takes place from Denning's undertaking rooms to-day at 4 P. M.
AL KADDERLY, Foreman.
East Portland, Sept. 14.

The dedication of the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, on 13th street, between C and D, will take place to-day, the 15th, at 2:30 P. M. The Rev. H. Hanson of Fresno, Cal., will officiate and also preach in the evening. All are cordially invited.

DIED.

At Gervais, Oregon, Sept. 14, 1889, Hugh Francis, only child of H. F. and Mary V. McKay.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., East Portland—Members of this lodge are notified to attend a special communication, at their lodge room, this afternoon, Sept. 15th, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, G. A. Stanton. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
H. H. HOLMES, Sec. S. BULLOCK, W. M.

Geo. H. River, Undertaker and Embalmer, S. W. cor. 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 562.

HAIR DRESSING
At WARE'S HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill st.

Schwab Bros., Printing and Litho. Co. Lowest Prices. 112 and 114 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 470. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VEST MAKERS. GORDAN BROS., 167 First st. 11s3

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN CATHOLIC family, by young man, mechanic. Address Carpenter, care Oregonian. 1

WANTED—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS OR cottage centrally located. Call or address Mrs. W. S. [illegible], No. 2 Stark st. 15d

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm; 2 or 3 children no objection; state wages wanted. Address 145 Front st. 15s7

NEVER MISS THE NEW YORK ON Sunday; their spread is the finest in the city. Go right there.

PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS. T. J. GEISLER, Lawyer, Portland Savings Bank Building. 1

WHITE ROSE—DID NOT GET YOUR letter in time; please write again; address as before. L. 14s2*

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT O'REILLY'S 93 Third st, bet. Morrison and Alder. 15s4*

A NEW HOME, VERY SIGHTLY LOCATION; East Side; all conveniences; proper party can get terms to suit. J. B. HART, 80 Second st. 15d

WANTED—BY SEPT. 20, A RELIABLE WOMAN to work for a new firm in this city; salary $40 per month. Address W. R., care Oregonian. 15s1*

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN FOR porter work at Cordray's Musee and Theater. Apply Monday morning. J. F. CORDRAY & CO.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedrooms, for gentlemen, in private family; no children. Apply at 251 Main st.

WOOD ENGRAVING—THE LEWIS & Dryden Printing and Lithographing Co., First and Stark sts.

LOWEST PRICES IN WALL PAPER AND window shades at FREEBURN & CO.'s, 127 and 129 Third, bet. Alder and Washington.

FALL STYLES—ALL SHADES OF INgrains, with friezes to match. SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, 87 Washington.

W. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law, Room 12, Portland saving bank building, Second and Washington. 2lstf*

PIANO TUNING—W. S. GEARY ATtends to all orders left at the KOHLER & CHASE Music House, 71 Morrison st. 14s10*

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, A SUITE OF rooms, very pleasant, delightfully situated, and convenient to business. Address M. A., care Oregonian. 1

FOR RENT—JUST COMPLETED, A 9-ROOM house, with all modern improvements, on Grant st., bet. First and Front sts. Inquire of Dr. E. P. Frazer. 1

TWO GENTLEMEN WISH FURNISHED room, with fire, Oct. 1; central location; $12 per month; references given and required. Cosh, care Oregonian. 1

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, trusty and industrious man with small family, as working manager of farm. Address Farmer, care Oregonian. 15s2

FOR RENT—PLEASANT, NEWLY FURNISHed rooms, en suite or single, desirable location; bath; terms reasonable to desirable party. 37 N. West Park.

ONE PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath, fire and board for 2, in good location for medical students; price $20 each. Address M. F., care Oregonian. 16s2

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY OR GENtleman, willing to earn steady promotion, in an old established house; good salary. Address H. G. S., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BLOCK 1, NORTH ALbina—8 lots, 50x100—all fenced; house, barn and cistern; on line of the electric motor; price $2400 cash. Address K., care Oregonian. 15s3

A BARGAIN—ELEGANT 6-ROOM COTtage, 21st, near G; sewerage and gas, fine basement and attic; terms easy. Address Home, care Oregonian. 15s2*

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT interest, on the security of improved city property. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 12stf

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. MOORE & STARR.

$ C LOTS IN ALBINA HOMESTEAD FOR sale for a few days; 3 blocks from Motor line; all level and clear. For particulars see J. B. TRUMAN, or direct to Box 27, Albina.

TOBACCO, FRUIT AND CANDY BUSINESS for sale cheap; fine location, good chance to make money. WILLIAM JAMES, 120 Third street, upstairs. 1

$800—160 ACRES ON SAUVIE'S ISLand, worth $100 per acre for gardening; part of it worth $200 a year for a duck shooting privilege. GRUNDY & MELRATH, 48½ First st., Portland. 1

$800—WILL BUY A CORNER AND INSIDE lot, (2 lots) in the city of Sellwood, smooth and clear of brush or timber; offered for a few days only. WATSON, SMITH & CO.
15s7* No. 4 Stark street.

$50,000. TO LOAN IN SUMS not less than $10,000; 6 per cent interest; on first-class city property.
HENRY ACKERMAN, 1 Washington, cor. Front.

WE WILL HAVE OUR FALL OPENING OF millinery goods, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18th and 19th; at which time the ladies of Portland are cordially invited to examine a most carefully selected stock. R. A. COSGROVE & CO., 82 Washington street. 15s3*

ONION'S MUSIC STORE.
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, etc., Music Supplies, Fine Strings. Mail orders solicited. Instruments repaired. 51 Morrison st. su w tf

D. PORTER & CO. HAVE THE largest stock of Ladies' Stylish Ready-Made Suits at the Lowest Prices in the city. 147 Third street.

TIMBER—HOMESTEAD, PRE-EMPTION and school claims adjoining railroad. Both cedar and yellow fir. The best conditions offered to parties wishing to locate. A. STERLING, office No. 34 Washington st., room No. 15, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE—WE HAVE FOR SALE AT A bargain; the fixtures, etc., connected with a first-class ground floor office, with low rent, and in a first-class location for the Real Estate, Brokerage or Insurance Business. Call immediately. LONG & YOUNG,
13s2* 54 Washington St.

2 CHOICE LOTS—CORNER and inside, Holladay's Addition; size 50x100 feet each; facing west, 4 blocks east of P. and V. motor line, nice level building spot; price $8100, part cash.
CARR & GOLDSMITH,
S. W. cor First and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

$5 DOWN AND $2.50 A MONTH BUYS $50 lot in Menlo Park on Base line road; Mt. Tabor motor will pass the property. N. B.—Our representative will call upon working men and women unable to leave store or office and exhibit maps and plat, if requested to by mail.
EMPIRE LAND CO.,
74 Morrison.

DEATH WARRANT. BRIGHT'S Disease of the Kidneys is considered a death warrant. Dr. Sill's famous Electric Belts will cure any case, if the patient is not over 70 years old. Rheumatism and nervous diseases permanently cured. For sale by Skidmore & Co., 151 First st., druggists. Wholesale by Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, Portland, Or. 25s8

$25,000—A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR RICH man, in city. See PLATO.

$14,000—47 ACRES, BEST STOCK AND dairy farm. See PLATO.

$10,000—PROPERTY ON 4TH, BRINGing in $100 per mo. See PLATO.

$4000—½ INTEREST IN 40 ACRES, WILL pay to hold. See PLATO.

$800—80 ACRES, NOT FAR FROM CITY; also 80 for $700. See PLATO.

$1000—160 ACRES NEAR LA GRANDE; all fenced. See PLATO.

9 YAMHILL AND 63 N. FIRST IS WHERE you can always See PLATO.

$1800—FURNITURE NEW, WORTH $4500; near Park theater. See PLATO.

$1000—BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE, full. See PLATO.

A SWEDISH GIRL WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN private family for sewing, taking care of children, or other light work. Call at the Berne hotel. 15s3

$30,000—$100 PER MONTH CLEAR; SAW mill man only. See PLATO.

$15,000—SAWMILL MAN CAN HAVE half interest. See PLATO.

$7000—MANUFACTURING, PAYING BIG; needs business man. See PLATO.

$3500—JOB PRINTING OFFICE, CLEARing $400 monthly. See PLATO.

$3000—PLANING MILL, LINKVILLE; SURE fortune now. See PLATO.

$3000—TRUCK BUSINESS; BEST CITY IN Oregon; paying. See PLATO.

$3000—RESTAURANT, BRICK BUILDING; pay itself fair week. See PLATO.

$2000—GROCERY, HORSES, WAGON; BIG trade, 7 years. See PLATO.

$1800—LODGING HOUSE, 32 ROOMS; GOOD money. See PLATO.

$1000—CIGAR STAND; CLEARS $10 PER day; sure thing. See PLATO.

$1000—PARTNER WANTED IN HOTEL; German preferred. See PLATO.

$1000—SALOON, AND BILLIARD TABLE First st. See PLATO.

$350—ANOTHER SALOON ON FIRST ST. See PLATO.

$950—RESTAURANT, CENTRAL, 5 YEARS old; worth more. See PLATO.

$500—PARTNER IN PLUMBING; PLUMBers get rich. See PLATO.

$500—HALF INTEREST IN PROPRIETARY medicines; retail 22 years. See PLATO.

$275—LUNCH COUNTER ON PRINCIPAL street; big for two. See PLATO.

$250—FRUIT STAND, PROMINENT CORner; catch constant trade. See PLATO.

9 YAMHILL, COR. FIRST OR 63 N. FIRST; telephone or call and See PLATO.

$5 TO $25—ROOMS ALL PARTS OF CITY; NO charge for or to roomers. See PLATO.

10 GIRLS CAN GET EASY PLACES, ALL kinds. See PLATO.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERship—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Fang Fan and Chan Joe heretofore doing business at No. 197 Second street, Portland, Oregon, under the firm name of Yee Chung Yuen Kee & Co., has been dissolved; a sale of all the merchandise, stock, etc., having been made to Chan Ho York and Chee Fook Ark, who will continue business at the old stand, under the old firm name.
CHAN HO YORK,
CHEE FOOK ARK,
FONG FUN,
16s10 CHUNG JOE.

TO THE PUBLIC—I TAKE GREAT PLEASure in announcing the coming of Mrs. J. Anderson Root, the pioneer of Christian healing on the Pacific coast, and under whose treatment I was cured 4 years ago. Mrs. Root can be consulted at my residence, 223 Ninth st. cor. Main, commencing Monday, Oct. 16. Office hours from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., till further notice. Classes for instruction now forming. Consultation free. Respectfully,
14s2* MRS. E. DePRANS.

$1450—HALF LOT AND SMALL COTTAGE, centrally located, in East Portland; time on $800 if desired.
$1000—Vacant lot in Holladay's add.; part cash.
$3000—Fine house and lot in Holladay's add.
M. F. CULVER,
13s3* 1119 Fourth St., E. Portland, Or.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MORNING Star Restaurant have sold to Long Git, N. E. Lin and Lum Yock, who have changed the name to Evening Star Restaurant, and will conduct the same at 81½ First st., in first-class style. They solicit the patronage of the public. 15s2

FINE CATTLE FOR SALE—G. R. COGSWELL of Cochelo, W. T., will have some fine Red Polls on exhibition and sale at the state fair; they are claimed to be the best family and dairyman's cow, or stockraiser's cattle to be had. Now is the time to secure a start. 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, EMPLOYMENT BY temperate young man willing to accept anything, from sawing wood to keeping books; has had 9 years' practical experience in a mercantile vocation; no book agency wanted. Apply Earnest, care Oregonian. 15s2

$3000—WILL BUY A 10-ACRE TRACT near Mt. Tabor. Also Riverside addition to Albina, on easy installments. Come and get yourself before they are picked over. A. STECKING, Real Estate Agent, 34 Washington st., room 15. 12s5*

FOR SALE—PILOT SCHOONER, S. G. WHITE, as she lays in Astoria, with 30 tons pig iron ballast and everything complete and ready for sea; size 35.73, registered tons, 2 years old, and sails very fast. For particulars apply to SUTTON & BEEB.

YOU LOOK 20 YEARS YOUNGER; YES, I FEEL like a boy; my nerves are steady; I sleep well and eat hearty; Dr. Sill's Electric Belt has made me a new man. For sale by Skidmore & Co., 151 First st. Consult Dr. Sill, First National Bank building. 12s9*

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS DUMPING RUBBISH of any kind on the property of the Northern Pacific Terminal Co., in north Portland, without permission, will be prosecuted according to law.
15tf J. W. JOHNSTON, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE — SOME VERY CHOICE AND cheap lots in Central Albina, Multnomah addition and Patton tract, on easy terms.
WATSON, SMITH & CO.,
15s5* No. 4 Stark St.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man from the East, a position in wholesale store, hotel clerk or night watchman, 8 years' experience in dry goods business; salary no object; can furnish reference. Address G. E., care Oregonian. 15s2

WANTED—BY A LADY, FULLY QUALIFIED, situation as matron of an institution, or as housekeeper for club, hotel or first-class private family; has experience; can give best of references. Address Housekeeper, care Oregonian. 14s2

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 50x100, with all modern conveniences, fronting on the base line road, 2 blocks from Mt. Tabor motor line, for $1700, on very easy terms. BACON & REID, 310 First st. 15s1*

MRS. CLOVER, FORMERLY OF 71 MORRIson st., has removed to N. W. cor. First and Pine sts. Reid's building, over Portland National Bank; these are the most elegant rooms in Portland, en suite, single or transient. 1

BEFORE YOU THINK OF BUYING A HANGing lamp for parlor or hall, call at O'Reilly's tinware and crockery store. He also has some of the finest and cheapest heating stoves on the coast. Third and Morrison sts. 24stf

AGENTS WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN for every town and county in Oregon to sell one of the best selling novelties ever offered. Call at Quimby House, Monday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., room 30. 15s2

FOR SALE—A CHOICE, WELL IMPROVED property on Portland Heights, consists of 3 lots, good dwelling and out houses; easy terms.
15s5* WATSON, SMITH & CO., 4 Stark st.

ELOCUTION, STAGE TRAINING, PHYSICAL culture, i. e. Del Sarte dumb bells, wands, clubs and fencing. MISS NINA LARROWE, N. W. cor. Sixth and Madison. Call 4:30 to 6 P. M. 15s1f

FOR RENT — A GOOD 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON Portland Heights, with good basement, good water, etc. Apply to W. C. McKEAN, McKean & Campbell, cor. Second and Main. 15s1f

WANTED — A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO general housework in a small American family; must be steady and competent. Apply at 164 Jackson st., cor. East Park. 14s2

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and cook; good wages will be paid a competent party. Call at Forbes & Wheeler's, Nos. 244 and 246 First st. 15stf

WANTED—A MUSICAL ASSISTANT FOR A kindergarten who will give her services for instruction in the training class. Apply to Mrs. Dunlap, 246 Washington st. 15s1

LOST—IN MARKET OR THIRD ST., A LETter addressed to Miss Mate L. Barrett, Bertie, W. T., containing bill of lading; finder please leave at Oregonian office. 1

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG lady, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.; willing to do most any work. Address Anxious, care Oregonian. 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL engineer and machinist, have had charge of large works as chief engineer. Address Engineer, care Oregonian. 15s1

FOR RENT—TWO STORY DWELLING CONtaining 8 rooms and bath, and all modern improvements. Apply 21 N. Sixth st., cor B, between 1 and 3 P. M. 15s11

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, 25 OR 30 years of age, to assume the care of two children in a small town near Portland. Address C. J., care Oregonian. 15s2

MRS. T. W. EATON IS PLEASED TO INFORM her friends and patrons that she can now be seen daily at her place of business, No. 105½ Morrison st. 15s3*1

WANTED—LADY AND DAUGHTER DESIRE 3 unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; good location; references exchanged. Box 369.

MACHINERY WANTED — SECOND-HAND friction hoisting engine and boiler, from 4 to 10 horsepower. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Ilwaco, W. T.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter wishes a position; experience desired more than salary. Address J. P. A., care Oregonian. 15s2

FOR SALE OR LEASE—100x100, IMPROVED, suitable for manufactory or warehouse, centrally located. L. E. THOMPSON & CO. 15stf su th

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. J. W. MINER. BUSIness sittings a specialty. 229½ First st. 15s14

MACHINERY WANTED — SECOND HAND friction hoisting engine boiler, from 4 to 10 H power. Address W. H. Taylor, Ilwaco, W. T. 15s7

6 LOTS IN ALBINA FOR SALE AT A BARgain or will trade for Vancouver property.
15stf* WEST & STEARNS, 12 Stark st.

CONCERT AT THE ALBINA WHITE HOUSE on Williams av., every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. The Public are cordially invited.

WANTED — A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and to make himself generally useful. Apply bet. 1 and 2 at Canyon Creek Laundry. 15s3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; also double parlors on first floor with or without board. 206 Eleventh st. 15s1

A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES SITUATION IN an American family to assist in housework and sewing. Address A. N., care Oregonian. 15s3

FOR RENT—STORE BUILDING, CORNER Fourth and Columbia streets. TELFER & STEARNS, Real Estate Co., 18 Stark st. 14s7*

WANTED—BUTTONHOLES TO MAKE, FINE mending and sewing of all kinds to do; children's clothes a specialty. 75 Bet., basement. 15s2

YOUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION AS STENographer and typewriter; experience desired; salary no object. C. W., care Oregonian. 1

LOST—A CHILD'S GOLD PIN IN THE SHAPE of a key, set with pearls; reward of five dollars on its return to 26 Washington st. 15s3

FOR SALE—50 LOTS, 50x100 FEET, NEAR St. Johns Motor; all cleared; price $1800, half cash. Address L., care Oregonian. 15s2

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM by two young men; can give best of references. Address A. N., care Oregonian. 1

LOST—FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, SMALL GOLD RING, diamond setting; finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 306 Fourth st. 1

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES TO CORrespond with a limited number of gentlemen. Address box 582, Astoria, Or. 15s6

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family by steady, permanent gentleman. Address Alpha, care Oregonian. 1

FOUND—THE LATEST AND MOST STYLISH place for dressing the hair, at the MISSES ROSENTHAL, 163 Fourth st. 23st *f

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PIANO, CHEAP for cash or exchange for stock of groceries. Address 1 S N. 14th st. 15s3

FOR RENT—STABLE FOR 2 HORSES CHEAP, with room for feed. 27 Montgomery st., bet. First and Second. 1

WINTER APPLES FURNISHED IN CARlots; prices given on application. S. J. EGBERT, 101 Front st. 15s1f*

R. G. COLLIS, 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 30d-tuth-3*

A FINE PIANO FOR SALE, ON MONTHLY installments; a bargain. Address No. 23, Sixth street. 1

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO INSPECT THE new Jewelry Store of G. Heitkemper, 151 Third.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G. R. DEBMAN, 84 2d st.

A NEW COTTAGE TO RENT. INQUIRE OF Ed. Morgan, cor. Sixth and Washington st. 15s7

MISS HETTIE WOLF WILL REOPEN KINdergarten at 13 Yamhill st., Monday, Sept. 16.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN A KITCHen at Columbia Hotel, cor. First and Clay sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HUSTLER FOR A PARTner. Room 13 Abington Building. 15s3

WANTED — TWO GOOD TINNERS AT 322 First st. 15s4

NEW TO-DAY.

N. G. GREEN

Real Estate and Investment Agent.
Member of the Real Estate Exchange.

Office Room 10, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

Special Bargains in Real Estate.

$5400—Two lots on Corbett st. and Second ave. in South Portland, on the new electric motor line grade is perfect, and the view of the Willamette river and Cascade mountains cannot be excelled in or near Portland; easy terms.
$3000—Full lot on Eleventh st., near O st.; terms ½ cash.
$1000—For two lots in Multnomah addition to Albina. A bargain.
$2000—For two lots in South Portland, near motor line, commanding a fine view.
$100,000—Water-front property in East Portland, bet. Morrison st. and the Stark-street ferry.
$6500—½-block, situate S. W. cor. 17th and N sts., Couch addition, known as "Nob Hill." A fine property.
$10,500—½-block, with improvements, on west side of Front st., bet. Hall and Lincoln.
$11,000—Full lot, with improvements, N. W. cor. First and Hall sts.
$8500—High, level, cleared land, Quinn's addition to East Portland. A fine bargain. Adjoining property selling at high figures by the lot.
$1250—Block 12, Tibbetts addition to East Portland.
$5250—At Summit, 10 acres, under cultivation; nearest residence to station in Portland; 3 miles from city; house, cottage, barn, fruit trees, good wells, etc.; near terminus of cable line, on line of West Portland motor line; must be sold forthwith. A rare bargain.
$5000—11 acres, sightly and level, 4 miles from courthouse, on Cornell road, on direct line of proposed motor line, containing over 6000 cords of wood; adjoining land has sold for much higher prices; easy terms.
$132,000—Opposite Morrison st., East Portland, 5½ blocks valuable property; fine water frontage. This is a rare chance for men of capital.
$1600—Two graded lots in town of Albina, near Russell st., opposite Maj. Hill's residence. A bargain.
$7000—N. E. cor. 15th and F sts., 100x100 feet; fine property; easy terms; for a few days only.
$5000—1 lot, S. E. cor. F and Eighth sts.
$6200—Store building and full lot, cor. Lincoln and Sixth; sufficient unoccupied space for two large cottages.
$15,000—Four new modern cottages and lots on East Park, monthly rents $125; will sell separately.
$15,000—A block on Portland Heights; one of the most desirable; view magnificent; may be subdivided; sufficiently large for 4 residences and grounds.
$700 a Few 5-acre tracts, within city limits of Milwaukie; best fruit land in Oregon; $150 per acre.
$2500—80 acres of land, 10 miles from Portland, ½ mile from Tualatin station; well fenced, one-third cleared; time limited. One of the best buys offered for sale.
$2250—For 140 acres, 12 miles from Portland on Scholl's ferry road; 21 acres cleared, house, barn, good water, etc.
$1800—For 107 acres, 8 miles out on Powell's valley road, partly cleared; it adjoins Kronenberger's farm.
$6000—40x100 feet and two cottages on south side of Pine st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts; a bargain; time limited.
$3350—Very neat, new cottage; modern improvements; on south; near East Park st.; terms easy.
$3500—New cottage on East Park st.; well built; good, neat yard; a fine home; splendid neighborhood; easy terms.
$77,000—A great bargain, 38 acres, equal to 225 lots, in North Portland, near Goldsmith's addition; high, level, central, sightly; great bargain for platting into lots.
$5000—Nice cottage house and quarter block in East Portland; easy terms.

N. G. GREEN

Real Estate and Investment Agent.

Notice to Street Car Patrons.

The Transcontinental Street Railway Company now run all cars painted Red and displaying Red Lights as follows: Beginning at Third and Caruthers, on Third, G, Thirteenth and S streets to Twenty-Third.

Cars painted Yellow, having Blue Dashboards, displaying Green Lights, run on Ninth, Morrison, Third and on G to Twenty-first street, thus avoiding transfers.

All cars are plainly lettered on Sides and Ends, showing route traveled.

TYLER WOODWARD, President.

RARE INVESTMENT.

Corner lot on Ninth street, with improvements thereon, yielding a rental of $75 per month. This property is in first-class repair, and is well tenanted; price, $8500; terms, half cash, balance in two or three years. Apply
RUSSELL & MACLEOD,
147 First street.

THREE :: BARGAINS

Two lots, with 5-room cottage, near Mt. Tabor motor line. Cheap for a few days.
One block (16 lots) in Albina Homestead. Price 'way down.
Two of the best farms in the Willamette Valley.
MILLER BROS.,
Successors to E. B. Miller,
15s1m Abington Building, 106½ Third Street.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID PROPERTY IN PORT TOWNSEND.

"Tyler street wharf and 137½ feet on Water street, including all improvements. Sold separately if desired. Also house and lot, corner Adams street, house neatly furnished. Also block No. 2, adjoining Mountain View Hotel. Apply to E. R. LOWE, Tyler Street Wharf, Port Townsend, for particulars.

54 ACRE FARM

6 acres in cultivation, young orchard of 50 choice fruit trees, 26 acres level bottom land, easily cleared, good spring water, fine rich soil, new house and barn, ½ mile from county road, 2½ miles from Tilley on O. & C. R. R. (west side) near school house and church; price $1050; this is a bargain.
CARR & GOLDSMITH,
S. W. cor. First and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$2800—House, with 6 rooms, on Twelfth st.; lot 30x100. A bargain.
2100—Two lots in Holladay's addition.
2300—Two lots in Holladay's addition.
15s2 M. C. THOMPSON, No. 6 Stark st.

ALLEN & ALLEN'S SPECIALS.
$450 for building spot, in South Portland, on improved street.
$850—Corner lot, near S. Corbett st.
$1200 for building spot on S. First st.
$2750 for 4 lots near S. Corbett st.
$1000 for 5 acres at Shattuck station. 15s1

KING'S HEIGHTS.

For particulars as to this desirable residence property apply to RUSSELL & MACLEOD,
147 First st. 1

TO SPECULATORS.

The finest block in "Waverly," on line of proposed electric motor line, overlooking the city of Portland; worth $1500; can be bought within the next three days for $2600. CREITZ & BABCOCK,
15s3* 1163 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

Fare 5 Cents TO THE PENINSULAR Addition, where lots are selling for $100, on the installment plan.
SHERMAN D. BROWN, 13 Morrison St.

$5 BUYS A LOT IN PLEASANT Little Homes No. 3. $5 down, $2.50 a month. Electric motor line now construction.
EMPIRE LAND CO.
74 Morrison st.

THE HARDMAN PIANO IS KING
And is the only piano with the harp stop and metallic key support. Call and see these beautiful instruments at W. T. Shanahan's new piano ware rooms, 108 Third st., Abington building. 12s3*

CIDER.
We are now ready to supply the trade with pure, sweet, apple cider.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CANNERY CO.,
East Portland, Oregon.

PEACH PITS

FURNISHED IN ANY QUANTITY
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CANNERY CO.
15stfw East Portland Oregon.

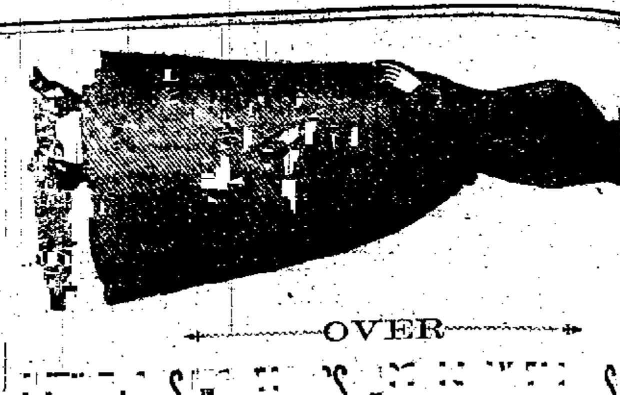
HIGHLAND PARK.

Near Portland and Vancouver Motor Line. Lots from $100 to $275, on the installment plan.
15s3* M. C. THOMPSON, No. 6 Stark street.

BIG CHICKEN DINNER
To-day at the Stark Street Restaurant. L. F. HILL & CO., proprietors. 32 Stark.

MONEY TO LOAN

On city property. Apply to RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First street. 15s4



OVER [illegible]

LADIES OF PORTLAND INVITED. ALSO CRITICS AND EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN

PARISIAN JACKETS, WRAPS AND LONG GARMENTS

Balance of goods will follow shortly. I claim no house in New York will show the selection I do.

H. B. LITT.

NEW TO-DAY.

ATTENTION!

To inaugurate the Auction Sales in the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18th,

We will offer the following desirable residence properties:

First—Lots 5 and 6, block 131, Caruthers' Addition, being northeast corner of Second and Curry streets, with two-story house of 11 rooms, including bath, hot and cold water, cemented basement, with furnace. Grounds are in nice order, with fruit trees and flowers. Rental value, $50 to $60 per month.
T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

Second—Desirable residence, No. 349 Tenth street, lot 45x100 feet, with one-story house of 9 rooms, bath, pantry and closets, cemented cellar, city water, good sewerage, house hard finished, stone fence in front.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
HOWARD & FLOWER,
Listing above for owners, No. 29 Stark st.

Houses for Rent and Furniture for Sale.

$500—The new furniture of 7 rooms, and house for rent.
900—The new furniture of 9 rooms, and house for rent.
800—The fine furniture of 10 rooms, and house for rent.
750—The elegant furniture of 9 rooms on the installment plan.
1050—The furniture of 21 rooms, with lease of house.
850—The furniture of 17 rooms, and house for rent.
3500—The elegant furniture of 25 rooms, with lease of house.
850—The furniture of 31 rooms, with lease of building.
550—The new furniture of 6 rooms, house for rent; a bargain.
650—The furniture of 8 rooms on the instalment plan.
BACON & REID,
310 First st.

Terminus Addition to Albina.

Terminus lots are all 50x100 and are thoroughly cleared and are the most beautiful lots located on the ST. JOHN MOTOR LINE, and it is not necessary for you to take a ride in a balloon to find these lots, but by referring to White's map of Portland you will find they are located in close proximity to the Albina car shops, the new elevators, Portland flouring mills and at an elevation of about 150 feet above the WILLAMETTE RIVER. Call at once and get your choice at $300 and $350, $10 per month, without interest. We take pleasure in driving contemplating purchasers to the property. BACON & REID,
310 First street.

8 MORE GONE,

And remember that on the 20th of this month every lot will be advanced in price from $25 to $100 each, according to location.

The motor line is nearly finished, the clearing is progressing as fast as men and money can make it, building will be commenced at once, and then the chance to buy lots at present prices will be lost forever. RIVERSIDE ADDITION can never be duplicated for money. Call for a map.
RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,
Sole Agents, 48 Stark street.

[illegible]

We have two new houses for sale, one for $4500, with $3500 cash, and one for $3500, with $1500 cash, balance easy payments; both on West Side.
REGISTER & LYONS,
First and Morrison Sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE

In Couch Addition, on corner lots; one house with 10 rooms and all modern improvements; ground 100x100 feet, price $17,000. Another house, with 9 rooms, on single lot; price $10,000. For terms and location apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine St.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

300 acres on Willamette River on place, 150 acres bottom, orchard, 7 acres beaver dam land, wagon and farming implements, place; best bargain in Oregon. $7000, one-third down, balance years.

FOR SPECULATION.

70 acres, nearly all cleared, fine building site, on O. & C. R. R., only one hour's drive via White House road to Oregon electric road from Portland to Oregon will run close to place; only acre, if sold soon.

200 acres one mile north of station, O. & C. Railroad runs place, 100 acres in cultivation, for subdivision into 1, 5 or 10-acre price $100 per acre, half cash, easy terms. Call or address
CROSS & SHAW,
Leading Real Estate and Ins. Agts,
No. 36 Main St., Oregon

[illegible]

Professor P. H. Redmond, given several successful balloon ascensions, will give another next Sunday ing at 5 o'clock, weather permitting height of several thousand feet fessor will jump from the trapeze descend by means of a parachute visions have been made against by wind, and the balloon will go hour advertised from the East Side ing of the Jefferson-street Ferry.

EVENING SCHOOL

—AT THE—

Holmes :: Business College

Will Commence Monday, Sept.

Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Typewriting and English Branches

WEST PORTLAND LOTS
NON POOL—Inside lots from $150 to
NON POOL—Corner lots from $200 to
These are sold on condition that be built thereon within 120 days.
POOL LOTS.
As there is but a few of the sold we have concluded to close at the nominal price of $120 each good as those we are selling for "PORTLAND CITY REAL ESTATE Odd Fellows' Building, Room 1,

The price of Lots in Brush's will be advanced October 1.
CAMPBELL & BRUSH,
Agents, No. 3 Stark

[illegible]

Has one lot for sale, facing east, on First st. proved, renting for $135 per month. Block.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS

3½ lots, near cable line, cheap
30x75 feet, one block from cable
5½ lots (this is a bargain)
4½ lots, 1 block from cable, fine view
All this property commands a fine view.
15s3* A. W. WRIGHT, 50

PORTABLE SAW MILL

A cash customer wants 1,000,000 feet of A mill site and timber tree. Apply at once to T. A. WOOD, Room 1, I. O. O. F. 14s3*

COTTAGE

All nicely finished and in first-class view of river and East Portland. This is a tunity to secure a cottage home. CARR & GOLDSMITH,
S. W. cor. First and Washington Sts.

CONNEMARA.

This is a very popular garment for general wear. It is made with a close-fitting jacket underneath and full length outside, shirred shoulders and pleated front. We show them in black and colors.

SEALETTE.

In this rich and universal material we have a large assortment in the various cuts. Sealette Jackets, Directoire, Paletots, Newmarkets, all lined in quilted Satin.

NEWMARKETS.

In Woolen Material, Cheviot, Camel's Hair and many other durable fabrics suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

MISSES AND CHILDREN

You will find every kind of Garments for rough and ready or fine dress purposes; all sizes.

Our Cloak Department is certainly an attractive part of our establishment. An inspection only can give a fair idea of its magnitude. ALL SIZES can be found, from a 2-year-old child to the largest ladies' size.

Something new in Silk Sashes.
Trimming Counter.

S. Lipman

NOTES BRIEFLY TOLD.

...gered Pickpockets Relieve a ...ger of $200 in Greenbacks.

...'s New Room in the Armory Hall W... ...n Open Tuesday Evening—Conven... ...Liberals—Frisco's Eastern Mail.

PLEASED.—Mr. E. H. Morgan, ... grain dealer of Peoria, Ill., ... in the latter part of July for ... east. He has spent six weeks ... over Washington and Oregon, ... some to-morrow greatly pleased ... the country he has passed through ... from a business standpoint ... perior to his anticipations. ... highly delighted with the situation ... ascent outlook of Portland, and ... rapid growth in the near future ... closely investigated the business ... of the city and finds their ... in excess of what he had ... found an old friend in the ... David Steel, who took him for ... miles over the hills west of ... whose summits he had one of ... finest views of his life. This ... his admiration of the natural ... the situation of Portland. ... Portland should allow a stranger ... from the city without showing ... to be had from the tops of ... hills.

...ED WITH A CANE.—A pleasing ... place at Cordray's Musee-Theatre ... evening between the fourth and fifth ... "Geraldine." Manager W. ... stepped before the curtain, and ... priate remarks, thanked the ... for their generous patronage of ... Dramatic Company's ... during their long engagement ... and amid a round of ... led the Misses ... out of the stage, where they ... with tumultuous applause. ... then spoke of the liberal and ... the company had received at ... Mr. John F. Cordray, and to ... complete surprise he was ... the stage and presented by Mr. ... a handsome ebony, gold-headed ... inscribed as follows: "Presented ... Cordray by Russell and Jewell ... Company, September 14. ... was thoroughly taken aback ... to express his thanks and ... in an appropriate manner.

...'S NEW ROOM.—Tuesday evening ... of the First regiment, O. N. G. ... open their elegantly furnished ... the Armory. The company ... either time nor money in their ... make the room the finest in ... and whether they have succeeded ... for the public to judge. ... artist from the East has been ... room several months, and ... complete in every detail of fresco ... and decorating. Two life size ... among the striking features ... interior decorating. It will ... formal opening, and refreshments ... during the evening.

...ENGERED PICKPOCKETS.—A gentleman ... G. Overlock was relieved of ... greenbacks by deft-fingered pickpockets ... upon arriving on the 10:20 O. & ... East Portland Friday morning ... was bound for Knappa, ... now lingers at the International ... hopes that the greedy pickpockets ... at least a part of the ... has also been operating ... gentleman having lost over a ... They can only work successfully ... crowds, such as attend ... races, and the Salem state ... a friendly visit.

...ION OF FREE-THINKERS.—A ... the Oregon State Secular ... held in this city, in Masonic ... 12, 13 and 14. It is aimed to ... attended not alone by ... thinkers, but by those from Washington ... territory, Idaho, and the entire ... Northwest, in fact, as well. The object ... convention is to secure the total separation ... church and state. Liberal orators ... will be present, and the ... be made a grand rally of free ... thinkers. A large hall and suitable ... features of the convention.

...O SAFELY.—Mr. Charles R. ... parents live in Portland, arrived ... New York last Friday from ... came home on the City of ... owing to the terrible storm ... the Atlantic coast last week ... in making the trip, two ... than usual, knowing that he ... the apprehensions of his parents ... friends here were greatly relieved ... last by the receipt of a telegram ... advice of his being on American ... goes to Amherst to finish the ... college course.

...ANCISCO EASTERN MAIL.—For some ... unknown to the postal authorities ... the Ogden mail from San Francisco ... yesterday came by the way of ... is a roundabout way for ... and the authorities here ... understand why it was sent ... know is that it came and ... tons of extra mail to ... arrival of the morning train ... the burning of a bridge ... Pacific near Truckee, Cal., ... in yesterday's dispatches from ...

...AN COLLECTION.—Of antiquities ... the Christian Tabernacle, ... and Columbia, will be ... day evening at 8 o'clock, and ... three evenings—18th, 19th and ... Articles of great interest ... from every part of the world ... The only exhibition ... ever held in Portland. ... will be served. Good music. ... 25 cents.

...REGIMENT IN CHURCH.—By order ... the First regiment will attend ... service at the First Presbyterian ... this evening. The officers ... are instructed to turn out ... uniformed and with side arms ... the chaplain of the regiment ... the sermon. To-morrow ... will commence, and active ... will once more be resumed.

...DISPLAY.—One of the finest ... the coming fair will be that ... Fuel Company. They will ... in a most gigantic way, occupying ... the entire southwest corner ... floor. They will show a magnificent ... of their "Pet"—the cheap ... and samples of fifty varieties of ... coals.

...IS MALONE RUSSELL?—Coroner ... yesterday received a dispatch ... Col., signed David Russell, ... her Malone Russell, a colored ... killed in this city. The coroner ... know of any colored man ... and is quite sure that no such ... occupied the marble slab in the ...

...ET IMPROVEMENTS.—City Surveyor ... yesterday completed his estimate ... 300 yards of gravel on B street ... to Twenty-seventh. It is estimated ... improvements will cost ... about $15,000. Bids will be ... Wednesday and the contract will ... let Wednesday night.

...INSPECTORS RETURN.—United States ... of hulls and boilers, McDermott ... returned yesterday morning ... tour of inspection along the ... Sound coast. During their ... inspected some twenty-four ... from their story they ... rough trip.

...A RESTAURANT.—One of the ... for a practical man; doing a ... over $5000 a month, and ... Best facilities in the city. ... for one and a half years ... Proprietor going into the hotel ... For particulars address Restaurant ... Tacoma.

...IT FOR THE LADIES.—On Tuesday ... Wednesday next Misses Harkins & ... visit to the ladies of Portland ... stocks of millinery novelties ... Miss Harkins has just returned ... East, and brings all the latest ... so the ladies may expect a ...

...SPECTION...
...CRITICS AND
...IN
...G GARMENTS
...no house in New Yo...
...H. B. LIT...
...EW TO-DAY.
...IAL BARGAINS
...on Willamette River, ...
...150 acres bottom, ...
...res beaver dam land, ...
...farming implements ...
...bargain in Oregon; ...
...hird down, balance ...
...R SPECULATION.
...early all cleared, fine ...
...O. & C. R. R., only ...
...site. House road to ...
...from Portland to Or...
...ose to place; only ...
...soon.
...one mile north of Cl...
...& C. Railroad run...
...res in cultivation, ...
...on into 1, 5 or 10-acre ...
...r acre, half cash, balance ...
...Call or address
CROSS & SHAW,
...Real Estate and Ins...
...o. 36 Main St., Ore...
...P. H. Redmond, who ...
...el successful balloon ...
...ive another next Sun... ...
...ock, weather permitting ...
...several thousand feet ...
...jump from the trapeze and ...
...means of a parachute. ...
...e been made against ...
...d the balloon will go up ...
...lsed from the East Side ...
...efferson-street Ferry.
...NING SCHOOL
—AT THE—
:: Business :: College
...Commence Monday, Sept. 16.
...g. Penmanship, Shorthand,
...ting and English Branches.
...ST PORTLAND LOTS.
...1.—Inside lots from $250 to ...
...L.—Corner lots from $300 ...
...id on condition that a dwelling ...
...n within 120 days.
...but a few of the 608 pool lots ...
...concluded to close them out ...
...price of $125 each. ...
...we are selling for $250. Address
...D CITY REAL ESTATE ASS'N,
...ows' Building, Room 1, Portland, Or.
...e of Lots in Brush's Addition
...vanced October 1.
CAMPBELL & BRUSH,
Agents, No. 8 Stark St.
...r sale, facing east, on First st., ...
...for $135 per month. Office, ...
...TLAND HEIGHTS.
...able line, cheap...
...A. W. WRIGHT, 50 Stark st.
...TABLE SAW MILL.
...ner wants 1,000,000 feet of lumber ...
...WOOD, Room 1 I. O. O. F. Temple ...
...AGE
...general wear.
...et underneath
...shoulders and
...ck and colors.
...ial we have a
...cuts. Sealette
...rkets, all lined
...TS.
...el's Hair and
...for Fall and
...LDREN
...ents for rough
...since.
...attractive part of our
...ve a fair idea of its
...om a 2-year-old child

...S NOTES BRIEFLY TOLD.

...-Fingered Pickpockets Relieve a ...Stranger of $200 in Greenbacks.

...any C's New Room in the Armory Hall Will ...Thrown Open Tuesday Evening—Conven...tion of Liberals—Frisco's Eastern Mail.

...L PLEASED.—Mr. E. H. Morgan, a ...inent grain dealer of Peoria, Ill., left ...city in the latter part of July for a trip ...the coast. He has spent six weeks in ...s coast ...g over Washington and Oregon, and ...s home to-morrow greatly pleased ...what he has seen. The general pros... of the country he has passed through ...isited, from a business standpoint, are ...superior to his anticipations. He is ...ularly delighted with the situation ...usiness outlook of Portland, and pre... its rapid growth in the near future, ...as closely investigated the business ...ctions of the city, and finds their mag... largely in excess of what he had sup... He found an old friend in the person ...Davis Steel, who took him for a ...of ten miles over the hills west of our ...from whose summits he had one of the ...extended views of his life. This but ...to his admiration of the natural ... of the situation of Portland. No ... of Portland should allow a stranger ...it the city without showing him ...to be had from the tops of our ...oring hills.

...ENTED WITH A CANE.—A pleasing in... took place at Cordray's Museo-Theater ...evening between the fourth and fifth ...of "My Geraldine." Manager W. M. ...stepped before the curtain, and, in a ...ppropriate remarks, thanked the audi... for their generous patronage of the ...Tittell Dramatic Company's per...ances during their long engage... and amid a round of ...led the Misses Tittell ...front of the stage, where they were ...d with tumultuous applause. Mr. ...ll then spoke of the liberal and kind ...ment the company had received at the ...s of Mr. John F. Cordray, and to that ...rian's complete surprise he was ush... the stage and presented by Mr. Rus... with a handsome ebony, gold-headed ...inscribed as follows: "Presented to ...F. Cordray by Russell and Jewell, ...Tittell Company September 14, 1889." ...Cordray was thoroughly taken aback, ...managed to express his thanks and ap...ation in an appropriate manner.

...PANY C'S NEW ROOM.—Tuesday even...Company C, of the First regiment, O. N. ...ill throw open their elegantly furnished ...in the Armory. The company have ...neither time nor money in their ...to make the room the finest in the ...and whether they have succeeded ...remains for the public to judge. A ...young artist from the East has been ...ers in the room several months, and it ...s complete in every detail of frescoing, ...ing and decorating. Two life size mili... paintings are among the striking feat... of the interior decorating. It will be a ...of formal opening, and refreshments ...served during the evening.

...-FINGERED PICKPOCKETS.—A gentle...named O. J. Overlock was relieved of ...in greenbacks by deft-fingered pick...ets upon arriving on the 10:20 O. & C. ...in East Portland Friday morning. ...ock was bound for Knappa, Clatsop ...y, but now lingers at the International ...in hopes that the greedy pickpocket ...return at least a part of the spoils. ...pockets have also been operating at the ..., one gentleman having lost over a hun... dollars. They can only work success... in large crowds such as attend fairs ...horse races, and the Salem state fair ...afford a friendly visit.

...VENTION OF FREE-THINKERS.—A con...on of the Oregon State Secular Union ...be held in this city, in Masonic hall, ...ber 12, 13 and 14. It is aimed to have ...convention attended not alone by Ore... free-thinkers, but by those from Wash... Territory, Idaho, and the entire Pa... Northwest, in fact, as well. The object ...e convention is to secure the total separ... of church and state. Liberal orators ...workers will be present, and the occa... will be made a grand rally of liberals ...free-thinkers. A large ball and supper ...e features of the convention.

...IVED SAFELY.—Mr. Charles R. Fay, ...parents live in Portland, arrived ...in New York last Friday from Eng... He came home on the City of Rome, ...owing to the terrible storm prevail... on the Atlantic coast last week, was ...days in making the trip, two days ...r than usual. Knowing that he was on ...board, the apprehensions of his parents ...many friends here were greatly relieved ...Friday last by the receipt of a telegram, ...notice of his being on American soil. ...Fay goes to Amherst to finish the last ...of his college course.

...N FRANCISCO EASTERN MAIL.—For some ...n, unknown to the postal authorities in ...city, the Ogden mail from San Fran... yesterday came by the way of Port... This is a roundabout way for sending ...ern mail, and the authorities here are at ...s to understand why it was sent here. ...they know is that it came and they had ...three tons of extra mail to handle ...the arrival of the morning train. It ...be owing to the burning of a bridge on ...Central Pacific near Truckee, Cal., an...ced in yesterday's dispatches from San ...cisco.

...LOAN COLLECTION.—Of antiquities and ...at the Christian Tabernacle, corner ...Park and Columbia, will be opened ...esday evening at 8 o'clock, and will ...nue three evenings,—18th, 19th and 20th ...eptember. Articles of great antiquity ...curios from every part of the world will ...n exhibition. The only exhibition of ...kind ever held in Portland. Refresh...s will be served. Good music. Ad...ion 25 cents.

...ST REGIMENT IN CHURCH.—By order of ...nel Beebe the First regiment will attend ...e service at the First Presbyterian ...ch this evening. The officers of com...es are instructed to turn out their men ...ll force, uniformed and with side arms. ...Brown, the chaplain of the regiment, ...deliver the sermon. To-morrow com... drills will commence, and active mili...ills will once more be resumed.

...EN DISPLAY.—One of the finest dis... at the coming fair will be that of the ...n Fuel Company. They will exhibit ...coal in a most gigantic way, occupying ...st the entire southwest corner of the ...ac floor. They will show a magnificent ...ad of their "Pet"—the cheap Bucoda ...—and samples of fifty varieties of other ...lar coals.

...S IS MALONE RUSSELL?—Coroner De... yesterday received a dispatch from ...ston, Col., signed David Russell, inquir... whether Malone Russell, a colored man, ...been killed in this city. The coroner ...not know of any colored man by that ...e, and is quite sure that no such man ...occupied the marble slab in the morgue.

...STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—City Surveyor ...yesterday completed his estimate for ...t 6000 yards of gravel on S street, from ...st to Twenty-seventh. It is estimated ...the improvements will cost in the ...borhood of $15,000. Bids will be opened ...Wednesday and the contract will, per...s, be let Wednesday night.

...AT INSPECTORS RETURN.—United States ...ctors of hulls and boilers, McDermott ...Edwards, returned yesterday morning ...a tour of inspection along the South... Oregon coast. During their absence ...inspected some twenty-four vessels, ...judging from their story, they had a ...rly rough trip.

...ACOMA RESTAURANT.—One of the best ...rants for a practical man; doing a busi... of over $5000 a month, and constantly ...easing. Best facilities in the city. Lease ...premises for one and a half years, at low ...s. Proprietor going into the hotel busi.... For particulars address Restaurant, ...412, Tacoma.

...ENING FOR THE LADIES.—On Tuesday ...Wednesday next Misses Harkins & Carr ...exhibit to the ladies of Portland one of ...finest stocks of millinery novelties ever ...n here. Miss Harkins has just returned ...the East, and brings all the latest im...ations, so the ladies may expect a rare...

A GOOD SHOWING.—The Fourth Presbyterian church of this city was organized three years ago with sixteen members. Four have died and several have been dismissed to other churches. The membership roll numbers ninety now. The average attendance at Sunday school is about 150.

THERE WILL DOUBTLESS—Be a large gathering at the grand concert and ball of the First infantry band, O. N. G., to be given at the Armory hall on Friday evening, the 20th inst. The programme is published in the social columns of to-day's issue.

MISS JEANNE BLODGETT.—Who has been studying in New York this summer, has returned, and will organize classes immediately at 261 Eleventh street in elocution, Shakespeare and physical culture.

W. J. COLVILLE at the Tabernacle, 2:30 P. M. "Old Fetters and New Faith." 7:30, "Looking Backwards; or, the Future Commonwealth." Admission 10 cents.

IT WILL—Be to your interest to buy the Iron Clad shoes for your boys for winter wear. Eggert, Young & Co. carry a full line.

TAKE A LOOK at Gump's window and see the new European goods just arrived. You can purchase them at prices to surprise you.

YES, YOU CAN, MY BOY, get a place at the A. D. T. Co., 162 First, if you "sabe" the streets; $15 to $18 per month.

NEW PARK THEATER.—Seats for the opera of "Virginia" can be had at M. A. Gunst & Co.'s.

A HARD WORKING EX-CONVICT.

Yee Sing, a Chinese Thief, Plies His Avocation Assiduously Since His Release From Prison.

Yee Sing is the name of a meek-looking celestial, whose thieving proclivities will take him back to the penitentiary, which institution he left only three or four months ago, after having served out a three years' sentence. Yee Sing has not been idle since freed from the convict's cell in Salem.

He was arrested several days ago on general principles from the mere fact of his being an ex-convict. As he was being searched in the city jail, a small lady's watch fell through one leg of his trousers to the floor. The time piece answered the description of a watch that was stolen from a lady named Mrs. Brannan, residing on Twelfth and Jefferson streets. The discovery led to several confessions, and the wily Chinaman will have to answer for three or four burglaries committed in this city and in East Portland.

F. J. Buckwalter yesterday noon swore out the first complaint against the thief. He charges Yee Sing with having taken a gold watch, a silver watch and two chains from his residence on Hawthorn avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, East Portland.

Mrs. Brannan missed her watch about two weeks ago. Another burglary credited to Yee Sing was committed in King's addition about a week ago. A house was entered during the absence of the family and a watch, a pistol, a pair of ear-rings, and two blankets were carried off.

Altogether, the Chinaman has been doing effective work during his few months of liberty, and he has again paved the way to a good term in the penitentiary.

NO TIME WASTED.

Pacific Coast Fish Placed on the New York Market Ten Days After Being Caught.

The Deep Sea Fishing Company received a dispatch from New York yesterday to the effect that the shipment of fresh halibut, which left this city just a week ago, had arrived at Fulton market in first-class condition, and was disposed of in a very short space of time. It was landed in New York just ten days from the time a large part of the shipment was taken out of the Pacific ocean.

The credit for placing the fish on the New York market in such a short space of time is greatly due to the attention given it by Messrs. Campbell and Woodworth, freight agents of the line over which the shipment was made.

Mr. Maddock, general manager of the fishing company, told an OREGONIAN reporter recently that halibut could be landed in New York in less time and better condition than it could from the Atlantic banks and this shipment has proven his assertion to be true.

A CYLINDER-HEAD BLOWN OUT.

The Steamer Michigan Meets With an Accident Which Delays Her Departure.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while the steamer Michigan was raising steam preparatory to sailing for Seattle and way sound points, one of her cylinder-heads was blown out and she will be delayed at least twenty-four hours.

At the time of the accident about 140 pounds of steam had been raised, which is quite a pressure. Fortunately no one was in the vicinity of the engines at the time of the accident, else they would have most likely been scalded to death, as the room was filled with steam. Considerable confusion prevailed for a time, but no material damage was done the vessel.

BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED.

Houses To Be Built and Improvements Under Way.

The following building permits have been granted by the city superintendent of streets:

J. E. Doyle, a one-story building on First street between Clay and Market, at an estimated cost of $2500.

J. S. Seed, improvements valued at $500 on Second street, between Vine and Ash.

Fleischner & Mayer, improvements valued at $100 on dwelling house on East Park street, between Clay and Market.

Edward Seol, a dwelling house on S street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, at an estimated cost of $2000.

THE ASCENSION THIS EVENING.

The black and white flags were displayed over the Kamm building yesterday. This is a sign of good weather to-day.

Everything points to a successful balloon ascension and parachute jump by Professor P. H. Redmond at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Even should the wind blow the hot air bag of the balloon, while being inflated, will be protected by a break wind. The ascension will be made from the usual place, East Side landing of the Jefferson street ferry.

Parents would do well to warn their children against getting near the balloon. Eddie Hall's narrow escape last Sunday should serve as a warning.

PERSONAL.

Miss R. A. Cosgrove has returned from San Francisco, where she has been for some time selecting a fine stock of goods for her fall opening of millinery.

Yesterday's train brought to this city Mr. H. Mitchell, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell and daughter Edith, the latter of the party having been on a visit of several months in Eastern states. Mr. H. Mitchell is the founder of the celebrated Mitchell wagon and president of the Mitchell & Lewis Co. He is on a short visit to his son, W. H. Mitchell, manager of their extensive and prosperous agricultural business for Oregon and Washington.

TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.—A meeting is hereby called of citizens and officers of philanthropic institutions, for Monday evening, September 16, at the rooms of the City Board of Charities, corner Morrison and Seventh streets, in order to make proper provision for the entertainment of visiting delegates of the San Francisco National Conference of Charities and Corrections, now in session at that city. A public meeting will be held Saturday evening, September 21. All persons interested are invited to this preliminary meeting Monday, 7:30 P. M. including members of the committee hitherto appointed.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.
T. L. ELIOT.
T. N. STRONG.

Go and see the new jewelry store of G. Heitkemper at 151 Third street, where you will find a complete stock of diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc.

Fathers and mothers who are desirous of their daughters becoming proficient in music, should get the Weber piano of Hoyt & Co., 107 First.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the best equipped line for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

List of the Deeds Filed for Record Yesterday —Special Report for the Week.

Yesterday 19 deeds, aggregating $31,018, an average of $1632, were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the first of the month 205; value of the transactions, $761,208 05.

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 4022 deeds, aggregating $10,269,978 86.

WEEKLY REAL ESTATE REPORT.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Son, real estate agents:

Since January 1st to date there have been filed 4022 deeds, aggregating $10,269,978 86.

The transactions of the week and those of the two corresponding weeks of the two previous years were:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1887	49	$161,203 29
1888	50	121,601 00
1889	96	491,074 72

The market is reviving. The business of the past week is far in excess of many preceding, and was considerably augmented by the transfer of the unsold portions of the Peninsular additions Nos. 2 and 3 by L. D. Brown to the Peninsular Real Estate Company for $250,000.

The business men and operators of Portland have mostly returned from their summer jaunts, the city is full of activity, and the real estate market of this fall bids fair, by present indications, to exceed that of all that have preceded.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	Amount.
County and suburban	39	$333,900 62
City proper and westward	12	15,622 50
Couch and northward	8	61,000 00
Caruthers and southward	7	11,450 00
East Portland	16	35,315 00
Albina	20	12,702 20
Cemetery	2	1,025 00
Total deeds of transfer	96	$491,074 72
Mortgages	30	120,487 50
Releases	28	31,573 00

DEEDS FILED SEPTEMBER 14.

Wilbur A. Rideout to A. W. Ocoback, E ½ lots 7, 8, blk 2, Kenworthy's add. Sept. 11; $950.

Albina Real Estate Association to Joseph Wood, lots 1, 9, 20, 21, 22, blk 1; lots 10, 11, blk 2; lots 20, 21, 22, blk 15; lot 17, blk 14, Riverside add. to Albina, Sept. 12; $3000.

Peninsular Real Estate Company to W. V. Volk, lots 6, 7, 8, blk 2, Willamette add. Sept. 13; $300.

Peninsular Real Estate Company to H. S. Dornell, lots 34, 35, 36, blk 9, Willamette add. Sept. 13; $300.

Sunnyside Land and Investment Company to Andrew Nelson, lots 7, 8, 9, block 60, Sunnyside, Sept. 13; $848.

Southwest Portland Real Estate Company to M. M. Weir, lot 10, blk 70, Fulton Park, Sept 11; $425.

A. E. Bostwick and wife to W. T. Patton, lot 24, blk 21, Southern Portland, Sept. 13; $500.

C. F. Bunker et al to F. Solvin, lot 2, blk 12, Linnton, Aug. 7; $100.

O. P. S. Plummer to M. Cardwell, lot 4, blk 56, Caruther's add. to Caruther's add. Sept. 13; $3500.

C. V. Potter to J. M. Cress, lot 3, blk 209, City, Sept. 13; $3600.

H. A. Salisbury to H. C. Stewart, und. 1-3 of lots 7, 8, blk 123, Caruther's add. April 4; $1000.

Maggie McMahan to F. N. Voos, lots 4, 5, blk 2, Prettyman's subdivision, Sept. 14; $800.

David Goodsell to F. H. Legrand, lots 15, 16, blk 17, Columbia Heights. Sept. 10; $250.

Albina Real Estate Association to S. B. Riggen, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, blk 2; lot 10, blk 15, Riverside add; Sept. 12; $3000.

Albina Real Estate Association to F. B. Holbrook, lots 5 and 6, blk 2; lots 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, blk 13, Riverside add. Sept. 12; $3600.

F. W. Forgler to H. W. Netz, lot 7, blk 29, Albina, Sept. 14; $575.

M. Bottler and wife to Thomas Mann, E 76 feet of lot 4, blk 63, Caruther's add, Sept. 14; $1000.

E. W. Spencer and wife to J. L. Dunlap, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, blk L, E. Irving's add, Sept. 14; $5000.

J. G. Cleveland to A. W. Oliver et al, parcel of land secs 31 and 32, 1 N, 2 E, Sept. 4; $3000.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY TRANSFERS.

E. E. Charman and wife to T. L. Charman, 19.72 acres in sec 36, T 2 S, R 1 E; $1.

W. R. Wade and wife to Jacob Gerder, 17 acres in sec 3, T 3 S, R 2 E; $1600.

Robert Jacobson to William Dyer, lots 6, 8 and 4, block 1, South Oswego; $250.

M. M. Charman and E. E. Charman and wife to T. L. Charman, part of lot 3, blk 3, Oregon City; $1.

John E. Smith and wife to S. A. Lame, N ½ of SE ¼ and SE ¼ of SE ¼, sec 32, T 4 S, R 3 E; $1000.

William Schwahaner and wife to F. M. Pickard, 62 acres in D. L. C. of Foster; $1550.

E. E. Charman and wife and M. M. Charman to Henry Lewis, lot 2, blk K, Clakamas Heights; $4550.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Mr. Griffin and wife, C. O. Slow, H. S. Harrison and wife, Miss Howe, W. Alexander, Mrs. Root, A. Kail and wife, H. G. Kail, Mrs. Millican, T. Dobson, wife and two children, W. Gross, J. W. Erwin, E. B. Munn and wife, W. Remey, C. Mifflain and wife, D. Rogers, Mrs. Good, Miss Moss, W. H. Rich, Robert Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and maid, Miss Stewart, John Gilbert and thirty-seven second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Shoshone September 14: N. B. Dinberty, Mrs. R. F. Rumsey, C. D. Dondore and wife, Mrs. Cook, Capt. J. Kennington and family, Miss May Cook, C. E. Ingalls, W. S. Ford, C. O. Ingalls and wife, M. J. Moran, Mrs. R. Shelton, P. J. Sumker, C. K. Williams, Mrs. Frankell, Mrs. O'Dell, Miss P. C. Smith, L. B. Cox, Mrs. Bulenleyerie and thirty-seven second class.

WHERE TO DINE TO-DAY.

"I never expected after I left New York," said a gentleman a few days since, "to be served as I was at Freimann's cafe the other day. Why," continued the gentleman, "Freimann's would do credit to any city." This is the voice of everyone who tries Freimann's. Go there to-day.

The finest dinner in the city to-day will be served at the Stark street restaurant, 32 Stark, from 12 to 3. R. F. Hill & Co., proprietors. Chicken for all.

The U. S. Restaurant 29 Morrison, is the best restaurant for a Sunday dinner. Hours, 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. No high prices charged.

Zinsley is getting more famous. His coffee and chocolate and his Sunday dinners are the talk of the town. Don't miss him to-day.

THE WONDERFUL BOY

That made the balloon ascension last Sunday says he is determined to make the ascension this afternoon, if he has to go up the same as last Sunday. He is now on exhibition at the new World's Museum, on the corner of First and Madison, and hundreds of people are flocking in to see him, as the admission is only 10 cents.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 14, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 12 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	30.16	—04	74	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Olympia	30.20	—02	60	NE	.00	Cloudl'ss
Roseburg	30.14	—10	78	N	.00	Cloudl'ss
Red Bluff	29.88	—02	90	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Sacramento	29.82	—02	66	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Eureka	29.93	......	68	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Spokane	30.22	......	60	SW	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.22	......	68	W	.00	Cloudl'ss
Canby	30.22	04	58	N	.00	Cloudl'ss

Local Report

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Rltv. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Vloc of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M.	30.20	46	93	NW	6	00	Cl'ds
5 P. M.	30.16	74	23	NW	8	00	Cl'ds

Maximum temperature, 76; minimum temperature, 44; hight of river, at 5 A. M., 2.7 feet; change in past 24 hours, 0.1 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	62	60	—2	—42	—427
Precipitation	.06	.00	—.06	—.75	—14.49

Total precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 1.0; average precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 2.15; deficiency in precipitation from July 1, 1889, to date, 1.15.

BRIEF MENTION.

S. Tomlinson has a lot of fine horses for sale at Magoon Bros.', corner Third and Madison.

JUST RECEIVED—Gray Angora Rugs (nearly white). H. F. Gullixson & Co., 104 Third street.

What might have saved Seattle? One of Z. T. Wright's Lindgren Fire Engines. They can be seen at the foot of Morrison street. Every family should have one.

Do not buy a cheap piano when you can get the very best for the same money. H. Sinsheimer, the well-known music dealer at 214 First street, has just received an immense shipment of the famous Steinway & Son's and Chickering & Son's pianos—the best instruments in the world. He also carries the only high-grade organ—the Burdett. He is the only Portland music dealer who buys direct from the factories for cash only.

First-class sign writers wanted. Louis B. Lakin, 207 Second street.

[illegible]

-⊱ OUR BANNER DEPARTMENT ⊰-

[illegible]

POPULARITY MUST SHINE UPON IT.

Greatest Diversity of Fabrics and Styles of Fresh and New Goods of any house in Portland. You'll see something exceptional this season in our Children's Suits. For Beauty of Design, Tasteful Style, Perfection of Detail, they are far ahead of back history. Old cuts have been given a wide berth.

No Back Numbers Here

Whenever you see a dashing, stylish Boys' Suit on the streets, you can put it down as one of ours.

[illegible]

-+ DEPENDABLE +-

CLOTHING

Is making this the popular place for mothers to fit out their little ones. We have been obliged to enlarge this department double its former size, and the perfect light, elegant appointments and an unrivaled stock makes this portion of our store a perfect department and the handsomest in the city. One advantage of trading with us, you see everything worth seeing.

Our Great [illegible] Sell Lower Than Others.

-⊱ OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK ⊰-

A. ROBERTS

The Leading Clothier, Hatter and Merchant Tailor of the Northwest.

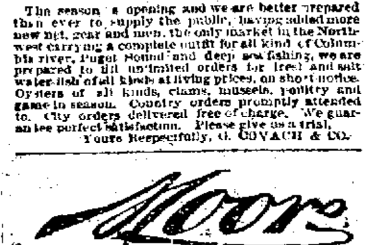


Photo Outfits and Material.

E. J. Partridge

Portland, Or., 69 Morrison St.

Book on Photography mailed on receipt of 5c. postage.

NOTICE.

THE PACIFIC COAST FISHING CO.

Established in 1883.

Headquarters Baltimore Market, G. Covach & Co., Props., 290 First St., near Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

The season is opening and we are better prepared than ever to supply the public, having added more new net, gear and men, the only market in the Northwest carrying a complete outfit for all kind of Columbia river, Puget Sound and deep sea fishing, we are prepared to fill unlimited orders for fresh and salt water fish of all kinds at living prices, on short notice. Oysters of all kinds, clams, mussels, poultry and game in season. Country orders promptly attended to. City orders delivered free of charge. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Please give us a trial.

Yours Respectfully, G. COVACH & CO.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,

SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

29 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

A. ANDERSON & CO

Printers,

Lithographers,

Book Binders and Paper Rulers,

2 to 8 Alder St., Portland.

THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

COAL

Cumberland and Anthracite. Seattle House Coal at $6.50 per ton, delivered. All coal screened and full weight guaranteed. Coal depot foot of H st. Telephone No. 81.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.

Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,750,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho on long time, in sums to suit.

B. S. KING, General Manager for Pacific Coast, Tacoma, Washington.

L. A. ARMENT, Manager for Oregon, Room 34, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Or.

ART SCHOOL F. FELLOES Instructor.

Will open in October, Washington Building.

FOR CLATSKANIE.

Steamer G. W. Shaver leaves Alder-street wharf at 6 A. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Clatskanie and way landings.

DR. C. A. MACRUM, HOMOEOPATH, SURGEON, [illegible] Block, Fifth and Morrison.

-⊱FALL⊰-

HATS.

Have arrived. Call and see them.

[illegible]

-+-FALL AND WINTER-+-

[illegible]

Has arrived. The handsomest goods ever shown in this city.

We are showing this season Crofutt & Knapp's Stiff Hats, J. B. Stetson's Soft Hats, Miller & Even's Silk Hats. All of them the best makes.

[illegible]

Our double store is filled with the choicest Fall and Winter Goods just arrived.

[illegible]

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

THE FARMERS & MECHANICS' STORE

200-202-204-206 FIRST ST,

6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

SOLE AGENCY FOR Mme. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

AUTUMN AND WINTER 1889-90.

Portfolio of the Fashions and What to Wear

Price, 25 Cents.

Now ready for delivery. Madame Demorest's Reliable Patterns for September and October also ready for delivery.

Fashion Notes.

FRENCH MILLINERY—The Turban will be the predominating shape this season, and the Toque in a modified form will also be in high favor. The "Directoire" is one of extreme styles, and may, later in the season, come into popular favor. This is a revival of the old time low-crown, wide-brimmed hat, and when handsomely trimmed with a set of long curled ostrich plumes the effect is very striking.

In Imported Pattern French Bonnets and Hats we will display at our opening the usual number of odd and curious shapes. That it required consummate skill and exquisite taste to fashion and trim these novelties of feminine headgear there can be no question, as each Bonnet or hat presents an entirely different study or idea from its fellow. That the ladies will be delighted with these gems of millinery fine art we feel assured.

FEATHERS, BIRDS AND PLUMAGE—It has for many seasons been the custom to show with the first importations of Autumn and Winter Millinery handsome made Plumage and Feathers. The present year is not particularly exceptional in this regard. There are, however, so many extremely attractive and stylish trimmings of all kinds in the market that probably no one particular style will become the craze. Among the notable designs are combinations of wings and fluffy-made plumages. Some of these are beautifully arranged and suggest an angry bird with feathers so ruffled up as to conceal his head. There are many whole birds shown, but they are for the most part extremely small and are most artistically mounted. A favorite style seems to be a small bird with the wings slightly raised as in the act of hopping from twig to twig. The feathers are slightly ruffled and the whole effect is light, natural and extremely graceful.

RIBBONS—Will continue in popularity and some of the new Satin Ribbons with velvet flowers embossed on them present a picture fair to look on. Persian Ribbons and Persian Silks will largely enter into the make-up of fashionable millinery this season. Paradise plumage and plain, curled and shaded Aigrettes will be the rule instead of the exception for all fine hats.

VELVETS—Will be in great demand for millinery purposes and will take precedence over felt goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—Jets, steel and colored Beaded Trimming, Persian and Roman Embroidery Bands, Gold Braids and Fringes will all have a place in the fashionable world this season. The new styles and designs are extremely beautiful and will attract much attention. Large Directoire Buttons, with smaller ones to match, will be used on two-thirds of all fine costumes.

Our Opening.

We are making elaborate preparations for our semi-annual opening. Due announcement will be made of the same.

* *

FANCY + WORK + MATERIALS!

Zephyrs, Wools and Yarns.

-+ARRESENE AND CHENILLES+-

Embroidery Silks.

A Complete Line of Material for Fancy Work.

* *

THE FARMERS & MECHANICS' STORE

200-202-204-206 FIRST ST,

6 AND 8 TAYLOR ST.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPT 15.

A JEWISH VIEW OF JESUS.

D I Schreiber contributes a long and very interesting article to the *Menorah* concerning the Jewish view of Jesus His view is that Jesus was a political martyr and Jewish patriot that what is good in his teachings is not new and what is new is impracticable and destructive Judaism had at one time been a potent influence in pagan Rome Julius Cæsar the most humane and tolerant great man of his time had not only permitted the Jews in Rome to adhere to their religion but to make proselytes among all classes of Romans Horace speaks of proselytizing Jews and of their sabbath which his friend Fuscus would not violate as he was one of the many that observed it Ovid speaks of the observance of the Jewish rites by Roman women of high rank who sent gifts to the temple of Jerusalem, and Seneca censures the observance of the Sabbath by Romans, complaining that the Hebrews the conquered have given laws to the conquerors So rapidly did Judaism spread in Rome that after the death of the statesmanlike Augustus Cæsar his brutal and bigoted successor Tiberius persuaded the senate to enact a decree expelling the Hebrews from Rome and Italy thus setting at naught the decrees of the great Julius Pontius Pilate when he became governor of Palestine initiated the imperial policy by abolishing the Jewish law in Judea itself and seizing upon the treasure of the temple The tyranny of Pilate maddened the people whose indignation was voiced by Judah Gaulonitis and Theudas both Galileans who proclaiming it a crime against religion to obey the earthly empire of Rome were crucified by the Romans for treason against the Roman state. The Jewish view is that Jesus of Nazareth, also a Galilean was only another patriot crucified as a seditionist on the charge of inciting the populace to rebellion against Rome. Mr Schreiber says in support of his view that Jesus was nothing less than a political martyr

> He, too like Judah of Gaulonitis had the motto, "There is but one kingdom, it is the heavenly kingdom, the kingdom of God.' Galilee was always the hotbed of revolutions The people there were inflamed by the idea that this world was breaking down and a new one, the future world would soon appear While others merely counselled preparation for the heavenly kingdom, promising that a complete reformation of the world would take place Jesus had the courage and self-confidence to proclaim The time is fulfilled the heavenly kingdom has come and I am this king or messiah the saviour of my oppressed people He was a Jew, a Pharisean Jew with Galilean coloring a man who joined in the hopes of his time, and believed these hopes were fulfilled in him He was brought before a court Pilate, the Roman procurator, asked him "Art thou the king of the Jews? He answered "Thou sayest it" Now, as the Jews were Roman subjects, is it a wonder that he was not treated better than any other rebel but shared the fate of Judah of Gaulonitis and was crucified? He had boldly attacked all political conditions, and the whole civil, social and religious society of his time and paid the penalty of all political martyrs

That the trial and execution of Jesus were in flagrant violation of Jewish criminal law is quoted as proof that the Gospel account of his trial is not historical. The Gospels represent that the trial took place by night, in the private house of the high priest, that the execution took place on a holiday that the accused was condemned on his own confession for merely repeating a Biblical phrase of common use in the prophets who frequently speak of Israel as "Sons of God" Under Jewish law two witnesses had to testify to the truth of the charge and it had also to be shown that the prisoner had been warned Crucifixion was a mode of punishment not recognized by Jewish law which knows only death by the sword, the rope, the stone and by fire The trial and execution of Jesus were Roman throughout the mode of his death was the Roman fashion of executing public criminals, Julius Cæsar inflicting it on captured pirates and the trial and execution were in absolute violation of all the well established rules of procedure in a Jewish tribunal

Passing to the question of the novelty of Jesus's work, Mr Schrieber points out that while Jesus denounced unworthy members of the Pharisees he never reproached them as a party, because they were the party of the people, the progressive friends of the national cause, but on the contrary said "The Pharisees sit in Moses's seat, and whatsoever they bid you observe that observe and do The Sermon on the Mount is contained in the prophets and contemporaneous Jewish writings and the so-called golden rule had been proclaimed by the Pharisee Hillel thirty years before Christ, and Hillel must have learned it from the Greek Isocrates The commandments of the heart judgment, mercy and faith urged by Jesus are found in the first chapter of Isaiah, in the sixth chapter of Micah in the Psalms and Jeremiah 'The Sabbath was made for man but man is not made for the Sabbath' is a Jewish saying and the Talmudic Halakah teaches that danger to life sets aside Sabbatical prohibitions of any character Of 'The Lord's Prayer,' Mr Schrieber says that it is a combination of Jewish prayers not a sentiment in it is foreign to the Judaism of his day The extension of the gospel to the heathen world was the work of the apostle Paul for Jesus said 'I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and he charges his apostles Go ye not into the way of the Gentiles and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not Go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel and as ye go preach saying the kingdom of heaven is at hand'

Mr Schreiber then passes to the consideration of some new features in Jesus's teachings not contained in the Jewish writings before him 'Love your enemies' is quoted as such a doctrine, which Mr Schreiber describes as not only unnatural and impracticable but impossible Judaism goes as far as humanity can go when it teaches 'Do not revenge nor bear any grudge Do not rejoice at the fall of thy enemy If thy enemy is hungry, give him to eat if thirsty give him to drink If his animal is going astray bring it back to him' Jesus also taught that his followers should renounce earthly pleasures a doctrine neither new nor good, a system of poverty and communism practically carried out by the Jewish sect of Essenes nearly two centuries before Jesus, but which to this day has never found favor among Christians Mr Schreiber says on this point

> While certain Catholic orders did not and do not permit their monks to have a goodly share of the things of this world, the monasteries, the church and its dignitaries have the more The financial condition of Christendom to-day is a flashing commentary on this communistic principle of Jesus. And while some envious, pious Christians never tire to accuse the Jew of being a money getter they do not seem to care much about the eye of a needle and a camel, or to be particularly fond of another command of Jesus 'If any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also (Matt v 40-4") Moses knew and appreciated the value of earthly treasures and did not command us to disregard them, while Jesus's doctrine in this respect is dangerous to society, to industrial progress and civilization.

Another doctrine of Jesus,—not to care for the morrow—is curtly if not contemptuously dismissed with the remark that it is nothing better than the *carpe diem* principle of that merry old pagan poet, Horatius Flaccus whose name and nature rhymed with that of Bacchus. The principle 'Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also," is rejected as utterly at war with the growth of true manhood, character courage and fortitude The precepts attributed to Jesus are not limited to the Jews and Christians Buddha, long before Hillel and Jesus, said: "Hatred is not conquered by hatred at any time hatred is conquered by love" Seneca and Epictetus, following the Stoics arrive at many of the doctrines taught in the 'beatitudes' and we come upon this higher spirit in the writings of Plato and the teachings of Socrates The principle that we should rather suffer than do injustice, insisted on so often as Christian, is distinctly and beautifully taught not only in the Talmud but in the Gorgias of Plato Mr Schreiber concludes as follows

> Strange are the ways of Providence. There is a man who for purity of motive, for courage of his opinions and boldness of thought and all the attributes which go to make the true man has been surpassed by no man in history this man died for his faith and yet he remained simple Socrates Had he lived in an age of religious superstition and moral decrepitude, and among people crushed under the heel of iron tyranny, we doubt not we should have had another Messiah in him
>
> True, Jesus died a martyr for his ideas, but he was only one of the endless galaxy of martyrs who suffered in the cause of humanity, enlightenment progress and science
>
> The Greeks sacrificed the revealer of human conscience the Romans the tribune of social reform the Florentines the precursor of modern reformations the [illegible] the prophet of religious tolerance the French the [illegible] man of democratic principles the Spaniards the discoverer almost the creator of a new world in the immensity of the ocean They were all soldiers in the great army of mankind battling in the cause of moral, free and righteousness by their sufferings have they helped to draw onward and forward the car of progress

A POLITICAL THRENODY

Mr Edward Fawcett whom the New York *Sun* describes as 'a cultivated gentleman with literary ambition who writes English as well as if it was a foreign language' was out in *Belford's Magazine* of a recent issue in some verses that bear the significant title of 'Grover Cleveland' While the subject is rather stale and uninteresting to the general public at this date it is yet fair to presume that the individual addressed has pondered with pride not unmixed with wonder over the before unguessed virtues with which by the aid of a poet's license Mr Fawcett has endowed him and arisen from the perusal as one who had in some mysterious way stumbled upon the inscription that partial friends had caused to be placed upon his monument in the family burial plat

Be this as it may Mr Fawcett's effort may be described as a cross between an epic and a threnody Its numbers move with the gravity appropriate to an elegy, even while they recite in exaggerated strain the purported facts of the political history of the subject.

The first two stanzas introduce Power Place and Sly Discretion Fact becoming subordinate to fancy, the ex president is made to spurn the two former forces and decline the kind offices of the latter which prompted him to silence Emboldened perhaps by this refusal to listen to the dictates of discretion the poet causes Mr Cleveland to step forth grandly in the next stanza fling aside the disingenuous garb of sham and say to laboring thousands far and wide, "Behold me as I am all this, of course being planted firmly on poetic feet and made to rhyme with reasonable effort on the part of the reader The portrait of Mr Cleveland with his coat off shirt sleeves well turned back and eyes in fine frenzy rolling writing his tariff message, will at once be recognized It takes but twelve lines to complete this word picture, and as no description will do them justice we quote

> Against plutocracy's cold thrall
> He urged his protest high and pure
> With justice for his pedestal
> He rose the Patriot of the Poor!
>
> But when our tax wrung lands were shook
> With Freedom's last electoral throes
> They that should serve him best forsook
> And left him with his legioned foes
>
> Ah well could I wise [illegible] History say
> How oft through Time's mysterious trend
> The people in just this willful way
> Have turned them from their truest friend!

'Plutocracy's cold thrall' is, to say the least, an original synonym for the tariff Indeed Mr Fawcett may justly be credited with originality from the inception of this poem to the working out of its most minute details

The carping critic may it is true wonder why so noble and truly patriotic a citizen as Mr Cleveland is represented with justice under his feet but the more kindly disposed will see at once that the necessity of a word to rhyme with thrall forced the poet almost unconsciously, to use this beautiful figure and at the same time to give his hero a 'pedestal' and a word a new emphasis

It is not however, until we are called to view the large electoral throes of freedom" that our sympathy is strained to the utmost No wonder the "tax wrung lands" were shook" in contemplation of such a spectacle The 'legioned foes' should have been dismissed from the presence of Freedom at a moment so trying as they were clearly out of place while the large throes" were creating such a commotion

There is one historical fact in this poem that is incontrovertible Mr Cleveland was 'forsook' There is no doubt of that and he probably feels lonesome to this day in consequence It does not soften this galling fact in the least to speak loftily of 'time's mysterious trend' in connection with it It was the 'willful people' who brought about his discomfiture and at the same time gave Edward Fawcett an opportunity to pose as the poet laureate of this 'truest friend' of a stiff necked race

The Reform Club will be remiss in a most sacred duty if it neglects to cause this threnody to be set to proper music and chanted through the nation preliminary to the action of the next democratic national convention and the campaign of 1890 It would be a dreadful thing if Mr Cleveland should be 'forsook' again, and thus give Edward Fawcett another chance to sound his virtues throughout the length and breadth of a 'tax shook land'

The citizens of Lafayette Yamhill county are recovering from the shock incident to the loss of the county seat and are gathering themselves up with something of the spirit of enterprise that characterized the dwellers of that place in earlier times The opening of the seminary under the auspices of the Evangelical church in the old court house building at that place is regarded as the signal of renewed prosperity in the town The site of Lafayette is unsurpassed in beauty by that of any town in Oregon its drainage is all that could be desired fine water power is furnished by the falls in the Yamhill river at that place and one of these days, in the near future a capitalist will see here a chance for which he has been looking and the hum of industry will awaken the solitude of the town

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James Anderson agent of the Massachusetts Humane Society for five counties of that state reports that during his six years of service in that capacity he has never found but one married man abusing a horse While it might be unfair to accept this showing as conclusive proof by inference of the refining influence of women yet taken in connection with the fact that he has found but one woman abusing a horse in that period he submits the inference as an obvious one The records of wife beating in most of our large cities deal a somewhat staggering blow to this inference, and may move old bachelors thus arraigned to suggest that the married man having an object at hand easier to subdue, does not find it necessary to beat his horse when he wants to relieve his feelings.

Sarah Althea having no heirs, may as well cause her Sharon suit to be dismissed and save herself further annoyance in the courts, since at the very best it is not likely to be settled in time to do her any good.

ONE WEEK'S WANDERING.

Notes of a Trip from Portland to Newport, Yaquina Bay.

The West Side of the Willamette Valley—Corvallis—The Oregon Pacific—Yaquina City—Newport—Visit to the Lighthouse.

Written for The Sunday Oregonian

A dull day brightened only by an occasional glimpse of the sun accorded grimly with my feelings I was full of ire anyway Directions had been given my *valet de chambre* to wake me at 7 This would have allowed half an hour for dressing and coffee—enough for any traveller He yanked me from my couch at 6 got me to the depot a full hour ahead of time where I shivered and shook until in the distance the music of approaching cars smote mine ear

Owing to the unheated condition of the cars I secured a seat in a convenient position for each gust of wind that poured in through the frequently opening door—next also to a citizen from whose form emanated the perfumed odors of a genuine stale drunk while my reading was disturbed by one who articulated with strong nasal twang about the old chestnut of having heard away off in his Ioway home of about thirteen months rain in Oregon every year He thought everybody was deaf so his voice was considerably above a whisper

The most noticeable thing going out of Portland on the Southern Pacific road is the rapid and complete work being done on the Fulton Park Motor line Hundreds of men are at work grading completing the road bed and laying ties

I am sorry for the brakeman on the Southern Pacific railroad He is in danger of losing his reputation He is not well up in railroad ethics He goes back on the traditions of his calling The head and front of his offence is that he calls out the names of stations plainly I am sorry for him Insane Salem's insane asylum will soon contain him or perhaps Cordray would like to secure him and put him on exhibition with the bearded lady and the boy that went up with Redmond's balloon

A fine stretch of country this through which I am passing—hills in the distance and well cultivated farms on either side of the road substantially built farmhouses dot the way and horses and cattle leap o'er pasture in exquisite freedom Whenever I see field of cut wheat or hay it looks for all the world like one of nature's smiles Not one of those horrid wicked smiles with which Bill Nye and Rabelais express such utter familiarity

Four drummers were playing some kind of game called draw tongs shovel poker or something they called by that name They said something about a 'flush' and bye the bye I did notice one of them got very red in the face just then, as the man who sat opposite raked in $4 13 I have heard it said that they call this the 'national game and speaking of it reminds me of bashful Nye in London He said he met Mrs Shaw the whistler who has whistled for the queen Bill said he told her that he had also whistled for the queen but it did not come and the other fellow secured the shekels Those who don't understand this joke may apply to any member of the police force and receive a full explanation

The Iowa man talked and howled about the drawbacks and disadvantages of Oregon, although he said he had lived here six years until I felt like cramming down his throat some of the reports of the state board of immigration Two things hindered me I felt that his soul was too dull to appreciate such good matter and moreover I was alone and unprotected and greatly feared he might be a bunko steerer or card sharp in disguise I think I was right too, as a little later on when he pulled out a Thurman bandanna to wipe his classic brow four aces fell out together I am informed by good authority that such colossal nerve would bring quick fortune to most men

A bob tailed dog ran lazily out of the hotel at [illegible] barked at the train for invading the sleepy hamlet and retired seeming perfectly satisfied that his daily duty had been performed

I was gratified to notice that most of the wagon roads across which we passed were in thoroughly good condition but that for the most part the old fashioned rail had given place to more substantial fencing This speaks well for the enterprise of the farmers

We passed orchards filled with trees bearing bounteously its luscious fruits as tempted Eve in Eden Many a time I longed to stop the cars but not owning the road I felt a delicacy in so doing

I had a valuable chat with Mr Webster the conductor on the S P train between Portland and Corvallis He pointed out the great extent of the Willamette valley and showed me hills which skipped by us like lambs between which lay other rich and fertile valleys waiting for the settler In his opinion the prosperity of the upper end of the valley would be greatly increased if the holdings were divided and that properties of 3000 and 4000 acres would be more profitable if divided up into farms of 300 or 400 No richer land than this can be found anywhere and yet it can be bought for from $20 to $40 an acre Very little wonder is it then that farms go begging in Vermont where four times the Oregon price is asked for soil which has become barren by reason of the cultivation of several generations

Mr Webster who is an intelligent gentleman and competent railroad official at Corvallis introduced me to Major Bowen who promptly attended to my temporal wants I also had the pleasure of meeting Mr John D Letcher, professor of mathematics of the State Agricultural College He introduced me to a number of prominent men of the town President Arnold extended me an invitation to visit the Agricultural College

Corvallis is steadily growing The Oregon Pacific railroad is doing much for the city Building progresses steadily A stately schoolhouse is nearing completion an Episcopal church has recently been dedicated and new private residences and stores are seen on every hand

Among those I met was Mr J B Walker of the engineering department of the road He is an anomaly—a thoroughly Americanized Englishman a loyal citizen of the United States with all the vim energy and push of the genuine Yankee Mr Walker possesses a rare fund of humor and as I am something of a liar myself we recognized in each other kindred spirits He told me a number of important facts concerning the construction of the road but as I was on my vacation and out for a bit of fun I must confess I remember more of his jokes than I do of matters of greater importance

There is scarcely a mile of straight track from Corvallis to Yaquina and the only way to connect the two points was by following the Yaquina river The highest point reached is 7?0 feet above the level of the sea and about 500 feet above the valley We crossed the Yaquina river as many as fourteen times in a distance of six miles This is a quiet placid stream and is navigable for at least fifteen miles up from the bay But the entire road of the Oregon Pacific Company passes through a country the scenery of which is of surpassing beauty The track is well ballasted and provides easy and comfortable travel Much freight is forwarded over the road now and ships ply regularly between the bay and other ports

Yaquina the terminus is finally reached The docks here present a lively appearance, trains moving to and fro and large quantities of freight shifted, lifted and hauled Then the passenger for Newport boards a small steamer and in less than half an hour arrives at the end of the journey

From this point the Pacific spreads out to view as far as vision reaches Here at Newport the sea sings an incessant eulogy to nature while the rocks are dumb with wonder White caps dance merrily upon the surface of the water while ever and anon a huge breaker bursts in dashes rock and sand before it with might and power seemingly to rebuke man in his attempt to fight against her rigorous laws The work of the United States government has progressed surprisingly The channel has been perceptibly deepened but the work must cease by about October for lack of an appropriation It seems peculiar that governments should not exercise the same business prudence that we expect of the individual I am informed that the damage done by wind and wave between appropriations that are doled out miserly amounts to the value of at least $100 000 No one knows exactly how soon work may be resumed In the mean time half the railroad tramway may be washed away and the harbor fall back into its original unsafe condition

A walk upon the beach and a sail at midnight were the fruitful sources of great pleasure The moon first gilded the bay with gold then when high up overhead its silver rays flashed upon the waters, tinging with its mellow hues, rock, stream, wave and cliff.

Newport for natural advantages is as well favored for a genuine seaside resort as Atlantic City or Cape May where frequently as many as 100 000 people pour in on a single day The seaside resorts of the East are large sand lots but here on the coast of Oregon wealth of varied scenery stretch of beach and hospitality of the natives work together to please the fancy and satisfy the taste There are various hills about that overlook the bay and sea upon which public and private cottages are thickly built

Mr P M Abbey of the Bay View House, has a hilltop half a mile above the beach, before which a panorama lengthens out to view as gorgeous and sublime as ever was conjured up by imagination Property moves upward in value because Newport grows each year in popularity The hotel men admit however the lack of additional facilities for accommodating the people This season all available space was brought into use and every house was occupied to full capacity There was not a hotel man there that did not make money Next year the crowd will be enormous and the people of Newport should heed the demand of the past and prepare for their reception or else lose the opportunity of substantially benefiting the town Merchants report business 40 per cent better than ever before while Mr Lent the livery man and mayor of the town claimed to do an enormous increase of business for the season Lent is a very good man to know I don't think it likely that Cordray will ever be predominant again but he has an eye to travel through the country on a tour with an eye to scenery I shall certainly advise him to see Lent There is not an inch of property within thirty miles of Newport with which Lent is not thoroughly acquainted He knows not only the pedigree of the man but the value of the land and many a rock he points out that would give a good speculation to a man of capital and enterprise

Everybody goes to the lighthouse I was booked to go also I went and was glad I had not missed the sight There are six first class lighthouses between Cape Blanco and the mouth of the Columbia river besides a number of headlights The lighthouse on Cape Foulweather stands nearly 200 feet above sea level cost about $110 000 and has been in actual operation since 1873 It is a well constructed tower and is kept in a neat and orderly manner The lamp consumes from five and a half to seven gallons of oil each night and by scientifically arranged magnifying lenses throws a powerful light that warns the approaching ship of danger from surf and rock This kind of work is the victory of peace But here again the government shows a spirit of false economy The head keeper is paid $800 the assistant $600 and second assistant $550 In addition they receive a house and stove free but wood coal provisions and all else they must find themselves These men that labor for humanity through the dead of winter the heat of summer amid rain snow, wind storm and sleet get such pay as the ordinary clerk or laborer and if exposure wears them out they are shoved out to make room for another The government makes no provision for such of them as are worn out in the service Not only that but this year a reduction of 5 per cent was made from each man's salary on account of deficient appropriations The men don't complain however they do their work faithfully and cheerfully and are courteous to all The view from the top of the lighthouse on a clear day defies description

People seldom stop to think when dashing in the train over the rails what hard and continuous work the railroad man has and how monotonous it must grow Between Corvallis and Portland the conductor and brakeman who work every day run something over 60 000 miles each year Yet they tell me when a man once gets into railroading work he seldom abandons it for any other vocation

On my return to Corvallis after dinner at the International I went to pay my bill For this purpose I laid down four bits The proprietor shoved the money back at me I inquired what such conduct meant He replied We charge ministers and newspaper men half price When you went through before I made no reduction so we will call it square now Now this man certainly shows a knowledge of human nature He evidently knows that the two hard worked classes of society eat in moderation But I do confess me I was appalled at being placed in the category with the ministerial brotherhood and I am puzzled still to know whether it is hard luck on the ministers or on me

NOTES OF PERSONS

Mrs Wass returned to Portland Friday

The Yaquina City wreck will soon be cut up and sold for old iron

School opened on the 10th of this month with an increased attendance

Mr [illegible] member of the council will come down to Portland during the fair and spend a week

Mr Douthit of East Portland spent a few days at Newport, and returned to Portland on Friday

Mr Faler is moving to and fro between Newport and Portland recently on a big real estate deal

The mail facilities are bad The postmaster is accommodating, but there is carelessness somewhere

Captain Winant weighed anchor Thursday night on the steamer Mischief with a load of freight for Siuslaw

The Yaquina *Republic* is getting on well now and the home people are beginning to take an interest in it

On Wednesday evening a private company assembled at the Bay View hotel, and were entertained with music and recitations

On Tuesday evening Mr Adam Asul gave a fine banquet to a number of friends He has sold out his restaurant and moved away

A ball was to have been given at this place on Thursday night but was postponed on account of the death of Mr Titman's child

Through the courtesy of Mr Baker I was enabled to visit the Siletz Reservation and in the next SUNDAY OREGONIAN, I shall give a special account of that trip

Newport will not be recognized in five years Such vast improvements will then take place By that time it will be the chief pleasure resort of the Pacific coast

Edward Seidler a Portland boy ran the bathing house on the beach during the summer and will spend the winter in Portland Next year he will return and add to his facilities

The people at Newport complain very much because they can't get THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN on the day of publication The Oregon Pacific will soon be compelled to put on a Sunday train

Mr Royce of the Albany *Herald* was a guest of the Bay View House during my stay I see by an article from his pen that he is also smitten with Newport although he gives me a rather unfair deal.

While in Newport I was the guest of Mr and Mrs P M Abbey who showered many attentions upon me and made my stay a continual delight Mr Abbey will visit Portland next week on business His family will spend the winter at Ashland

MELVIN G WINSTOCK

Unusual Prosperity

New York Herald

It is long since the factors of material prosperity in this country were in such universal and active operation as at present

In the world of commerce we are still an agricultural nation Good crops are the basis of our wealth and general well being and the yield this year is so grand as to warrant a day of special thanksgiving

The increased purchasing power of the agricultural population has set factory wheels revolving faster while the carriage of grain and the distribution of merchandise is taxing the capacity of the railroads and swelling their earnings in many instances to unprecedented figures

The shortage in the harvests abroad assures a good demand for our surplus cereals and their export together with the continued investment of foreign funds in manufactures here should bring an influx of gold later on A goodly portion of the treasury surplus has been released during the past week through the purchase of bonds thus allaying fears that trade might be fettered by paucity of the medium of interchange

It is not surprising that this situation is reflected in unwonted activity and buoyancy in Wall street.

WATSON'S
BEST CABINETS
$2 Per Dozen.
WATSON, 225 First St.

A NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Electricity long used in the laboratory for experimental purposes only is fast coming before the public as an agent of great value in the arts and in the affairs of everyday life By electricity power to drive machinery can be utilized at the distance of miles from its source and by electricity—thanks to Mr Edison's recent discovery—our streets and houses are lighted more brilliantly than by gas, at less than one half the cost While these results are evident to the public at large there is still another field in which the use of electricity is rapidly working a profound reformation—the field of medical science The following remarkable cure performed by Dr Darrin shows the new uses for electricity

Catarrh Bronchitis and Consumption Cured

Editor Oregonian Being a constant reader of your widely circulated paper and noticing the great interest you are taking to direct the afflicted to Drs Darrin I will give my name to the long list of cures performed by them Fifteen years ago catarrhal and bronchial troubles commenced to annoy me and seven years later a complicated lung trouble showed itself All efforts to cure were fruitless until coming under Dr Darrin's electric treatment one year ago Now I am happy to say I am cured I am news agent on the O R & N R R and will gladly answer any questions at my home 310 O street Portland J A LINDSLEY

Electricity Cured Her

Editor Oregonian For five years I have been deaf in one ear, accompanied with terrible ringing noises With Dr Darrin's electric treatment the ringing noises are all gone and I can hear ordinary conversation I reside at 265 Eleventh street Portland and I can be referred to

MRS JOHN RAYMOND

Drs. Darrin's Place of Business.

Drs Darrin can be consulted free at 233 Fifth street corner of Main Portland Office hours, from 10 to 4 o clock daily evenings 7 to 8 Sundays 10 to 12 All curable chronic diseases loss of manhood blood taints syphilis gleet gonorrhœa stricture spermatorrhœa seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed and never published in the papers Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors office Inquiries answered and circulars sent free

POLITICAL SPEAKING

Headquarters of the Republican Central Committee of Washington
Olympia Sept 9 1889

Hon John L Wilson republican candidate for representative to congress will address the people as follows

[illegible] Saturday night September 14 Aberdeen Monday night, September 16 [illegible] Tuesday night September 17 Seattle Wednesday night September 18 Snohomish Thursday night September 19 Tacoma Friday night September 20 Port Townsend Saturday night September 21 Tacoma Monday night September 23 Ellensburgh Tuesday night September 24 North Yakima Wednesday night September 25

Hon John B Allen will speak as follows Deep Creek Monday 1 P M September 16 Cheney Monday night September 16 Davenport Tuesday night September 17 Wilbur Wednesday night September 18 Sprague Thursday night September 19 Spokane Falls Friday night September 20 North Yakima Saturday night September 21 Seattle Monday night September 23 [illegible] Tuesday September [illegible] Port Townsend Wednesday night September 25 Chehalis Thursday night September 26 Vancouver Friday night September 27 Kalama, Saturday night September 28

Hon Allen Weir republican nominee for secretary of state will speak as follows Vancouver Wednesday night September 11 Goldendale Friday night September 13 Centerville Saturday night September 14 Bickleton Monday night September 16

Hon E P Ferry nominee for Governor will speak as follows Mount Vernon Tuesday night September 17 Port Townsend Saturday night September [illegible] Whatcom Wednesday night September 25

Col T W Eddy Mount Vernon Tuesday night September 17

Col J C Haines will speak at Seattle Wednesday night September 18 [illegible] Thursday night September 19 Ellensburgh Friday night September 20 North Yakima Saturday night September 21 Spokane Falls Monday night September 23.

[illegible] of California will address the people at Shelton Saturday night Sept. 14 Aberdeen Monday night September 16 Montesano, Tuesday night September 17 Roslyn Thursday night September 19 Ellensburgh Friday night September 20 North Yakima Saturday night September [illegible] Tacoma Monday night September 23 Whatcom Wednesday night September 25

Major Thad Huston and Major C M Barton will speak to the people as follows Winlock Monday night September 16 Castle Rock Tuesday night, September 17 [illegible] Wednesday night September 18 Kalama, Thursday night September 19

Hon S G Cosgrove Major Thad Huston and Major C M Barton will address the people at Ilwaco on Saturday night September 21 Oysterville, Monday night September 23 South Bend Landing, Tuesday night September 24 Willapa Wednesday night September 25 Hoquiam Thursday September 26 at 2 o'clock P M Aberdeen, Thursday night September 26 Montesano Friday night September 27 Shelton Saturday night September 28.

Joseph W Robinson Esq will address the people at Shelton on Saturday night September 14 Winlock Monday night September 16 Castle Rock Tuesday night September 17 Kelso Wednesday night September 18 Kalama Thursday night September 19 Cathlamet Friday September 20 at 2 o'clock P M Skamokawa Friday night September 20

W A Reynolds Esq will speak to the people as follows Cathlamet Friday September 20 at 2 o'clock P M Skamokawa Friday night September 20

Other announcements will follow

JOHN F GOWEY
Chairman
H W FAIRWEATHER
Vice Chairman
O A BOWEN Secretary

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 18 N Front street, Portland Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers. 130 Front st,

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and Davis. Portland, O

MEYER WILSON & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION merchants Importers of foreign goods. Agents for White's Cement New Market Block.

C. [illegible] & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants 20 North Front street Portland Or

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO, SHIPBROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for [illegible] Archipelago Lines Co 34 Front street corner Ash

BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all kinds goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor First and Ash

WADHAMS & CO SUCCESSORS TO WADHAMS & Elliott wholesale grocers Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos 46 and 48 Front street Portland Oregon.

H. C MACDONALD GENERAL BROKER AND Commission Agent 44 Front street 1stf

MARK L CHIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION merchants & wholesale dealers in fruits and provisions 148 Front st Esmond block Portland.

HEIMAN METZGER [illegible] HIDES, Pelts, Furs Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchants, Front street near Main, Portland, Or Liberal cash advances on consignments

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL or chattel security by LOUIS F R MORRILL, room 9 N P [illegible] or second and Morrison sts. 14s7

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and all kinds of personal property Thompson & Hathaway rooms 19 & 21 Labbe's Bl

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE On Favorable Terms,
THE GERMAN SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY
B GOLDSMITH Agent,
Rooms 8 and 9 Washington Building.

MACHINISTS.

CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP J HONEYMAN & CO First and Columbia sts. 17t

WOLFF & ZWICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. FIRST and Third sts.—Housework, doors, Railings, Iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY

MALARKEY & CO (SUCCESSORS TO G. A. MALARKEY) leading house, N W cor Fourth and Morrison sts Consignments and orders solicited.

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK [illegible]

WANTED NURSE GIRL 15 TO 18 YEARS old to go home nights. [illegible] 401 [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CL[illegible] Inquire 85 Front st [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK FOR HER board while going to school Inquire at 149 4th street 1 52

GIRLS WANTED BY MRS PLAID TO-DAY—301 sew work wage $20 to $30 German nurse [illegible] PLAID'S AGENCY

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at [illegible] Fourth st. McMillan's addition E Portland. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact and push a good position [illegible] on salary or commission 96 [illegible] 14jtf

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork Call at room [illegible] Union block bet hours of [illegible] P M 13stf

I WANT DRESS FINISHERS AND SKIRT hands highest wages will be paid for the right hands Apply to H B LITT 10 tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE and a dish washer at Wilson House 113 N Second st. 10s

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF good address to solicit guaranteed salary of $78 per month Room 105 Green's Building cor First and Alder sts. 1 s7

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK, graders tracklayers and teamsters. KINCAID & CO 108 First st. 14jtf

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO KEEP BOOKS and make himself generally useful in a wholesale and retail liquor store good wages. Address 999 care Oregonian 1 s

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN FAMILY BY day or week by an experienced modiste from the East S T Taylor's system used. Miss BOWER 270 Fourth st. 1s7

WANTED—AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS SOLICitor for one of the oldest purely mutual life insurance companies in the United States good inducements to the right party Apply after 9 A M room [illegible] Green's Building First and Alder 14stf

WANTED—A MAN WISHING TO MAKE $800 in six months has to take charge of two men and live in the country good place to the right person must give good references and $400 security for further particulars apply to A K BERRIDGE [illegible] Portland 14s7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION AT [illegible] Address R S care Oregonian.

WANTED BY YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD reference a position in a bank or wholesale house to do office work. [illegible] care Oregonian. 14s2

WANTED A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS blacksmith (wagon and carriage or horseshoeing) Address N W care Oregonian 14s1

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER assistant or clerk city or country by an experienced accountant. Address C, P O box [illegible] 14s[illegible]

WANTED—MORNING OR EVENING WORK by young man who attends business college during day willing to do anything Address J E A, care Oregonian 1

WANTED—A POSITION IN HOTEL BY A first class cook or as manager thoroughly competent city or country Address Cook care Oregonian.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED A PARTNER FOR THE STAIR building business Inquire at 172 N 10th 1 7

WANTED TO RENT—ABOUT OCT 1 A COTtage of about 8 rooms furnished for light housekeeping Address stating price and location [illegible] care Oregonian 14s3

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT you get first-class watch and jewelry work done at HEITKEMPER'S 151 Third st 31tm

WANTED—AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD MEN WANTED TO work for Union Central Life Insurance Co and pay call at room 45 [illegible] Block cor Washington and Second sts from 8 to 10 A. M, or address J A Williams State Agent. 5s11

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit. Address 86 Second street Portland Oregon 17atf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Physicians

DR HELENA J PRICE, PHYSICIAN AND surgeon Abington bldg 9 to 10 2 to 5 7 to 8

DR A D WALKER 204½ FIRST ST 10 to 12, 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 Diseases of women and children.

DR MACMASTER—SPECIALTY CHRONIC diseases, surgical diseases and diseases of women many years leading surgeon and president of the celebrated Hot Springs, Ark Rooms cor Fifth and Morrison opposite P O Hours 9 A M to 5 P M

Lawyers

BARNETT T. ROF ATTORNEY AND COUNsel or at law room 26 Union blk First and Stark.

PHILLIPS LAMAR & [illegible] Attorneys and Counsellors-at Law Inland mineral and Indian causes. Washington D C

Artists

MRS. J R BARCHUS, STUDIO 145½ THIRD st. Instructions given in landscape painting.

CLARA R MARTIN COUNCIL BLDG WASH. & [illegible] portraits and landscape. lessons given

PORTLAND ART SCHOOL OPENS SEPT 1st Mrs R C Young Miss A J Smith 160½ Wash.

MRS OSMON ROYAL 107 THIRD ST—classes in lower figure and landscape painting in oil and water colors also crayon and charcoal drawing paste [illegible] and tapestry painting, studio open Sep [illegible] 7s1m

Architects

OTTO KLEEMAN ROOM 12 DEKUM BUILDing First and Washington streets.

Music.

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE THE FALL term begins Sep 2 Apply early for hours.

PROF ALFRED SINGER voice culture piano organ voice classes 30 years experience 160 Clay

GUITAR BANJO VIOLIN PIANO AND MANdolin instructor Prof F A Smith 189 6th st.

PROF BEITINGER'S MUSIC PARLORS 174 Washington st corner W Park 28a1m

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART 195 FIRST ST W F Werschkul director 30a1m

VIOLINS GUITARS ETC REPAIRED VIOLIN lessons given [illegible] music store 51 Morrison st.

PROF TREV SHARP A THOROUGH MUSIcian and experienced teacher will take charge of the violin department at Cook Musical Institute during the coming year F COOK Principal

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE CHEAP—154 ACRE FARM 60 acres clear house barn and orchard call on or address E W Haines Forest Grove Or 12s7

A FEW BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY—2 good fruit farms a good shingle mill 4 paying business stands in city Inquire at 48½ First st. room 4 14 3

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, all modern improvements 11th st bet 10th and [illegible] Inquire of S Simon [illegible] First rooms 2 and [illegible] 14s3

$125 WILL BUY A WHOLE LOT 50x100 feet in size in Columbia Heights addition on Vancouver motor line only 15 minutes distant from Morrison street bridge at this price you can well afford to purchase a whole block sold on easy installments with no interest COMPTON & [illegible] WAY 7 Morrison st 8s10

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN NEW FLAT BOAT good house [illegible] will sell or trade [illegible] foot of [illegible] street near Water Works. 14s3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND—GOOD horse and [illegible] harness and road cart nearly new. Apply [illegible] bet Ninth and Tenth. 1 s5

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH ENGRAVED on back [illegible] liberal reward will be paid for return [illegible] Ripley 80 N Front st [illegible]

LOST—AN OLIVE GREEN CORDUROY CLOAK pink lined from carriage between First and W Park St [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by sending address to [illegible] Vancouver Barracks. 14s3

LOST ABOUT 3 WEEKS AGO A [illegible] bottle or with a painter's palette attached with letters F H on one side and horseshoe on the other Finder return [illegible] M Forbes at Forbes & [illegible] and receive reward. 14s4

LOST—A SMALL GOLD ORNAMENT, SHORT chain attached horseshoe and whip upon one side monogram of the letters A J R upon the reverse supposed to have been lost on Third bet Montgomery and Columbia the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to A J Runyon 61 Front st. 14stf

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1851, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT [illegible] NICELY [illegible] street car [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

PLEASANT NEW [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible] NICELY [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT UNFURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—A [illegible]

TO LEASE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A [illegible] 112 First st

FOR RENT—[illegible] Apply 334 Morrison

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRESSMAKING [illegible] at 471 [illegible]

FREE BY R[illegible] MOODY & CO Clothing

DR SILLS [illegible] sale by [illegible]

LADIES [illegible] Mrs. H [illegible]

WOMEN WILL [illegible] PARK [illegible]

PUBLIC TYPEWRITER [illegible] briefs [illegible]

STORAGE OF ANY [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Front st.

MIDWIFE [illegible] 87 Third st

MRS [illegible] Main [illegible]

JOHN [illegible] & CO, [illegible]

MRS [illegible] healing

I WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY [illegible] new [illegible] stock of [illegible]

A YOUNG [illegible]

REWARD [illegible] of Alder st

OFFICE OF JOHN [illegible] Shirts from $1 [illegible] The Best [illegible]

JOHN THOMAS & CO [illegible] Columbia River [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CITY [illegible] Portland [illegible] Committee [illegible] City Water Works [illegible] ISAAC W SMITH

OFFICE OF THE CITY [illegible] Water [illegible] City [illegible] of Portland [illegible] ISAAC W SMITH

SAN FRANCISCO CAL SEPT [illegible]—Sealed proposals [illegible] at Presidio of San Francisco [illegible] Fort Bulwer [illegible] ALEX J PERRY Assistant Quartermaster General U S A

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED TO [illegible] 151 [illegible] First

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP [illegible] TOBACCO [illegible] Store [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

$3000—[illegible] AND EXCHANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] PATENT [illegible] WAGON [illegible]

$500 WILL BUY A GROCERY [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] COUNTY [illegible] STEVENS [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—SALOON [illegible] buying elsewhere [illegible] Seattle

SEWING MACHINES.

GARDNER [illegible] 87 THIRD [illegible] the Domestic the Household [illegible] machines. Pure sperm oil [illegible] repair parts.

TO RENT—ROOM
...ATOS ... M ... E
...OR ... EN ... with ... hand
...O RENT ... n furn ... e
...OR RENT
...URNISH...
...OR RENT ... fam ... l
...LEAS ... T ... WEST ... gen ... en ... in ... a ... th ... no ... re ...
...OR RENT ... with ... on ... W ... re
...OR RENT ...

TO RENT—ROOM
...OR RENT ... a ... bath

TO RENT—H...
...OR RENT—A FIRST ... tage ... 2 ... M ... ire room ... 1 ... o ... o
...O RENT ... between Washington ... ilding ... wit ... at ... bas ... ment ... 20 Union Block
...OR RENT—A NEW ... with bathroom ... cellar and ... stable ... reasonable rent ... street car line ... 112 First st
...OR RENT ... ROOM ... 4 ... refi ... d ... will be ... 344 Morrison

SPECIAL
...RESSMAKIN ... at 471 ... cor ... 9th
...REE BY RETURN ... tion Mool ... ling MOODY ...
...R BILLS FAMOUS ... sale by ...
...ADIES' NURSE—BEST ... Mrs. H ... dt ... est ...
...OMEN WHO SUFFER ... PARKER ...
...UBLIC TYPEWRIT... briefs, MSS ... ted ... tears ... W ... A
...TORAGE OF ANY ... had reasonab ... at ... front st.
...IDWIFE—MRS. ... MAH ... best of ... the district bet ...
...RS. E. TURANS ... Teacher of Christian ... Main Class instructions
...OHN WATKIN & ... Works, at the ... and Ash streets ... the best materi ... ship and their pri es
...RS. ... KEIP ... IND ... ant ... spirit ... of life, at ... Mor ... n ... psychometry ... healing
...WHIT OLEN WEINI ... new grocery st ... a ... stock of ... First and Mo ...
...YOUNG GENTL... wh ... sel ... would like t ... Address ... red ...
...EWARD ... WILL ... dollars for the arrest and c ... ought stealing the Da ... Alder st.
...FFICE OF JOHNSON ... Suits from $1 75 up ... the Best Material ... A Perfect Fit
...OHN THOMPSON ... HAS ... yonuleage ... Columbia River ... chase ... Lace ... other kinds ... Papers ... kinds 4⁵ and 47 ...
...TOCKHOLDERS MEET ... meeting ... ompany ... business ... be held at ... the ... ing Washing ... H. M. CAKE ...
...FFICE ... Portland ... addressed to ... Committee ... Proposals ... Tuesday September ... pound ... City Water Works ... bles street, in the ... ted ... and the ... the award of the contract. ISAAC W SMITH
...FFICE OF THE CITY WATER ... Portland, Or. Se ... ber ... 1889 ... Water Committee ... the envelope ... Proposals ... received ... Tuesday ... at the tool house of the City Water Works ... of Portland ... pipe tops ... inch with bevel ... three 12 inch three 10 inch ... inch and eighteen ... valves to be delivered ... award of the contract ... the right reserv ... ISAAC W SMITH
...AN FRANCISCO CAL ... —sealed proposals ... Thursday October 10 ... furnishing ... at Presidio of San Francisco ... Fort Bidwell ... reject any or all bids ... will be considered ... each place ... articles of dome ... quality ... sions ... the duty ... ance given to articles of ... duced on the Pacific Coast ... sumption required by th ... information furnished ... and, or to the post quar ... ALEX J PERRY Assistant ... eral U S A

BUSINESS CHANCE
...ARTNER WANTED ... $150 ... First st.
...OR SALE—A WELL ... business ... are Oregonian
...OR SALE—CIGAR ... business ... store care Oregonian
...ANT D—PERSONS WITH ... can ... d ... to ... in ... to ... A ... RN ...
$3000—TRUCK AND EX... weal ... A ... dress ...
...OR SALE—A ... centrally located ...
$500 WILL BUY ... a good business ... Call on or address ... First st
...OR SALE—A PROSPE... 000 stock of general ... First ... Portland ...
...OR SALE — COUNTY ... the ... of the ... to A M ... STEVENS ... sole agent for ...
...OR SALE CHEAP ... couple ... its really ... wards ... lying elsewhere ... Seattle

SEWING MACHINES
...APPLETON'S 107 THIRD ST ... the Domestic the Household and ... machines. Pure sperm oil, needles ... repair parts.

WASHINGTON WOMEN.

...k About the Suffrage Movement in the Territory.

...the Suffrage Women Are Organizing to Of... for Their Votes on the Day of the Coming Election.

PORTLAND Sept. 14

...he compilation of material for an enter...ng chapter upon woman's clubs for ...ch I have been taking notes for some ...e past is temporarily suspended on ac...nt of the recent demands upon time and ...ngth, made chiefly by lady readers of ... OREGONIAN women in whose interest ...n once more employing nerves and brain ... pursuit of such knowledge as they are ...ing in these times of momentous import ...ing to their enfranchisement.

...How shall we combine our forces for a ...g pull and strong pull and pull alto...her?" asks an earnest correspondent, ...se husband aspires to a responsible place ...he republican party, and who, for that ...on with the wifely consideration for ...ch women suffragists are noted, prefers ...remain in the background during the pres... battle of the ganders, which naturally ...ages the attention of the men who want ...monopolize the offices. How can our ...ers affect the result, one way or another? ...s a second writer, while a third inquires, ...here shall we look for the statutes quoted ...you in last Wednesday's OREGONIAN?" ...other says, "I don't see, if our votes may ...counted at all, or used as a basis of con... at all why we may not offer them for ... of the candidates just as well as for the ...stitution itself."

...I'm just lying to vote for Governor Sem... says one, "and I'm aching with eager... to vote for Judge Hoyt," says another ...Bloomfield is my candidate for superior ...ge in any district," says a quiet Hebrew ...y why can't I get out my friends to vote ...him?" "My choice is Dennison," says ...and mine is Munday," chimes in an...er. And thus it goes. In one locality a ...man wants to vote for the prohibition ...is only because her pastor, who wouldn't ...or a suffrage resolution at the late M E ...erence in Vancouver, now clutches ...ery at the prospect of using her vote for ... hobby and presses it upon her with more ... than discretion at the first glimpse of ...ected opportunity to profit by her long ... impatience and consequent lack of ex...ence in matters of public policy.

To all of these inquirers I have first to say ... prior to the auspicious opening of your ...ent brief campaign, on the line now or...nized you would have been quite content ...h the opportunity now given you to ...ure the right to vote in the new state at ...

I don't wonder that women who have ...e done a dozen different kinds of work ...should be impatient at the slow ...d political affairs. And especially ...o be wondered at that, feeling as ...e keen injustice of the repression ...h they now wrestle they should ...ant to break all the bonds at once ...ut never to have bound them at all. ...ferent queries quoted I make ...st confine yourselves to the one ...tion the consideration of which ...erns you vitally. If your favorite ...es or any of your pet measures ...this time there will be chance at future ...ections to try again. But if you fail ...secure your right to vote before the iron ...tes of a state constitution are closed upon ...your lib ties you will not have another op...rtunity to assert your choice in the mat... If when the ballots you offer and ...ich judges of election are forbidden, ...der the United States revised statutes "to ...fuse to any citizen of any state or territory ...ho is qualified by the people to vote at any ...ection," and if in spite of this refusal you ...epare as you will, to have your vote ...unted and if when examined they con...ained the names of candidates for county ...nd district officers, or even for state officers, ...he returning board will have personal ...easons for rejecting such votes as may ...ilitate against their choice of candidates ...or the same reason if you vote for prohi...tion—remember that no member of the ...nited States supreme bench is a prohibi...nist—the supreme court may be guided ... its prejudices to decide the case against ...u for that reason only. I know some of ...u will moralize about what that august ...dy ought to do, but that will avail you ...thing if the vote itself is denied you alto...ther. An 'ought,' or an "ought not," ...t always the motive that sways a court ...e you would not be in your present ...lemma.

If you confine your votes to "constitu...on and to suffrage article" there will be ...ouse against you none of the antagon...ms which gave rise to that decision against ...ur ballots by the territorial court which is ...estined to go down to history as a com...mon piece to the Dred Scott decision. By ...fraining from "taking sides" in this elec...on for or against all other measures, you ...ill form to a delightful degree, that "un...rtain element in politics" of which men of ...l parties will stand sufficiently in awe ...hough they wouldn't own it for the world, ...u know) to inspire them to vote for ...woman suffrage article," and thus adopt ... rather than risk the delay of a contest ...ver their admission to statehood and their ...onsequent speedy assumption of the state ...fices for which they pant. Only think, ...ow great a disappointment it would be to ...e winning party in the present contest, to ...e obliged to await the leisurely movements ...f the United States supreme court, to which ...ou will appeal directly from the decision of ...e returning board if the case goes against ...ou and the ballot boxes, while they, all the ...me remain out in the political cold, no ...etter off than the women! Think, too, if ...e republican candidates win the election, ...t the delight of the defeated democracy ...ver the delay and uncertainty of the ...ctorious party, which beholds the ...fices "so near, and alas, so far!" ...hink also, if the democratic ...ndidates are victorious of the eagerness ...ith which the defeated republicans will ...gue in favor of delaying the state's admis...on while your contest is pending to keep ...s democratic majorities down to ...ro in the United States senate and house ...f representatives. There are none of these ...onditions to be anticipated with any degree ...f certainty if you fire blank cartridges, as ...ou surely will, if your ballots are used for ...y other purpose in this crisis than to ...rengthen the shaking foundation of your ...ersonal liberties. You do not need any ...articular combination for a 'long pull, the ...rong pull and the pull altogether." To ...ing about this great desire of your patri...ic hearts all you've got to do in any precinct ... to deputize some man whom you know you ...n trust to be at the polls on election day ...ith a little book, that need not cost a quar..., in which he will record the names of all ...e women whose votes are refused by the ...dges, and those votes will be made the ...asis of such a contest as has not before con...fronted the arch conspirators against a free ...overnment in any land under the sun.

You will find all needed information con...cerning the duty of judges of election in sec...tions 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 of the revised ...statutes of the United States for 1878. Men ...who wish to intimidate you will tell you that ...these statutes were made for the negro only ...r for native born Chinamen and Indians ...ho pay taxes that you, who have been ...nabled to vote by the laws ...assed by your legislature and ratified by ...ur people of all political parties, are ...ot to be included in this category. In ...ther words "you are women, and therefore ...have no rights which man are bound to re...spect." But don't mind what they say. Just ...mile as sweetly as you can, provide your ...husbands with their usual good dinners, go ...to the polls singly, or in groups, offer your ...ballots, get your names enrolled and return ...in race to minister to the wants of that ...blessed baby, who, in many cases, is a ...man, full grown. Another thought. And ...this is for the consideration of the county ...commissioners whose attention is called ...to section 2005 of the statute designated. ...Under the laws of your territory there is ...no act required to be done by the United ...States laws as a prerequisite or qualification ...for voting," and that act consists in this in...stance in the appointment of judges of elec...tion duly instructed by you to receive the ...women's votes. That section of the United ...States law plainly says "every such person ...and officer shall give to all citizens the same ...and equal opportunity to perform such prere...quisite and become qualified to vote." You ...cannot dodge the issue by saying 'that per...taining to a registry law,' because, under your ...territorial law, by which your state constitu...tion alone can be adopted, you have no registration act, but only an act authorizing you to appoint election judges. And the easiest and only way for you to steer clear of prosecution for neglect of duty is to appoint the judges with due instructions to accept the women's votes. There will be no occasion for a combat if you do your duty and there will be no excuse for delay in admission to statehood if candidates of all parties will secretly instruct their partisans to vote en masse for the woman suffrage article.

Fortunately for the woman voters the political platforms of all parties in the territory have passed into history as the avowed abettors of woman's ballots during the period when no lawless obstructions were placed in the women's way. Never fear but we shall make a strong case when we go before the United States supreme court, which can never forget the odium of the Dred Scott decision and will not re-enact the late decree of a lower court against the rights of the woman voters of Washington, a decree which never would have been made but for the support accorded it by the sinister arguments of an ex republican judge who drew the inspirations of slavery's blight from the colored 'mammy' who nursed him in babyhood and who left the impress of her dialect upon him as a lasting mark on his infantile environment.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY

PARSONS, PULPITS AND PEWS.

Concerning the Life to Come—Divine Services in the Various City Churches To-day

South Portland chapel (Unitarian)—The Sunday school meets at 1 P M

Baptist Mission Church—Corner of First and Madison. Preaching at 7 45 P M by Rev J H Teale missionary of Washington Territory.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—South First and Gibbs streets. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sabbath school at 12 30. Seats free.

Spiritual Evolution Course—Cook's music hall Abington building, Third street. Take elevator. This evening "Unlight." Seats free and no collection.

Portland New Church Society (Swedenborgian)—Service at 11 A M at E Cook's music hall Abington building Third street between Washington and Stark.

St Stephen's chapel—Divine service will be conducted this (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, by one of the visiting clergy. No afternoon service, the missionary service at Trinity taking its place.

Old Church—Corner of Third and Washington streets. The Gospel will be preached D V this evening at 7 45. Meetings during the week on Tuesday and Friday evenings. All are earnestly invited.

Swedish Lutheran Church—B street near Tenth. Rev John W Skans pastor. Services Sunday at 10 30 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 12 15 P M. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 15 P M. All are welcome.

Unitarian Church—Corner Seventh and Yamhill streets. T L Eliot, minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 30 opening with the praise service led by Mr Skinner. The evening service is omitted.

United Presbyterian Church—Corner of Sixth and Montgomery streets. Rev W W Logan, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sabbath school at 12 30. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6 15 P. M. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

First Presbyterian church—Corner Alder and Tenth streets. Rev Arthur J Brown pastor. Services at 11 A M and 7 45 P M. Sabbath school at 12 30 P M. Evening sermon to the First regiment O N G, which will attend service uniformed and in a body.

W J Colville lectures in the Tabernacle, Tenth and Morrison streets, Sunday, September 15, at 2 30 P M. Subject, "Robert Elsmere, or the Old Letters and the New Faith." Also at 7.30 P M. Subject 'Looking Backward, or, the Future Commonwealth."

First Congregational Church—Corner Second and Jefferson streets. Rev T E Clapp pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible school at 12 20. Prayer meeting of Young People's Endeavor at 6 30 P M. Evening service at 7 30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Strangers invited.

Young Men's Christian Association—The 4 o'clock meeting at the rooms, corner of First and Salmon streets will be a grand convention rally. President J Thorburn Ross will preside. Messrs E C Frost, John Bain and Dr Royal will speak. Some good music, as usual, will be interspersed. All men are welcome.

First Christian Church Chapel—Corner of East Park and Columbia streets. The usual services to-day at 11 A M and 7 45 P M. Preaching by the pastor David Wetzell. Good music, chorus choir and male quartette, led by Prof Wetzell. All are kindly invited to these services. Seats are free. Sunday school at 12 30.

A M E church—Corner Eleventh and Main streets. Services at 11 A. M. Subject 'Two Elements Essential to Christian Growth,' from the text 'He thanked God and took courage.' 7 30 P M "Christ, Our Shepherd." Rev Bishop F A. Clinton of Mobile, Ala officiating. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

Emmanuel Baptist Church—Corner of Second and Meade streets, South Portland—Rev B F Rattray pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school 12 30. Subject of evening discourse 'What is the Bible Doing?' Praise service fifteen minutes before the sermon, led by Brother Carsenson. Everybody welcome. Come early. Seats free.

Trinity Episcopal Church—Corner Oak and Sixth streets. Rev Thomas L Cole rector. Services at 11 A M. Morning service and sermon by Bishop Morris. 7 30 P M, closing missionary meeting of the convention, at which addresses will be made by the Rev George Wallace, of Honolulu, Sandwich islands, and others. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church—Corner Taylor and Eleventh streets. Ross C Houghton, D D pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Morning subject 'Moral Dynamics." Evening subject "Cowardice and Courage." Sunday school at 12 30 P M. Young people's meeting at 6 30 P M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7 30. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

First Methodist Episcopal (Taylor Street) Church—Corner Third and Taylor. Rev Alfred Kummer, pastor. Class meeting at 10 A M. Preaching at 11 A M by the pastor. Sunday school immediately following. Praise service at 6 30 P M. Preaching by the pastor at 7 30. Subject for evening "The Immortality of the Soul." Chorus choir led by Mrs Wetzell. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

EAST SIDE PULPITS

First Presbyterian church—Services as usual. Sacrament of the Lord's supper at 11 A M.

Christian church Tenth and J streets—Services will be held morning and evening Sunday.

Second Evangelical church Tibbitt's addition—Preaching immediately after Sunday school, at 4 P M.

Centenary M E church corner of Ninth and I streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev I D Driver.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition. Rev L S Fisher, pastor—Services morning and evening as usual.

The Rev George Wallace of Honolulu, Hawaiian islands will preach in St David's church to-day. No service in the evening.

First Presbyterian church of Albina, Rev W O Forbes, pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M and 7 30 P. M, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12 15.

The Rev J A Snodgrass will hold usual services morning and evening at the First Baptist church. Seats free, all are cordially invited. Sunday school at 12.30. Young peoples prayer meeting Monday evening.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbetts' addition, Rev. Calvin R. Shields, pastor—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sabbath school immediately after service. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7 45 P M. Teachers' meeting at 8 30 P. M. All are welcome.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev H V Rominger, pastor—Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Sunday school at 12 30 P M. Teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening and prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 30. Subject in the morning 'Christian Consecration,' in the evening "The Preparation of the Model Young Man." Good music. All invited.

Elegant new dining cars, Pullman palace and free family sleeping cars run through on express trains to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas City via Oregon Short Line. Union ticket office, 22 First street, corner Oak.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER

Historical Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Catholic Ruler

The Dawn of the Pontiff's Sovereignty Arose When Emperor Constantine Transferred His Seat of Empire to Byzantium

PORTLAND Sept 12

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The position of the present reigning pontiff, and his efforts to regain his temporal dynasty which has for eleven hundred years subserved the interests of the Catholic church, is at present commanding the attention of the civilized world. On this important subject THE OREGONIAN has recently spoken clearly forcibly and abruptly expressing its views in unmistakable terms. Believing that a brief historical review of the rise and progress of the pope's temporal power and sovereignty and his just claim for the restitution thereof will be read with interest by many of your readers is the only apology I can offer for the liberty I take in sending you this communication. And just here let me remark that it is quite impossible to touch the subject of the pope's temporal power without rubbing off some of the dirt which has been heaped upon it by prejudiced sectarians and heretical paragraphers, who have made it a constant object of bitter animosity, odious calumny and virulent abuse. During the first 300 years of the church's existence the Christians were subjected to the most violent and unrelenting persecutions that ever darkened the pages of history. In the year 400 Constantine, the first Christian emperor brought peace and tranquillity to the church, and the long dismal night of pagan persecution was followed by the bright dawn of religious liberty. This great emperor gave to the church munificent donations of money and real estate which was augmented by additional donations presented by subsequent emperors. The patrimony of the Roman pontiffs soon became considerable, and was spent as even Voltaire, the great heretical writer tells us not in promoting their own interests nor in satisfying their own ambition but in the most laudable works of charity and religion. You are aware that during the year 327 the Emperor Constantine transferred his seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium now Constantinople which event marks the dawn of the pope's temporal power and sovereignty. A subsequent emperor appointed a governor or exarch to rule Italy, who resided in the city of Ravenna. The new system proved a failure. All important matters were referred by the emperor at Constantinople to the duly appointed deputy at Ravenna and, of course the deputy was more anxious to conciliate the emperor his master, than to satisfy the Roman people. Rome, abandoned to itself, without any protection, at once became a tempting prey to the numerous hordes of rapacious barbarians from the Northern nations that then invaded and devastated Italy. The city was successfully attacked by the Goths under Alaric, by the Vandals under Genseric and was threatened by the Huns under Attila.

The Roman people prevailed upon the emperor at Constantinople and the Ravenna governor to come to their assistance and protect the city, its inhabitants and its treasures but both of those unprincipled obdurate rulers absolutely refused to listen to their supplications. Abandoned by those who ought to have been their friends, the Roman people looked up to the popes as their only governors and protectors in their impending danger and in this respect their confidence was not misplaced. When Attila who was surnamed "The Scourge of God" approached Rome with an army of 500 000 men Pope Leo the Great went out to meet him, and after disarming the indomitable chieftain induced him to retreat. Thus when Rome was abandoned by its misnamed temporal rulers the invincible Leo arrayed in the sacred robes of his office, saved the city from ruin and the people from destruction and massacre. The same magnanimous pope by his noble aspect the fame of his heroic virtues and his heaven inspired eloquence subdued Genseric, the leader of the Vandals. In fact, Rome was saved from Goths Huns and Vandals by the heroism of its pontiffs, who always forced the Northern hordes to retreat when in sight of its walls.

The invasion of the Lombards which occurred during the seventh century, was the means of abolishing forever the authority of the Byzantine emperors in Italy and had also the effect of establishing beyond question the temporal sovereignty of the pontiffs. In 754 those Northern barbarians led by Astolphus their king poured into Northern Italy, sowed the seed of desolation throughout that fair land, besieged several Italian cities and threatened to capture Rome. Pope Stephen III, the then ruling pontiff urged the Emperor Constantine Copronymus the temporal ruler, to come to the relief of Rome and the Italian people. The obdurate emperor stubbornly refused to render any assistance to the terrorized people. Being abandoned by him who, in all justice, should have been his defender and the defender of the Roman people, Pope Stephen departed to France where he sought and obtained assistance from King Pepin, that powerful and humane ruler. The king, with a well equipped army marched across the Alps into Northern Italy, routed the Lombardian invaders and placed the pope at the head of the conquered provinces.

Charlemagne King Pepin's successor in office not only indorsed and confirmed the grant of his predecessor, but increased the pope's temporal domain by donating him several small principalities. This small territory in Central Italy this group of states was united into one sovereignty with the Roman pontiff at its head.

Since the reign of Charlemagne until 1870 excepting however brief intervals of foreign usurpation the papal states have been governed by the Roman pontiffs. Resting on a sovereignty of their own, they have owed allegiance nor fidelity to any other ruler.

And how have those little Italian states been ruled? What kind of governors or rulers were the Roman pontiffs and in what manner did they administer the affairs of those states or principalities?

Commenting on this subject an able historian tells us as follows: "The paternal manner in which these territories were governed by the popes through their deputies may be gathered from the letters of St Gregory the Great who, on several occasions expresses his desire that his tenants and vassals should get full time and indulgence and be treated with all leniency, the needy in some instances being accommodated with loans to be gradually paid. The corn and other produce of the lands were shipped from adjoining seaports to Rome to be there stored and distributed, for the supply of the public necessities. The poor widows and orphans were supported, pilgrims received hospitality, and in remote cities and provinces suffering from war and its attendant evils the clergy and the destitute members of their flocks were relieved with wise discrimination and economy." Since the days of King Pepin, how have the popes exercised their authority and what have they done in the interests of humanity?

They enhanced civilization in its highest aspect. They softened obdurate character, taught the strong and powerful their duty to the weak and humble, and sweetened the cup of misery for the oppressed and downtrodden.

Ancillon, a German Protestant writer, says as follows: "During the Middle Ages, when there was no social order, the papacy alone perhaps saved Europe from total barbarism. It created bonds of connection between distant nations, it was a common center, a rallying point for isolated states. It was a supreme tribunal established in the midst of universal anarchy and its decrees were sometimes as respectable as they were respected. It prevented and arrested the despotism of the emperors, compensated for the want of equilibrium and diminished the inconveniences of the feudal system." Such a glowing tribute from a distinguished non-Catholic writer impresses us forcibly with the belief that the pontiffs were not such bad men nor such tyrannical temporal rulers. In fact it must be admitted that they have ever been great in power, wisdom and dignity. Without armies they have been the greatest of conquerors. They were before all the powers of Europe and all efforts to destroy them have failed. "The proudest royal houses," says Macauley, the learned Protestant historian "are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the supreme pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the pope who crowned Napoleon in the Nineteenth century to the pope who crowned Pepin in the Eighth and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice is gone and the papacy remains. The papacy remains not in decay nor a mere antique but full of life and youthful vigor." As before stated the temporal dominion of the popes were enjoyed by successive pontiffs for about 1100 years. The poliation of 1870 was simply an outrage perpetrated not only on the Holy See but on every Catholic in Christendom. It does not require a legal mind to see at a glance that the pope's title to the temporal domain is complete even by prescription. Prescription as defined by the Roman law writers is when a right has been enjoyed "since time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," that is to say when such a matter is pleaded that no man then alive had heard any proof to the contrary. This manner of title has ever been recognized by both the English and Roman law. At common law a title by prescription is where a right or immunity has been enjoyed from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Time out of mind was held to be since 1189 the first year of the reign of Richard I of England, but when this period became inconveniently long it was held to be sufficient if evidence of the enjoyment of the right or immunity was carried as far back as living memory would go. In most of the states of this union twenty years continual adverse possession gives an absolute title to real property, ten years of such possession is all that the law requires. By what parity of reason can it be claimed that the pontiffs had not a complete and indisputable title to the temporal domain after an actual continual adverse possession for eleven hundred years?

But the question has been repeatedly asked why should the pope, who claims to be the apostolic successor of him who said his kingdom was not of this world be contending for an earthly kingdom? The reasons are obvious. One reason is because it is the property of the popes, donated to them for the benefit of the Catholics throughout Christendom and another reason that is such a small dominion is actually necessary to the free exercise of his spiritual power and to the independence of his ecclesiastical government. This the distinguished Gallican champion Bossuet not only admitted but contended for. It is essentially necessary that the supreme head of the church should have secured to him that independence of action so essential to the government of the church and that he should possess one spot of territory which would be held sacred so that persons of every nation kindred and tongue could at all times, whether in peace or in war, be free to visit and correspond with him. Should Italy become involved in war with any other power the Roman pontiff would be precluded from corresponding with the bishops thereof and religion would suffer thereby.

Pope Leo XIII the present reigning pontiff and liberator of Africa appeals to the whole world in favor of the bondsmen of that country. He should not himself be left in chains. Two hundred and seventy millions of Catholics all over the world are affected by his treatment. The warm sympathy of every Catholic heart which is at present pulsating in this fair land by the sun down seas, goes out to the afflicted pontiff and is wafted over mountain top and ocean wave to the eternal city. Let us hope that the day of his deliverance is fast approaching, and may we live to behold the most noble of men the bravest of generals and the ablest and grandest of spiritual rulers acclaimed by his own people in the city of his innumerable wrongs and thereby be in a position to freely govern his church in the interest of peace and for the benefit of humanity.

WILLIAM TOLLY

COMMON SENSE IN RELIGION

Publication of the following letter in THE OREGONIAN has been requested

SALEM Or, Aug 20 1889

C Beal Esq, President Oregon Secular School Union. Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for your favor of the 18th inst, inviting me to address the Oregon State Secular Union at its convention to be held in Portland on the 12th 13th and 14th of October next.

In reply, please permit me to say that I hesitate to commit myself to any decided promise for the reason first my attendance at that convention will be highly problematical as it is more than probable that I shall be absent from the state at the time designated. I may say also that an additional reason for such hesitancy is found in the fact that the Secular Union' has been organized during my six years' absence from Oregon, so that I am altogether ignorant of the principles, purposes and spirit that characterizes its meetings, its work and its members.

I am free to acknowledge to you my old friend that I have very successfully broken into fragments all the sanctified yokes, pokes and iron bedsteads that have been invented and consecrated by men, which have galled and burdened my neck like a hideous nightmare for years. And having piled them upon the dunghill to rot I have climbed far above them into the pure and sunny atmosphere of an intelligent personal liberty from which I instinctively shrink from any such descent as would render it possible for some other poke to again bring me into bondage albeit though different in name, it might be identical in principle.

I regret to say that in my observation of the intellectual and moral development of the most intelligent portions of humanity there are few indeed who have such a broad and charitable view of man as he is, in all his relations to the superstitious past, the darkened present, and the hopeful future, as to fill with competency and honor the responsible positions of 'guides' and 'lights' to a well meaning but ignorant and superstitious people.

You will perhaps remember that several years ago Colonel Ingersoll indignantly left a convention of 'liberals' in Chicago with the very truthful statement that "there is nothing so bigoted and sectarian as an illiberal 'liberal.'"

That a so-called "liberal" can be as sectarian and illiberal as the most superstitious devotee of any modified system of idolatry, needs no argument. It is the spirit more than the faith or the dogma that makes the bigot, the sectary or the persecutor.

It cannot be denied that the great majority of mankind are more the unfortunate inheritors of the yokes imposed by a sanctified ignorance and superstition than its voluntary advocates. For an oppressed and unfortunate humanity, therefore, I have an abounding and sympathetic charity. By the very laws that govern the world's development and growth, it has advanced physically, mentally and morally as rapidly as the time and circumstances would permit.

I have no thought of prejudging the spirit and trend of the proceedings of the ensuing convention, for I trust it will be worthy of the reputed generosity of the people of Oregon, but you will give me the credit of candor and independence at least when I say that never again, while manhood reigns will I subject my neck to any yoke or poke which may be supplemental to my natural relations to the one family of man, or that is not cushioned with love and constructed with the broadest principles of a compassionate charity. Vituperative denunciation nor even aspersion or acrimony should have no place in the thought or speech of any person who is competent to teach those who are "out of the way" or to become an exponent of the true principles of human progress and of human elevation. To indulge in any spirit of vindictiveness against the present natural status of intellectual and moral development is only to quarrel with nature and with her universal and unchangeable law of evolution.

It only demonstrates that I am ignorant of the successive and natural grades of intellectual and moral evolution, as the world has climbed up along its successive removes in idolatry and that I have no outgrown the vindictive and intolerant spirit which so emphatically characterized the ancient and modern Jewish anthropomorphic Deity.

In my humble conception of "the eternal fitness of things," it is the high duty of every man calling himself a "liberal" to first divest himself of all prejudice and all sectarian bigotry and to

> Seize upon truth where'er 'tis found,
> On heathen or on Christian ground,
> Among his friends, among his foes
> For the plant's divine, where'er it grows.

We should understand that the highest moral and practical idea of "God" is better and only found when it is spelled with two o's, in which we have the significant word "good." We will then understand that the true 'word of God' is as sacred as the rights and interests and highest possible good to man. We will also understand that within the word of God is gathered from all the gems of poetry and of truth, and from all the treasures of knowledge of the past and present discoveries is to be found all of known wisdom truth and goodness.

We ought to understand that the "word of God" or "word of truth" is not a person and cannot be much less can it be a book but it is all that truth that brings man's mental moral and physical natures into harmony with the natural law of each.

We should know that in every human endeavor conformity to natural law is union with God. When from a commanding altitude we sweep an extended horizon of an enlarged benevolence, we will clearly realize that every valuable achievement of the useful arts and every discovery in any department of science, of the brotherhood of man and of the principles of true and noble manhood, has been the natural result of understanding that which can only and truly be called "the word of God."

I need scarcely add that for the proper cultivation and enlargement and purification of the soul or moral nature of man man must seek for the word of God from within, and not from without. For every discovery of either physical mental or moral truth has been and must necessarily be esoteric and not exoteric. It cannot be denied that intense, honest and intelligent thought has been the key to every known truth and to every discovery in physical mental or moral science for the activities and powers of man have been adequate to every known discovery. And where a sufficient cause is known to be present it is illogical and unscientific to assume any unnatural or unnecessary cause. The mind of man is ever growing, therefore it has not and can never attain to perfection of knowledge in any of its departments. While it is the height of folly to confine the mind within the limits of any discovery of truth by any teacher in any age it is equally foolish to reject any gem of moral or physical truth, for the reason that like grains of wheat it may be surrounded by much chaff. It is my sincere desire that the spirit and proceedings of the coming convention may be characterized by such Catholicity and magnanimity of thought and purpose, that it will become "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land" and like a beacon light upon a loft peak which shall invite men to a grateful rest, and into a more perfect liberty, knowledge and happiness.

Assuring you of my high consideration and fraternal regard, and of my abiding interest in every effort to enlighten and ameliorate and harmonize humanity, I am very kindly yours

S C ADAMS

DAYTON'S PROGRESS.

Our Correspondent Has Many Good Words for the Enterprising Town

DAYTON W T Sept. 11

The partial crop failure east of the Cascade mountains the past season demonstrates the superiority of Columbia county for the production of grain. While it is a fact that we have suffered somewhat of a failure (for the first time in the history of this county) the loss generally is sustained by those who crop their farms year after year, or plow and sow in the spring. This method however is falling into disrepute rapidly, and summer fallowing at least once in three years is the recognized method of scientific and successful farming never failing to produce an abundant crop of extra quality, and this the worst season that has ever visited Eastern Oregon and Washington, places to the credit of Columbia county many fields of from forty acres upward that produced from thirty five to fifty bushels to the acre.

This county is one of the smallest and most compact in the territory, comprising about twenty four townships about seven of which are in cultivation with at least half of the remaining seventeen susceptible of being tilled. Population 7000 between 1400 and 1500 voters. Every school district in the county is well provided with school houses and educational apparatus. Exports of wheat and flour about 800 000 bushels annually which in the near future will be easily increased to 3 000 000. Taxable wealth $3 600 000 an increase of $800 000 during the past year. In the midst of this aggregation of prosperity and located on one of the finest trout streams in America, is the principal town in the county namely, Dayton population about 2000 taxable wealth over $1 000 000 with a graded school building second to none in this territory in cities of this size a courthouse that is the peer of any in the coming state, a system of gravitation water works that has its source from pure mountain springs, a system of sewerage just completed an electric light plant that lights the principal thoroughfares with 2000 candle power arcs.

Two grist mills with a joint capacity for turning out 400 barrels of flour per day two planing mills one furniture factory two chop mills and plenty of water power left. With the O R & N Co's railroad here and the Hunt system coming as fast as 000 men and teams can build it what more prosperous condition can you picture to yourself than this? Ye home hunters who have means and desire to invest where it is absolutely safe and sure to bring you more than a reasonable remuneration, don't listen with credulity to the wily tongues of boomers but come and investigate for yourselves. Our atmosphere is salubrious and geological formations indicate health. We have fruit of various kinds in abundance, and vegetables, both early and late of infinite variety.

With all the above improvements the city taxes are only three mills on the dollar and its paper is bankable at par.

J. E. OPLE

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 5 cs dry goods, 15 cs clothing 17 cs boots and shoes 36 pkgs hardware 16 pkgs castings, 2 cars stoves and fixtures, 104 bdls iron 184 steel rails, 1 car grain drills, 161 pkgs furniture stock, 30 bdls shovels 66 pkgs glassware, 13 cs drugs, 362 cs patent medicines 127 bbls oil 1400 cs refined oil, 5 organs 60 bbls pure spirits, 650 cs canned meat, 400 cs condensed milk, 120 bags nuts, 124 bdls printing paper.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours, included 7600 ctls wheat, 515 bbls flour 3268 cs oats 250 ctls barley 700 ctls millstuffs, 2636 lbs hides, 31 pkgs butter 103 cs eggs 1 car and 706 bxs fruit 27 bxs dried fruit 32,760 lbs hops 30 000 lbs flaxseed 32 tons hay 70 hd hogs.

WHEAT—The market is weak and no business is being transacted. The following are the fluctuations of the New York and Chicago markets:

NEW YORK

	Closed 13th	Opened 14th	Noon 14th.	Closed, 14th
September	84	84¾		83¾
October	84¼	84½		84¼
November	85⅝	85⅝		85¼
December	86⅝	86⅝		86¼
January				87⅜
May	91¾	91½		91¾

CHICAGO

	Closed 13th.	Opened 14th	Noon 14th.	Closed. 14th
September	77¼	77⅛	77	[illegible]
October	77⅞	77½	77¾	[illegible]
December	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	[illegible]
May	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜

EGGS—The market is good, demand the same. We quote 25c.

SALMON—The following is the salmon pack for Alaska and Bristol bay for the season of 1889, up to September 12. The season is about over, and following figures will suffer no material change: Alaska Commercial Company 60,000 cases, Aleutian Island (William Barke) 43 000, Kodiak 23,000, George W Hume 23 000, Alaska Improvement Company 20,600, Arctic Packing Company 34,000, Afognak 22,000, Royal 12,500, Alitak Packing Company 12,500, Larsen (Bolf) 7000, Bristol Bay: Alaska Commercial Company 28,000, Arctic Packing Company 24 000, Scandinavian Packing Company 19 000, Bradford 25,000, Pacific Whaling Company, Copper river, 16 000, three other canneries on Copper river 9000. Total, 771,000 cases.

FINANCIAL—The following is a statement of the Portland clearing house for the week ending Sept. 14, 1889,

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	$ [illegible] 63	$ [illegible],163 73
Tuesday	266,393 12	29 597 77
Wednesday	384,476 58	50,946 12
Thursday	243,656 68	47 756 92
Friday	213,011 71	36,033 49
Saturday	274,676 33	65,496 09
Total	$1,653,181 10	$271,103 12

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The stock market to-day was dull, and in the general list, entirely uninteresting. The sudden announcement of a new cut in rates by the Chicago Burlington & Northern, together with the general expectation of the unfavorable bank statement to-day, led to a marked indisposition to trade. At the close the market was steady to firm.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Money on call easy at [illegible]. Prime mercantile paper, [illegible]; sterling exchange, quiet steady sixty-day bills, $4 84½, demand $4 88½

BONDS

U S 4s (coupon)	128	Pacific 6s	118
U S 4½s (coupon)	106¾		

STOCKS.

American Ex	116	Oregon Imp.	53
Central Pacific	36	Navigation	104½
Canadian Pacific	69½	Transcontinental	34½
Canada Southern	55	Pacific Mail	34½
Burlington	105⅜	Reading	47½
Del & Lackawanna	148	Rock Island	102⅜
Denver & Rio G	18¾	Rio Grande	18¼
Erie	30	St Paul	73½
Kansas & Texas	12¼	St. Paul & Omaha	35½
Lake Shore	103¾	St. Louis & San Fran	27¼
L'ville & Nashville	76⅞	Texas Pacific	21⅜
Michigan Central	93	Union Pacific	64⅝
Northern Pacific	33	U S Express	89
N P Preferred	75	Fargo Express	138
Northwestern	113⅞	Western Union	86⅝
New York Central	109		

MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Consols, 97 5-16. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 42 9-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Sterling exchange, long, $4 83½; sterling exchange short, $4 89½, U S bonds 4s 128 U S bonds, 4½s, 105¾, silver bullion per fine ounce 1[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 84¼, Sterling exchange, documentary, $4 83¾, transfers, 10 premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 14.

Ophir	$4 80	Seg Belcher	1 85
Mexican	4 10	Justice	1 75
Gould & Curry	[illegible] 10	Union	3 20
Best & Belcher	[illegible] 0	Challenge	3 25
Con California	[illegible]	N B Isle	85
Savage	[illegible]	Nevada Queen	60
Chollar	2 10	Bodie	85
Potosi	1 65	Peer	10
Hale & Norcross	4 [illegible]	Peerless	25
Crown Point	2 90	Overman	1 25
Belcher	2 85	Alpha	1 40
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Imperial	45
Utah	1 10	N Commonwealth	1 10
Bullion	6[illegible]	Grand Prize	70
Exchequer	[illegible]		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 14—Produce receipts for the past 24 hours include Wheat, 150 ctls, flour 300 qr sks, oats, 6500 ctls, potatoes, 5500 sks barley 1[illegible] 00 ctls.

Freights—Neglected. No business doing in grain charters. The ship Louis Walsh will load coal at Tacoma for San Francisco.

Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart. Poor demand. Light offering. The market has an easier tendency. No 1 shipping nominal at $1 25@1 27½. Options quiet. Sales, 900 tons buyer year at $1 36, 600 tons at $1 36½. Buyer season $1 41½, seller year new, $1 29½.

Barley—Firm but quiet. Demand mostly local. Choice feed held at 70@72½c. No 1 feed 67½@70c, brewing 80 to 9[illegible]c for good to choice, common feed descriptions 6[illegible]@65c.

Options—Very dull. Buyer year 82c.

Oats—There is a fair local demand for choice feed but the movement is not large as holders of best grades are asking figures above buyers' views. Inferior and medium feed are in large supply and are slow of sale. Quote choice feed $1 15@1 17½. No. 1 feed $1 12½. poor to fair $1 02½@1 10. milling $1 25@1 28½.

Millstuffs—Fair stocks and moderate business doing. Values steady at $12 50@$13 for Oregon bran and $18 50@$14 per ton for Oregon middlings.

Wool—Firmly held and quiet. Buyers not prepared to meet sellers' views.

Hops—Quite inactive and nominal at 10@12½c.

Potatoes—Large offerings of inferior descriptions are upon the market which meet with slow sale at lower prices. Choice varieties are scarce and wanted at full prices.

Bags—Little doing. Market easy and prices nominal at 6½@6⅝c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Receipts of wheat at the principal receiving points during the preceding 24 hours, were 703 000 bushels and shipments same time were 297,000 bushels.

Wheat—The market was dull and irregular. The opening quotations were 77½c September, 77¾c October, 78⅜c December, 82⅝c May. Noon—77c September, 77⅝c October, 78⅜c December, 82⅝c May. Closed—77c September, 77¾c October, 78⅝c December, 82⅝c May.

Provisions—Pork firmer, $11 90 October. Lard, steady, $5 92½ October. Ribs, higher, $5 0[illegible] October.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Cattle—Receipts, 2000 head; choice to extra beeves $4 25@4 50; steers, $3@4 15, stockers and feeders, $1 75@3 10, Texas cattle, $1 50@2 70. Western rangers, $2@4 30, wintered Texans, $2 25@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3500 head; strong, 10 cents higher, mixed, $4 10@4 50, heavy, $3 75@4 30, light, $4 10@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 8000 head; strong, natives, $3 25@4 60. Westerns, $3 50@4 15, Texans, $2@3 10, lambs, $4@5 90.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Wheat—The market was quiet and a shade easier. Opened—84⅜c September, 84⅝c October, 85⅝c November, 86⅝c December, 91⅜c May. Closed—83⅞c September, 84⅛c October, 85⅜c November, 86⅝c December, 91⅜c May.

Grain freights per steamer to Liverpool are steady at 4½d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Coffee—Options opened steady at 10@25 points down and closed steady at 5@10 points. Sales, 29 000 bags. October, $15 80; November $15 90. December, $15 55@15 90, spot Rio, steady fair cargoes, 19⅝c.

Hops—Dull.

Sugar—Raw, firm, fair refining, 5⅝c centrifugals 96 test, 6⅛@6¼, refined, firm, good demand.

Copper—Neglected Lake, September, $10 50.

Lead—Dull domestic $4.

Tin—Steady, Straits $21.

Bar silver 93.

Petroleum opened firm at 99⅝c, and although there was some pressure to sell, the price moved up slowly, closing firm at $1. Sales, 302,000 barrels.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—Wheat quiet, holders offer moderately.

Corn—Easy, new mixed Western, 4s 2½d per cental.

BEERBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Weather cooler.

Wheat cargoes arrived, one, two were sold and two remain waiting orders.

Floating wheat cargoes are steadier.

Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, very little demand.

English country markets are very slow and occasionally cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—Spot wheat is in small demand and rather easier. Futures, steady. No. 1 California, per cental, 7s 4½d September, 7s 4½d October, 7s November, 6s 11¾d December, 6s 11½d January, 6s 1 d February.

PARIS, Sept 14—French country markets are steadier. Spot wheat and flour are quiet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Arrived—Stmr City of Puebla, Puget Sound, ship Henry Villard, Seattle, schr Peerless, Tacoma, stmr Cosmopolis, Rockport.

Sailed—Br ship Scottish Lochs, Cork, schr Nora Harkins, Coos Bay, stmr Costa Rica, Nanaimo; stmr Venture, Coos Bay.

TACOMA, Sept. 14.—Sailed—Ship Lucy A. Nichols, Buenos Ayres.

PORT BLAKELEY, Sept. 13.—Arrived—Br ship County of Yarmouth, Port Townsend. Sailed—Ship Invincible, Melbourne.

ASTORIA, Sept. 13.—Nothing moving; weather clear, wind west, bar smooth.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

[illegible]

STRICTLY "INSIDE" PROPERTY

Looking * for * Investments

ADVANTAGES:
ELEVATED,
SIGHTLY,
ACCESSIBLE.

REACHED BY
HORSE CARS,
MOTOR LINE
AND FERRY.

Seeking Residence Property

PRICES AND TERMS EASY.

SHOULD SEE

LOTS FROM $700 UPWARDS

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

THE VIEW (EASILY REACHED) UNSURPASSED.

TO EAST PORTLAND

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

[illegible]

The rapidity with which Lewis county is being settled up is without a parallel in the history of the settlement of this country. And still more gratifying is the fact that most of the settlers come from the Eastern states, and are good judges of the value of agricultural lands and the uses for which it is suitable. Since January 1, 1889, over 20,000 acres of N. P Railroad land has been sold in Pierce and Lewis counties. The area is enormously large, but it remains to be stated that all of this vast amount has been parceled up in farms of from 80 to 160 acres. The wise policy of the land department of the company has been to keep the large speculator out of their agricultural lands and reserve them for actual settlers. The lands are being sold off very cheap. Many of them are appraised less than half of what adjoining lands of no better quality can be bought for. Landseekers find these lands more desirable than government lands, because the amount of money to be put out the first year is so small that it practically enables the settler to make the land pay for itself. If the settler has a trade or can occupy his time more profitably elsewhere than on the land, he is at liberty to go where he wishes without any fear of having his "claim jumped." He knows that he will get a title that no court can impeach, and he gets within easy reach of the best markets in the country for all farm, garden and orchard produce. Lewis county is watered by the Chehalis and Cowlitz Rivers and a great number of smaller streams. The soil and climate make the lands there peculiarly adapted for agriculture.

Several other railroad companies are reported to be heading for this valuable section in order to compete for the heavy carrying trade that it will soon have to offer. The price of these lands is

From $3.75 to $7 Per Acre,

Payable in annual installments in five or ten years as the purchaser may wish.

We are agents for the sale of these lands, and constantly keep a large corps of competent and trustworthy land examiners in the field. We give the most accurate information obtainable about any particular tract to intending purchasers, and show them the land FREE OF CHARGE. Persons desiring a country home should bear in mind that this excellent opportunity can not last long at the rate lands are going now.

Inquiries concerning any particular tract or any particular settlement will be answered promptly and fully by

A. E. JOHNSON & CO.
LAND AGENTS,
24 Washington Street.

WHERE ARE YOU
With Your Money, Good Judgment and a Little Pluck?
Go to 112 First st., and see
J. KRAEMER,
The well-known real estate agent, and he will show you some fine investments in both city and country property.
$25,000 buys a good piece of business property renting for $2400 a year
$11,000 buys ¼ block on G st., with a good future for business.
$5600 for a ¼ block on street car line well suited for residence or business.
$4250 for a block in the city of East Portland, fine location.
$2650 House and lot in McMillan's addition East Portland.
$750 for two nice lots in Multnomah addition, corner and inside.
$450 for a fine fractional lot, McMillan's addition, East Portland.
$5000 buys a splendid farm 160 acres near Astoria, with good house and barn, head of cattle sheep and hogs wagon and harness; you can not put on the improvements for the money, must be sold at once, for cash.
Also fine improved farm of 289 acres near Amity, Yamhill county with fine running water good house and barn, granary and outbuildings, an orchard of 5½ acres at $20 per acre will exchange for city property.
160 acres, 18 miles southeast from city with fine running water good soil $2250.
21 acres, with house and barn, within 5 miles from court house, $200 per acre.
J. KRAEMER, 112 First st.

[illegible]
In this new townsite we have a few good lots left which will be sold on terms to suit. As the smelter approaches completion all the lots in this tract are enhancing in value. Remember, this property is not a suburb of Portland. It is nine miles out by wagon road and has more advantages than any town between here and Tacoma. Free transportation to see it.
Borthwick & Batty
2 Washington St.

GRAY'S HARBOR REAL ESTATE.
Our $50 lots, within 9 blocks of the new court house and 10 blocks from the postoffice, are the best investment in Montesano. Terms, $12.50 cash, balance in 3, 6 and 9 months. H. McGUIRE & CO., real estate brokers, Montesano, W. T. P. O. box 57.

DO NOT FORGET!
To live and let live is our rule of action. Sales made on closest possible margin, good titles always furnished free of cost to purchaser. Call and examine our selected lists of city, country and suburban property; no expense to you to examine property; give us your time and we will give you ours.
CREITZ & BABCOCK,
1163 Fourth st., East Portland, Ore.
3467

DR. SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC
Is a Positive Cure for
DYSPEPSIA
And all Disorders of the Digestive Organs. It is likewise a corroborative, or strengthening Medicine, and may be taken with great benefit in all cases of Debility. For Sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's New Book on Lungs, Liver and Stomach mailed free. Address, Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES.

Jack Brady Beats Repetta, the Umatilla Mare, in the Mile and Repeat.

Raven Boy, the Pacer, Wins in the Free for All Go, and Edwin C. the Special Trot—Funny Captures the Last Purse.

The fall meeting of the Portland Speed Association is over, and the flight of gaudily attired jockeys, the enthusiasm of interested spectators, the shouts for the favorites, the selling of the auctioneers at the betting booths, the scoring of trotters, runners and pacers, the fall of the starter's red flag, and the clouds of dust that rise behind the flyers on the track, are but remembrances of the greatest race meeting ever held in the Northwest. Fully 150 horses were entered in the various trials of speed. Purses aggregating $7000 were competed for. The attendance must have been gratifying to the officers of the association, they having labored so hard to establish racing on a legitimate basis. On Tuesday there were 1200 people on the grounds, 1500 on Wednesday, 3000 on Thursday, 2500 on Friday, and between 3500 and 4000 yesterday. Total for the week, 11,700. No meeting ever held in the vicinity of Portland has been so well attended. The best people in the city were present during the week.

Yesterday was the wind up, and the association signalized the close by presenting a larger card than usual. The announcement that the first race would be called at 1 o'clock sharp caused the spectators to gather early. The morning boats carried the horsemen and a few people. The noon boat had a large crowd and after that people began to pour into the grounds from all directions. They came by boat, by rail and in carriages, buggies, four-in-hands, cabs, carry-alls, carts, in all sorts of conveyances and on horseback. At 2:30 the grand stand was crowded to its full capacity with men, women and children eager for the day's sport. There was a long line of conveyances in the inclosure from the first bend to the head of the straight, and there were hundreds of more on the grand-stand side of the track. Beside, hundreds of men lined the fences which inclose the track, and others viewed the races from coigns of vantage in the field. It was the largest crowd that has ever been seen on the grounds.

The day was bright and warm—a perfect September day. The track was in good condition. It has been well cared for since the association took hold of the grounds, and has been fast all week.

The match running race, five-eighths of a mile, for $100 a side, between A. A. Strong's Sir Ladd and Tom Hazlett's Jack Pot, which was down on the programme as the first go of the day, was declared off in the morning. The people were not kept waiting long, for the judges immediately called up the runners for the mile and repeat.

REPETTA WEST TO COME HOME.

Though the tip was out on Jack Brady to win, Black Pilot was the favorite, selling at $50 against $7 for Brady. Sympathy had much to do with putting his stock up so high. Many were satisfied that he beat Tom Daly out in Wednesday's half mile and repeat, so they banked their money on him yesterday.

About half an hour was spent in scoring. Black Pilot showed temper and provoked Hazlett's best diplomacy to hold him down. Moses B. was vicious and kept driving his right hind leg at the other horses when they came within reach. He gave Coloma a smart jab, and left the print of his hoof on the knee of a young man who was instructed to lead Black Pilot to his position. Starter Frazier fined McCaugh and Nelson, who rode Moses B. and Repetta, $5 for disobeying orders.

Mayor DeLashmutt amused the crowd by his maneuvers on the track, assisting to start the field. He had to do some lively scurrying to escape the breaks for the wire, and once he was one too soon to get out of the range of the fractious Moses B.'s boots.

HOW THE MARE WON.

It was Repetta's lead at the start that gave her the first heat. In the tenth break the flag was given with the Pendleton mare a length before Bingo, he a half length in advance of Black Pilot, Coloma, Jack Brady and Moses B. strung out thirty yards behind. Running to the quarter there was two lengths of daylight between the gold shield on Nelson's back and Moses B., who had forged to second place, Black Pilot third, Jack Brady well up, Coloma fifth and Bingo at the end.

It was a pretty race all the way around. In the half mile run from the half to the three-quarter pole all were bunched except Repetta who was a length in front. It was coming down the stretch that Coloma made his run. Fortune dug him with his spurs and whipped him for his best speed but he could not overtake the mare. Repetta won by a head, Coloma second, Black Pilot third, Moses B. fourth, Jack Brady fifth, Bingo last. Coloma would have beaten Repetta out in another fifty feet. Repetta's time, 1:44, was the best for a mile ever made on the track. The fractional time was: First quarter 20¾, second 51¼, third 1:17, mile 1:44.

BLACK PILOT STILL THE FAVORITE.

Repetta's victory did not make her the favorite nor did it shake Black Pilot's standing in the pools. He sold for $20. Coloma was second choice at $12. Jack Brady and Moses B. commanded $5 each and the field $10.

Black Pilot was first away in the repeat, closely attended by Jack Brady and Bingo in the order named. Coloma ran Bingo out of third place at the first turn. The field ran in a bunch to the three-quarter pole, Black Pilot always in front, Brady second, Coloma third. Cooper rode Brady with determination and caught the race by half a length, Coloma second, Black Pilot third, Moses B. fourth, Repetta fifth, Bingo last.

As soon as the jockeys had dismounted and weighed in they began flocking into the judges' stand to enter claims and counter-claims of foul. Fortune, who had the mount on Coloma, claimed that Brady crowded him against the fence coming home. Hazlett, Black Pilot's rider, charged Coloma and Brady with fouling him by changing positions on the home stretch. He said also that Coloma fouled him and bruised his horse's leg. He backed up his statement by showing three or four bruises on Black Pilot's leg. This foul was plainly seen by all. It was done 100 yards from the wire. Cooper, Brady's pilot, denied having fouled Hazlett's horse, and said the only offender was Fortune. The judges disqualified Coloma for the foul and awarded the heat to Brady.

This retired all the horses except Brady and Repetta to the stables and in a few minutes they were called up to run the final heat for the race. Brady was the favorite at $100 to $30.

Brady had half a length the advantage of the break away. Repetta was up to his saddle skirts in the run to the half post where the gap began to widen, and at the three-quarter pole it was two lengths. The speed was too high for Repetta and she naturally fell back. Brady won in a jog, by two lengths.

RAVEN BOY AND EDWIN C. WIN.

Raven Boy, the pacer, had no trouble in winning the free-for-all trotting and pacing race. He was the favorite by long odds. No one seemed to want to buy the other horses. Palatina behaved badly and did a great deal of running. The only remarkable thing she did was to turn the first bend, her old breaking point, without going off her feet. Raven Boy won the first two heats hands down. In the third he went off at the quarter and lost the lead to Egbert, falling behind fully 100 feet. Lewis promptly settled him down and, urging him for all he was worth, passed Egbert at the head of the stretch and beat him to the wire by three lengths.

Edwin C. won the special trot with ease. In scoring for the first heat the drivers evidently thought they had been given the word, as they made the circuit of the track. Edwin C. was never headed in any of the heats.

FUNNY WINS THE LAST RACE.

The 500-yard dash was the last event of the big meeting. Red Bird was a big favorite. The horses scored so long at the post that Judge Bybee became disgusted and started in a buggy for the post to see what was the matter. Before he had reached it the flag fell and Funny jumped to the front and won easily, Red Bird second, Tom Benton third.

THE SUMMARIES.

The full summaries of the several events are as follows:

First race—Running, mile and repeat; purse, $600:

A. Davis's ch. h. Jack Brady, 113 pounds	Cooper	1
Cass Matlock's b. m. Repetta, 110 pounds	Nelson	0
D. S. Fountain's b. h. Bingo, 110 pounds	Tierney	0
Umatilla Stable's ch. s. Moses B., 113 pounds	McCaugh	0
W. L. Whitmore's s. s. Coloma, 113 pounds	Fortune	0
Hazlett & Davis's bk. g. Black Pilot, 110 pounds	Hazlett	0

Time—1:44, 1:45 1-5, 1:47.

Auction pools—First heat, Black Pilot $50, Coloma $19, Moses B. $7, Jack Brady $7, field $6; second, Black Pilot $20, Coloma $12, Jack Brady $5, Moses B. $5, field $10; third heat, Brady $100, Repetta $3.

Mutuals—Repetta $6 25, Jack Brady $31 25 and $7 25.

Second race, free-for-all trotting and pacing, mile heats; three in five, to harness; purse $400:

A. C. Bray's blk. g. Raven Boy, to wagon	C. H. Lewis	1 1 1
Alexander Lewis's sp. m. Palatina (trotter)	A. Lewis and L. B. Lindsey	2 3 2
William Hogaboom's Egbert (pacer)	Hogaboom	3 2 3
J. M. Burke's b. s. Clatowa	McIvers	Dist

Time—2:24 1-5, 2:20½, 2:22¼.

Auction Pools—Raven Boy $60, field $11.

Mutuals—Raven Boy $7 25.

Third race—Special trot, mile heats, three in five; purse, $400:

Lute Lindsey's c. g. Edwin C.	Lindsey	1 1 1
Col. Bradshaw's b. m. Fantasie	Misner	2 2 2
W. H. Fields's Harry Velox	A. Lewis	3 3 3
Hugh Kirkendall's br. h. Contractor	Lafferty	4 4 w
McIvers & Brougher's r. g. Bishop Hero		dist.

Auction pools—Edwin C. $20, Fantasie $16, Contractor $13; field $6.

Mutuals—Edwin C. $14 40.

Fourth race—Special running race, named horses, 500 yards; purse, $150:

Ben Sweigert's Funny, 115 pounds	1
I. P. Sutton's Red Bird, 115 pounds	2
McAlte's Tom Benton, 115 pounds	3
D. S. Fountain's y. m. Yellow Rose, 105 pounds	0
E. D. Coyle's cr. m. Daisy A, 115 pounds	0

Time—0:27¾.

Auction pools—Red Bird $20, Yellow Rose $6, Tom Benton $5, Daisy A $4, Funny $4.

Mutuals—Funny $31 75.

IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Joseph Holladay Evidently Means To Keep Out of the Clutches of the Law as Long as Possible.

Joseph Holladay intends to keep out of the clutches of the law as long as possible. He does not intend to be prosecuted for contempt of court if he can evade the officers who are hunting him.

In another column will be found an article referring to Holladay's giving the officer who had him under arrest the slip early yesterday morning. Ever since it was given out that Joseph had left for parts unknown before having apprised Judge Stearns, who wishes to interview him on a little matter, of his intentions, an OREGONIAN reporter has been camping on the fugitive's trail. The scribe met with little success until a late hour this morning, when he got trace of the slippery receiver of a valuable estate.

At 2 o'clock this morning the reporter was reliably informed that Joseph was in Washington territory. The next thing to find out was how he got there. By dint of inquiry it was learned that Holladay very quietly slipped on board the O. R. & N. steamer Bonita, which was lying at the Ash street dock at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Approaching the night watchman, he asked to be immediately shown a room. The watchman being curious to know who his strange visitor might be, tried to get a glimpse of his features, which were well concealed by a heavy muffler and slouch hat pulled well down over the eyes, but was unable to do so. Joe carefully avoided going near a light, and the watchman, seeing that it was useless to try to find out who his visitor was, showed him a room.

It was not until the Bonita stopped at Vancouver that Holladay again made his appearance. After the steamer had tied up one of the stateroom doors was seen to open and Joseph Holladay stalked forth, leaving the vessel without a word. It was not until then that those on board the steamer knew who the person was that engaged the room at the early hour in the morning. Of course, as soon as Joe made his appearance he was recognized, but before anyone could speak to him he had vanished, and the steamer proceeded on its way.

This case promises to be quite interesting before Holladay is made to answer for committing contempt of court. If he had been locked up in the county jail on his arrival here the county would have been saved considerable expense. The fugitive evidently intends to give the officers as much trouble as possible.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Portland's Paint Factory—Its Small Beginning and the Output To-day—Reorganization of the Company.

The Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Company has been reorganized with the following officers: President, Charles A. Malarkey; vice president and general manager, William L. Lindhard; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Webster; directors, Charles A. Malarkey, W. L. Lindhard, F. S. Webster, F. K. Arnold and W. B. Ayer.

With the acquisition of Mr. Webster to the co-partnership the company have unlimited capital at their disposal and the improvements contemplated will increase the capacity of the factory to a considerable extent. The factory is located at the corner of Fourteenth and K streets, where the company have a quarter of a block of ground.

About three years ago, when the factory was started, the manager and senior proprietor, delivered his products himself, with a small cart, the output being from ten to fifteen gallons a day. The industry has steadily grown, though greatly handicapped by the lack of capital until to-day the factory daily turns out between 500 and 600 gallons of ready mixed paints, from a ton and a half to two tons of dry tinted lead, and from 400 to 500 gallons of lubricating oil. Twenty-five men are in the employ of the company, and the products are sold not only throughout the state, but east as far as Montana and north as far as Alaska. It is an industry that has kept pace with the growth of the city and the development of the Northwest, and to-day stands as one of Portland's well established commercial enterprises.

"THE JERSEY LILY."

Is what Millais christened his famous portrait of that celebrated woman, who has since become familiarly known to the public by that expressive and appropriate name; in turn, she has coupled her fame with that of the most celebrated toilet article in existence, as witness what she says:

ANGLESEA COTTAGE, L. B., July 2.

Gentlemen:—Altho' it is very unusual for me to use any lotions or washes, still, in answer to your request, I have tried Wisdom's Violet Cream and Robertine. The former I consider especially efficacious in cases of roughness of the skin, and I have been using it every day for the last fortnight. I have found the Robertine an excellent preparation in cases of sunburn, tan, etc., caused by exposure to March winds and a July sun. Please send me at once a dozen bottles each, as I am leaving for Europe Saturday week. Yours faithfully, LILLIE LANGTRY.

To Messrs. Wisdom & Co.

How to Avoid Bill Collectors.

Boston Courier.

Yellowly—You say your life is made a burden by bill collectors? Brownly—It is. Yellowly—Why don't you adopt my plan of getting rid of 'em? Brownly (eagerly)—Ha! What is your plan? Yellowly—My plan works to a charm. After putting it in operation they never trouble me again. Brownly—Good, my boy. What is your plan? Yellowly—I pay 'em.

He Had a Preference.

Epoch.

"So you've got back from Ocklahoma? Which side o' th' territory appears to be the most desirable place to live in?"

"Wal', I wuz thar three weeks, 'n' jedgin' by what I seed and heerd, th' outside 's the kentry for me."

Oregon Short Line.

Eighty-five hours Portland to Chicago, 21 hours quicker than any other line. Equipment first-class in every respect. Union ticket office 81 First street, corner Oak. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent.

Notice to Travelers.

For Atlantic steamship tickets, call at Union ticket office, No. 81 First street. State rooms reserved by telegraph.

SKIPPED BY MOONLIGHT.

Joseph Holladay Arrested, but He Gives the Officers the Slip.

Jim Turk Indicted and Arrested for Enticing a Sailor to Leave the Lord Canning—Four Divorces Granted Yesterday.

Joseph Holladay was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lounsbury at Astoria Friday morning, and brought to this city on the steamer Telephone, arriving at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Instead of taking his prisoner to the county jail, as is invariably done under similar circumstances, Mr. Lounsbury took Holladay to the latter's residence on Fourth, between Washington and Stark streets. Joseph promised not to run away, but to show up at Judge Stearns's court at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

When Mr. Lounsbury called at the house yesterday morning, to take his prisoner(?) into court, he found his bird had flown, the house being deserted. He searched high and low but could not find the missing man, in fact the whereabouts of Holladay is yet unknown to Sheriff Kelly and deputies.

Lounsbury says Holladay promised faithfully not to run away, and as he had not slept a wink during the night trip to this city, he allowed him to occupy his own house during the night. He further says that when he escaped, Joseph was not in his charge. He turned him over to Deputy Joe Knott. The latter, it is said, watched the house all night, but did not see Joseph take his leave of the premises.

It is not likely that Holladay will remain long in hiding, as his whereabouts is bound to be discovered sooner or later.

JIM TURK IN THE TOILS.

During the early part of the week the grand jury indicted Jim Turk, the sailor boarding-house keeper, for harboring and secreting a seaman belonging to the British ship Lord Canning, with the manifest intention of depriving the master of the vessel of his services.

The indictment was withheld from publication to enable the officers to arrest Turk, who it was thought might take it into his head to change his residence to Washington territory, thereby putting the district attorney to considerable trouble before he could be caught. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Sheriff Smith, of Clatsop county, announcing the arrest of Turk, who gave bonds in the sum of $1000 to insure his appearance when wanted.

Yesterday morning counsel for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., consignees of the ship Lord Canning, appeared before Judge Stearns and asked that the case against Turk be tried before the 20th inst., as the ship has her cargo and that date is the time fixed for her sailing. She, however, cannot clear from this port without her master, Thomas Stevenson, and the first mate, who are under bonds to appear as witnesses against Turk. The witnesses manifest no desire to evade testifying against the defendant, but allege that in the event they are precluded from sailing on the 20th inst. the postponement might be the means of incurring a considerable loss to the owners of the vessel.

District Attorney McGinn, in conversation with a reporter last evening, said he does not wish to inconvenience the officers of the vessel, but still he is unwilling to let Turk go free, if he is guilty of the crime charged. He said that if the victims of the sailor boarding house people were unwilling to aid him in suppressing the evil, it would have to continue to exist, as he could not put it down unaided. Turk's case will most likely be disposed of before the 20th instant.

FOUR MORE DIVORCES GRANTED.

Judge Stearns is hardly ever without a divorce case on his hands. It takes him a very short time to decide whether there is anything in the case, and if there is a divorce is granted in short order. Yesterday he disposed of the following cases and relieved four persons weary of wedlock's ties that bound them to one of the opposite sex:

Daisy Mockler was granted a decree against Charles J. Mockler, to whom she was married at Salem in 1882, on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide. She was awarded the custody of her minor child.

Minnie E. Jones was divorced from R. L. Jones, on the grounds of gross, habitual drunkenness, contracted since marriage, and failure to provide. The couple were united in wedlock on the 15th of October, 1882. A minor child was awarded to the mother.

Ida L. Albright, married to John S. Albright in this city on the 21st of July, 1888, was granted a decree of divorce on the ground of very cruel treatment.

Albert Arnold was divorced from Amelie Arnold this afternoon, on the ground of desertion. The couple were married last year.

MATTERS CRIMINAL.

In the criminal court yesterday morning Judge Stearns disposed of the following cases: A. Erickson, indicted for assaulting one Oscar Martin with a soda bottle, was allowed until to-morrow morning to enter a plea; James Berry, for having more wives than the law allows one man, will be tried on the 15th of next month; James McGuire will go to trial on the day following the disposal of Berry's case, on an indictment for larceny in a dwelling.

BEFORE JUDGE TANNER.

In the police court yesterday Judge Tanner disposed of the following cases: W. H. Rankin and William Johnson, drunk, fined $5 each; Peter Monohan, same charge, five days in the city jail.

The man "Doc" Wallace, who was arrested for using abusive and profane language, to a lady lodging house keeper, on First street, was yesterday fined $40. It appeared that "Doc" had been hanging around the house some time, and on one occasion, while he was pretty well loaded with bad whisky, he broke a frail table in attempting to get through a transom. He went to the house, after being told to keep away and during a war of words with the landlady, he applied to her language too indecent to repeat in court. Another charge against him for malicious destruction of property was dismissed.

J. G. Sahlinger, the old tailor who has frequently figured in the court in different cases, had an examination on a charge of larceny by bailee of $10. A. Johnson, the complainant alleged that he gave Sahlinger the money as first payment on a suit of clothes, which the defendant has since refused to deliver.

In reply Sahlinger stated that he could not get the goods the defendant wanted so he offered to refund $5, keeping $2 50 for his trouble and $2 50 for a long standing debt.

The court dismissed the case on condition that Sahlinger give the complainant satisfaction.

AN INDIAN SELLS LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Moses Gwilliam, an Indian living near Independence, charged with dispensing liquor to his dusky brothers, was yesterday brought to the city by Marshal Barendrick. Gwilliam had an examination before United States Judge James Walter in Salem, and was held to appear for trial in the United States court. Pending the recovery of Judge Deady, who is still unable to hold court, he was committed to the county jail.

HAWTHORNE AVENUE MOTOR LINE.

Persons wishing a pleasant trip on Sunday can cross the Jefferson street ferry and ride to Mount Tabor on the Hawthorne avenue motor line, all for five cents. Transfer tickets will be furnished on the boat and on the cars.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

T...S P'S

CURE

Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WM. GADSBY,

—THE—

HOUSEFURNISHER,

130 First, Through Block to 131 Front.

Another List of Bargains

Which need no comment on our part, and which we will so arrange as to leave no doubt in your mind as to the special value which each one offers.

As shown below each outfit consists of good reliable articles, such as you would naturally select yourself and shows also the number of dollars you can save by embracing the present opportunity.

We respectfully beg to state for the information of our patrons outside the city that the prices quoted are for spot cash. We do not send goods outside of Portland, East Port and and Albina unless a remittance for the amount accompanies the order.

BEDROOM FURNISHED No. 1.

One Chamber Set, consisting of Bedstead, Dresser, Commode, two Chairs (cane seat), one Cane Seat and Cane Back Rocker and one small Shakespeare Stand, sixteen yards Ingrain Carpet, one Woven Wire Spring, one Mattress (excelsior), one pair Feather Pillows, one Toilet Set, Ironstone China, one pair Window Shades, handsomely decorated, on Hartshorn roller

$39.50.

BEDROOM FURNISHED No. 2.

One Solid Oak Suit, 7 pieces	$15 00
One Corded Wool Mattress	8 00
One Woven-Wire Close-Weave Spring	3 50
Twenty yards Extra Super Ingrain Carpet	16 00
Twenty yards Carpet Lining	1 00
One Set of China	3 00
One pair Elegant Window Shades	2 00
One Brussels Hassock	1 00
One Smyrna Rug	3 50
Grand total	$80 00

We have made a slash in the above, and will sell you the complete outfit for

$39.00.

The above outfits will be packed and delivered anywhere in Portland, East Portland and Albina on receipt of the amount.

HEATING ✻ STOVES

The Diadem Base Burner, elaborately nickled and decorated, with encaustic tiles, a high art stove	$15 00
The Celebrated Rival Universal Straight Draft, for wood	9 00
The Palace Universal, in all sizes	—
The Prairie Queen, a beauty	16 00
The Fire on the Hearth, or Franklin Universal	13 00
The Nevada Fine Shower Stove	9 00
Heaters for wood from	3 00
The Universal Oak, in all sizes, from	13 00

COOKING ✻ STOVES

Cozy Universal, No. 7, a dandy, nickel plates	$ 8 00
Lilly, Portland manufacture, No. 8	10 00
Western Cook, No. 8, Eastern make	12 00
Domestic Universal, No. 8, a high class stove	20 00
Princess Range and Trimmings complete	25 00

In fact, we have so large a line of the celebrated Universal Stoves and Ranges, manufactured by Cribben & Sexton of Chicago, it would be useless for us to enumerate them. Come and see us. We will treat you well.

WM. GADSBY,

—THE—

Housefurnisher of the Pacific States

130 First St., 131 Front St., Portland, Or.

SILKS! SIL

A Great Sale of Silks All This Week, Commencing

Wonderful Bargains in Every Grade and Style.

We have made a very large special purchase of Silks for spot secured a grand line of Standard All-Silk Goods that we can way, both for wear and appearance. We bought them away value, and offer, in addition, every line in our complete department

OUR PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

READ CAREFULLY.

40 styles new Pure Silk Fancy Surahs, in plaids, satin shaded etc., cheap at $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, this sale for 75c per yard.

BLACK SILKS—Warranted for wear and very best of makes.

Our Standard $1 grade, 80c per yard.

Our Standard $1.25 grade, 90c per yard.

Our Standard $1.50 grade, $1.10 per yard.

Our Standard $1.75 grade, $1.20 per yard.

Our Standard $2 grade, $1.35 per yard.

Our Extra Super Satin Velvet Finish $2.50 grade for $1.85 per this sale.

BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE—pure silk and guaranteed, for 90c, $1.50 grade for $1, $1.75 grade for $1.25, $2 grade for $1.35.

Black Surah Silks—Pure silk, warranted every way, 45c, 65c, 75c, and $1.15 per yard. See the qualities offered for these prices.

Black Satin Rhadames—Pure silk, guaranteed for wear, 75c, 90c, $1.20, $1.30 and $1.45. These represent standard grades $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.25 per yard.

Colored Failles—An elegant quality pure silk, worth $2 per yard, for $1.35 per yard.

Colored Rhadames—Pure silk, super $1.50 grade for per yard; $2 grade, for $1.40 per yard.

Colored Gros Grains—Paragon, all-silk, guaranteed for wear, ty, for 94c per yard.

Colored Surah Silks—A fine grade, all silk, 25 inches wide, cheap per yard, for 94c for this sale only.

Other grades, this sale, at 69c and 45c per yard.

Every other line of any grade also cut in price for this great sale.

See displays in windows and center tables.

Fancy Drapery Silks in great variety just received.

MEIER & FRAN

BUY HENDERSON'S RED SCHOOL HOUSE SHOES
WHEN LONG AND LOUD THE MASTER'S SCHOLARS AND ALL THE BOYS ARE OUT OF DOORS THEN COMES LITTLE LEW IN HENDERSON'S RED SCHOOL HOUSE SHOE

C. M. Henderson & C

Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes and Rubber Agents, Chicago. room, No. 9 Yamhill st., Portland, over E. Meyer & Co.'s. Merchants invited to call and see our line of samples and compare prices.

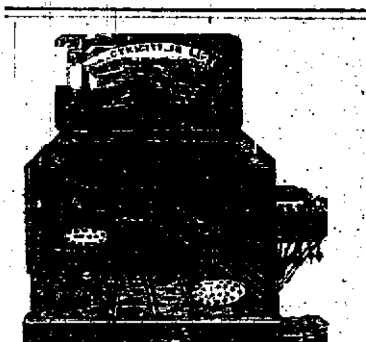
J. M. FOSTER, - - - - - AGEN

ROAD CAR

AND LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON SALE

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

E. D. WHITNEY + 200 FRONT STREET, TAYLOR.



DR. R. H. RANDOLPH

USES HOFFMAN & PALMER'S ELECTRO-Therapeutic Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, especially for ladies. A lady electrician always in attendance.

CHRONIC DISEASES

a specialty. Particular attention given to Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Goitre and all morbid growths. I use the Germicide Treatment, the only painless and certain cure for such diseases. Send for question sheet and full particulars. Consultation free and terms reasonable. 313½ First St., Portland, Oregon.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Of Household Furniture at Residence in East Portland.

We are instructed to sell by auction at the residence, No. 206 Fifth st., cor. of Halsey st., two blocks north of Holladay av., East Portland, on

Monday, Sept. 16, at 10 O'clock.

The almost new furniture and fittings of residence, comprising in part Body Brussels Carpets, Fine Cherry Desk, Center Table, Upholstered Chairs in Plush and Leather, Parlor Furniture, Hanging Lamp, Couch, finely upholstered in plush, Lace Curtains, etc., Diningroom Furniture, very fine Antique Oak Bedroom Suit, Carpets, Mattresses, Pillows, etc., Crockery, Glassware, Decorated China, Fine No. 8 Range and Kitchen Furniture, also a fine Vose & Sons' Piano.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THE BOSTON PORTRAIT STUDIO

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115 Morrison St., Corner Sixth

EVERY STYLE AND SIZE

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEA

To-Night, SUNDAY, farewell of the Comic Opera Succ

VIRGINIA

30—PEOPLE IN THE CAST

Reserved Seats, $1. Ladies' Balcony, 50 Cents Gallery, 25

CORDRAY'S MUSEE AND THEATER THIRD AND

A Short Season of Mirth and Music! Portland's Great Amuse

This SUNDAY EVENING farewell ESSIE TITTEL DRAMATIC CO And Last Night of

MY GERALDI

To-night every lady will receive a

Week Commencing Monday,

Laurence & Conners Musical Co

In their Singing Comedy

FUN ON THE BRIS

Sparkling with Light Opera Selections

HARRY CONNERS as Widow O'Brien, WM. COURTWRIGHT as Old

New and Strange Wonders in the

MUSEE.

Blood-Sucking Vampires, Songs, Juggling, etc.

EVERY SATURDAY CHILDREN'S Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at Admission—To Musee, 10c. Seats in 20c and 30c, according to location. nee, 25c; evening, 50c. Seats reserved without extra charge at box office and Allen's music store, 211 First st., telephone Doors open daily at 7 P. M. Musee commences at 7:30. Theater performance

CORT'S STANDARD THE

Monday, Sept. 16, 1889

12 NEW STARS

Filson and Errol. 3 Stanley Lambert and Rostrom, Annie The Tremonts, Millie Ravena, and thirty others.

BIG SHOW

CLINTON'S THEATER

2—Great Shows—2 For One Admission of 25 cents.

IA GARDNER'S FEMALE

12—In Number—12.

CLINTON'S ROYAL COMBIN

23—In the Company—23.

35—In All—35.

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Acknowledged to be the Best Cor. First and Taylor

Special Rates to Clubs and

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And all Skin Disea

Use: Moore's: Celebrated: Poison

It kills all inflammation and only sure destroyer of Microbes Parasites. Use Freely.

PRICE, 25 CENTS A

STORE FITTINGS

Geo., builder, 138 Third, near Taylor

TWELVE PAGES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 42.

REGON'S SCENIC GLORIES.

Gorgeous Golden Sunset at the Mouth of the Columbia River.

phic Description of One of Those Magnificent Views of the Departing God of Day for Which the State Is so Noted.

> The zenith spreads
> Its canopy of sapphire; but the West
> Has a magnificent array of clouds—
> * * * * *
> Behind the green
> And billowy horizon, once more sinks
> The traveler of six thousand years—
> * * * * *
> Isles are seen,
> All lovely, set within an emerald sea,
> And there are dyes in the rich heavens—
> —Carringt

Much has been written about the wonder scenery of Oregon. Glowing eulogi ve been bestowed on the magnificence mountain views, and vivid pen tributes ve been rendered to the marvelous beau s of the vast panorama of landscape— at snow peaks, rivers, plains, smilin llies, undulating uplands, and grand bowy forests. No words descriptive of the nic glories of Oregon have been over wn; no eulogy has been exaggerated. In int of magnificence, rural diversity and storal beauty, Oregon will bear no unfav le comparison with any section of the rth American continent. No other sta n boast of possessing loftier snow pe more of the them, of grander or more gnificent mountain ranges, broader eper, or more beautiful rivers, or more lendid, exhaustless forests, or wider re fertile valleys than does this favored d of Webfoot.

While these facts stand unchallenged ere is another feature connected with enery of Oregon, which have apparently en overlooked by tourists, and by all w t, who have written descriptions of the tural beauty of the state. Views of the Willamette valley, and of the v norama of the alkali and sagebrush plai the Inland Empire, would be long rem red, and would tax the most facile ver pen to adequately describe. B mpse had of the glories of a sunset at th outh of the mighty Columbia river, at th se of a long and tranquil day in July, illiancy, and glorious, golden radiance ll bear comparison with any spectacle that n be found on the Pacific coast, if, indeed ywhere else on the whole continent. No ment of earth, air, sky and water is lack to produce a picture absolutely perfect all its details. A superb view cannot tter obtained than in crossing the Colu where it stretches forth its mighty y arms and mingles with the green flo the Pacific ocean—from Baker's ross to Tansy point, and thence to Astori d up beyond Tongue point.

Recently, the writer had the good fortun make this trip. Shortly after 5 o'clock, lendid steamer cast off her mooring line the Ilwaco pier, and, swinging around rned her prow southward and headed e eastern end of the famous Sand island. ready the great god of day had wheel fiery disc far down toward the rim of the stern horizon. It was quite late in th ernoon, but fully two hours of daylight remained. Several hundred passenger re on board, the most of whom gather out the upper deck, or promenaded rest ly to and fro, all eager to watch the atchless glories of old Sol taking his noc rnal plunge into the western waves.

Let the reader imagine an absolutely oudless sky—save a few fleecy cirrus to the westward, with their lower stra ting on the wave-rimmed horizon. ry sun two hours above "the purple ps of softly descending twilight," be wn a flood of golden radiance on the s, heaving waste of waters! Above ads bent the amber-hued heav eaked here and there with broad slash gold, touched with deep hues of purp at out-vied the gorgeous colors of Tyrian dyes." Over the expansive the waters hung a soft, rich haze th ggested the harmoniously blended touch crimson, scarlet and subdued pink.

Soon the noble steamer reached the he Sand island. Here came the proverb g of war."

The tide was fast ebbing. This circum nce, combined with a shallow chann d a deep draft vessel, made "rounding int" a feat not so easy to accompli l, with a skillful, experienced pilot w od Ixion-like at the wheel, and a pow head of steam, the gauntlet was succes lly run. A bump or two, a slow, draggi rough the yielding sands, and the nauti Rubicon" was passed.

Looking due westward, a sight met e that cannot be easily or soon forgot l who have made the passage between A ria and Ilwaco will vividly remember w. Far to the illimitable west, and nort tends the crescent-shaped island. Ther the broad and long expanse of taw nds. Great piles of chaotic driftwood ttered all over this island, that, after d ceaseless buffetings and tossings, ha en cast up by the high tides. Looki r the sweep of the island, one is remin , a prostrate forest where trunks an anches have been thrown up and left cay and ruin. Sand island has a history great to be forgotten, for it is insepar associated with the record of many ma e disasters in the past. It is now th dst of the fishing season, and the wate every direction are thickly dotted wi hermen's craft. The reddish hulls of th ats and their white sails show in arked contrast to the "watery plain undreds of craft may be counted, scatte re and there. Evening is approachi d the rough and swart fishermen are b ting out their long stringy nets, tra lly smoking their pipes or singing chee Scores of boats are seen moored ong the low, shelving beach of Sand islan drawn up on the wet and gleaming sand ttered here and there are observed culiar pyramidal, triangular-shaped fra cated and erected by the geodetic surv rvice. Casting a glance over this island e steamer rounds the abrupt eastern e e view looking seaward is confusing a wildering to the sense of vision. Hu d disordered heaps of driftwood are d with shimmering sands, active a andoned fishing boats, nets strung ou y or cast away to rot; rude huts and sh ds, where fishermen make their tempor ode during the short season; a dun oud of pinkish-purplish haze, hangi ver and enveloping the wild, dreary isl ene; over all the sun flinging his m wed, golden arrows of light, touching w agical potency and beauty earth, air, ocea d the sky.

Along the shining sands that are cea sly lapped by the briny lips of the ocea and skim countless flocks of ocean s hurrying and scurrying like so ma dging, wary fugitives. Overhead ong the main are endless numbers of ds, beating with slow, weary wings , screaming plaintively and darkening mosphere at times with their grey adows.

Once past Sand island, the steamer he raight for the "Jetty work," and th stward to Tansy point. While cros w is obtained. To the northward are e "concave shores" of Ilwaco beach llow sands, the chaotic piles of driftw e intervening, tangled net-work of ps, the tumbled appearance of the hea ooded hills, the blue colored forest d, above, the cerulean heavens. F g with the eye the trend of shore, ancock looms dimly on the sight, nby is seen with its neat, white so arters, and pretty cottages where ficers make their homes, all nestling at stern foot of the rocky and timbered nsula promontory. Southward is see gh, abrupt cape frowning its silent own on the ever heaving, ever aggre s that beats and thunders evermore at ck-ribbed base. Far above the ocean ppears lofty and snow-white Pharos, very night casts its warning beams far e world of waters to warn the mariner nger, and flash its assuring and gui ht.

Steaming across the broad stretch ters between the head of Sand island e government work, the spectacle is ot to be easily forgotten. Looking w